



ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXX, No. 31. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1892. SIXTEEN TO TWENTY PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—On With Lumpy-Jaw Eradication. Proper Age to Finish Steers....THE HORSE—Horse Notes. PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—The Cereals (continued). PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Protection and Eree Trade in England. Gold is Scarce. Details of Freight Discrimination. PAGE 5—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—What Things We Hear....Publishers' Paragraphs. PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—My Philosophy (poem). Toys of the Eskimo. Orchids. Miscellaneous Household Recipes. PAGE 7 THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Heritage (poem). The Tail of a Cow. PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Capital, Labor, Wages, Cost. The Changing Conditions. PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—To Our Crop Reporters. New Mexico Territorial Fair. A Banker's Views. How Dispose of the Crops. Youths at the World's Fair. Kansas Weather—Crop Bulletin. Weather Report for July, 1892. PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Orange Orchard-ing. American Prunes. Money in Fruit. How to Keep Borers from Trees. PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Melting Point of Butter....THE POULTRY YARD.—Vermin on Young Chickens. The Dust Heap. Poultry Notes. PAGE 12—THE VETERINARIAN. Gossip About Stock. Market Reports. PAGE 13—THE APIARY.—Smokers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' 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.

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.

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

Holstein - Friesian Bulls.

I have for sale several very choice young bulls, out of imported cows. Write for prices. J. S. WATSON, Emporia, Kas.

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 901, U. S. A. A. 6834, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

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

SWINE.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas 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 M. 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 THOROUGH-BRED 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, Muscotah, 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.]

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

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

BERKSHIRE

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

PIGS

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. H. 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 stock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Circulars free. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

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

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.

AUTOMATIC BAND-CUTTER AND FEEDER.—Write A. W. Gray, Mgr., Kansas City, Mo., for 1892 catalogue of Advance Engines, Threshers, Stackers, Elevators, Weighers, Measures, etc.

DR. 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 spraying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

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.

FOR SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Culls 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 waiting to buy if notified 2 or 3 days in advance. J. H. ANDERS, Box 225, Topeka, Kas.

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.

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, Leavensworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

WEST X LAWN X HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

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

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 413 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., Free.

Corn Harvesting Revolutionized. One man can cut and shock 3 to 5 acres in a day. Add. with stamp, I. Z. MERRIAM, Whitewater, Wis.

Test the seams of your Water COAT

Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

ENGINES

If you want to buy a strictly first-class outfit at low figures, address The W. C. LEFFEL CO., Greenmount Av. SPRINGFIELD, O.

HARNESS

\$4.95 Buggy 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.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.

\$12 Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Slinger Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents' profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DEPT. B 8 CHICAGO, ILL.

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

THE HIGH SPEED FAMILY KNITTER

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

SEED WHEAT FREE.

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.

KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

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

The Stock Interest.

ON WITH LUMPY-JAW ERADICATION

The interest which has been shown by the stockmen of the United States in regard to the disease known as "lumpy-jaw," or that form of actinomycosis which appears as external swellings on the head, renders it desirable that a preliminary statement should be made concerning the treatment of this disease. Until recently it has been the opinion of the veterinary profession that a cure could only be obtained by a surgical operation, and that this should be performed in the early stages of the disease in order to insure success.

In March last an important contribution to our knowledge of this subject was made by M. Nocard, of the Alfort Veterinary school, in a communication to the French Central Society of Veterinary Medicine. He showed clearly that the actinomycosis of the tongue, a disease which appears to be quite common in Germany and is there known as "wooden-tongue," could be quickly and permanently cured by the administration of iodide of potassium. M. Nocard calls attention to the success of M. Thomassen, of Utrecht, who recommended this treatment as long ago as 1885, and who has since treated more than eighty cases, all of which have been cured. A French veterinarian, M. Godbille, has treated a number of cases with the same remedy, all of which have been cured.

All of the cases referred to were of actinomycosis of the tongue, and no one appears to have attempted the cure of actinomycosis of the jaw until this was undertaken by Dr. Norgaard, Veterinary Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He selected a young steer in April last, in fair condition, which had a tumor on the jaw, measuring fifteen and one-half inches in circumference, and from which a discharge had already been established. This animal was treated with iodide of potassium, and the result was a complete cure, as stated in the reports which were recently given to the press at the time the animal was slaughtered in Chicago. If lumpy-jaw can be cured so easily and cheaply, as this experiment would lead one to suppose, the treatment will prove of great value to the cattle-raisers of the country. As is well known, there is a considerable number of steers weekly coming to our markets which are condemned because they are diseased to such an extent that the general condition of the animal is affected. If these could be cheaply and readily cured by the owners, it would prevent the loss of the carcass, and solve all the troublesome questions which have been raised in regard to the condemnation of such animals.

The curability of the disease does not affect the principles which have been adopted in inspecting and condemning animals affected with it. This department has never considered it necessary to condemn animals affected with actinomycosis on account of the contagiousness or the incurability of the disease. Such condemnations have been made when the disease was so far advanced as to affect the general condition of the animal, and all such carcasses would be condemned whether the disease from which the animal suffered was contagious or not, or whether it was curable or incurable.

The treatment with iodide of potassium consists in giving full doses of this medicine once or twice a day until improvement is noticed, when the dose may be reduced or given less frequently. The size of the dose should depend somewhat upon the weight of the animal. M. Thomassen gives one and one-half drachms of iodide of potassium daily in one dose dissolved in a pint of water until improvement is noticed, which he states is always within eight days. Then he decreases the dose to one drachm. The animals do well under his treatment, showing only the ordinary symptoms which follow the use of iodide, the principal ones being discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin. These symptoms need cause no uneasiness, as they never result in any serious disturbance of the health.

M. Godbille has given as much as four drachms (half an ounce) in one day to a steer, decreasing the dose half a drachm each day until the dose was one and one-fourth drachms, which was maintained until the twelfth day of treatment, when the steer appeared entirely cured.

M. Nocard gave the first day one and

one-half drachms in one dose to a cow; the second and succeeding days a dose of one drachm in the morning and evening, in each case before feeding. This treatment was continued for ten days, when the animal was cured.

Dr. Norgaard gave two and one-half drachms dissolved in water once a day for three days. He then omitted the medicine for a day or two, and continued it according to symptoms. These examples of the treatment as it has been successfully administered by others will serve as a sufficient indication for those who wish to test it.

Experiments are now being conducted on a large scale by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the treatment of lumpy-jaw with this remedy, and the results will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, it would be well for all who have animals affected with this disease to treat them according to this method, and report results to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Proper Age to Finish Steers.

In discussing how to make cattle-raising more profitable, the *Field and Farm* quite agrees with us that the recent boom in the cattle market shows that the business of stock-growing is one of the most important in the busy West. The problem of the most profitable age to finish steers for the market has been discussed by the agricultural papers and progressive farmers with much interest for several years past, and while there is by no means a general agreement the drift, both of the discussion and the practice, has been in favor of early maturity. Comparatively few three-year-old State steers are now fed, and no fours. The great bulk of feeding steers grown on farms are now what are known as two past, or about thirty months old, when put in the lots, and from thirty-four to thirty-six months old when sold.

Not a few yearlings now go into the lots and quite a percentage of calves which go to market fatten at a year old. This is a practical shortening up of about a year on each class. In the nature of things there can be no general consensus of opinion for the reason that the circumstances on each farm varies, and "circumstances alter cases." Reading farmers are now becoming familiar with the law of growth—whether in ox, hog or sheep—that the older and larger the animal the greater per cent. of food is required for the food of support, and hence the less is available for the food of increase. The number of pounds of gain that a certain number of pounds of a given ration will make, constantly decreases with the age of the animal until a point is reached where feeding is altogether waste. Looking at the subject from this standpoint, the verdict would be in favor of finishing steers at the very earliest age at which the animal will bring a good price on the market.

The farmer has to take into consideration the cost of food. If the farmer, to take a concrete case, has a fine bunch of yearling past steers in the fall and corn enough to fatten them, worth 50 cents a bushel on the farm, and also a great abundance of hay, corn stalks and winter and summer pasture, he may wisely hesitate as to whether it is not better for him to sell his corn and carry his steers through on hay and corn fodder and raise a crop of cheaper corn to fatten them. It is quite true that the same amount of corn will put on more pounds than a year hence; it is also quite true that his steers will have consumed more pounds of feed in proportion to live weight; but it is also probable, the price being the same, that they will eat less money's worth.

Lump Rock Salt for Stock.

It is not necessary to call the attention of our readers to the handsome illustration representing the pasture scene in last week's issue. It is so attractive it will undoubtedly catch the eye at first glance. It is designed to impress upon our readers' minds the superior quality of Royal lump rock salt, such as is being furnished by the Royal Salt Co., of Kansas City, Mo., whose mines are located at Kanapolis, Kas.

This salt is being shipped in large quantities throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. As the farmers and stock breeders become familiar with the merits of Royal lump salt, they are using it more and more, and the picture suggests the healthy condition of stock that use "Royal" salt, and it is only a question of

time until no other kind of salt will be fed to stock. It is much cheaper, as it will go four times as far as the common evaporated salt. The Royal Salt Co. are also establishing a very large trade in the country on their various grades of ground rock salt, which is much purer and stronger for curing hides, meats, etc., and when for any reason that fine salt is preferred to lump salt for stock purposes the Royal ground rock salt is the best that can be used. It will not dissolve and waste away as rapidly as the evaporated salt and is also much cheaper.

The Royal Salt Co. are to be congratulated upon the excellent success they have attained, and, it being a Western enterprise, should command the patronage of Western stockmen. In all evaporated salt produced in Kansas there is a large amount of lime and magnesia, which, being white, are not discernible. The salt bed from which rock salt is produced, as well as evaporated salt, is over 200 feet thick. To produce evaporated salt a well is sunk through the entire 200 feet of salt and water is forced into this well, which comes in contact with the entire bed of salt, thus producing a brine. This 200-foot bed contains certain layers of salt that contain a large percentage of impurities, such as lime, magnesia and gypsum. The water used for making brine also contains a large amount of alkali and other impurities, which all remain in the salt that is made by evaporation.

The Royal Salt Co. have sunk a shaft through this entire bed of salt and have selected a ten-foot vein or layer of the very purest salt in the bed, and are mining this ten-foot vein of almost absolutely pure salt. There is no question as to the value of this salt for stock, and our stockmen are requested to give one of our home industries at least a share of their patronage.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

Palo Alto 2:08½ died last week of pleuro-pneumonia.

Not less than 300 horses have obtained standard rank by trotting in 2:30 or better this season.

Allerton 2:09¼ and Delmarch 2:11½ will meet at Davenport, Iowa, the first week in September.

There is this season, up to the present time, a greater number of additions to the 2:20 list than in the corresponding period of any previous year.

Beauchamp & Jarvis, Concordia, Kas., have sold to L. M. Swope, Aurora, Kas., the bay horse Gale 12050, by Capone 2:28, dam Trolia by Tramp.

Mambrino Boy is now sire of the dams of three faster trotters than any other horse. They are Allerton 2:09¼, Axtell 2:12, and New York Central 2:15½.

The Waters stock farm has sold to the millionaire brewer, Pabst, of Milwaukee, Wis., the famous young stallion Faustino 2:14½, at three years. Reported price, \$25,000. He is by Sidney, dam Faustina, by Crown Point. When a weanling Mr. Waters bought Faustino without seeing him for \$750.

When a horse is sold we sell three things—feed, care and skill. The first two every farmer furnishes, but skill is never possessed by the indifferent breeder, still it is the measure of our success, says the *National Stockman*. It costs as much to raise a \$100 horse as one worth \$500, but the skill, which costs little or nothing, brings the extra \$400, which is mostly profit.

A. W. Allen, Ottawa, Kas., has purchased of L. Banks Willson, Creston, Iowa, the black colt Matignon 19097, by Hawthorne, son of Nutwood, dam by Abby 10915, granddam by Nutwood; also Kitty Wilkes, by Clay Wilkes 1840, son of George Wilkes, dam by Chandler J. Wells; Miss Hill, bay filly by Texas Hill 2446, dam by Clay Wilkes, and Minnie Wood, roan mare, by Norwood Chief 1392, son of Norwood 522, dam Etta Knox (dam of Lady Richards 2:26½), by Roan Prince.

Allerton, the fastest living stallion, will meet Axtell, at Independence, Iowa, the last of August, for a purse of \$10,000, and the following week will trot Nancy Hanks for a like amount over the same track. In September he meets the stallion Delmarch, at Fargo, N. D., and again trots Axtell at St. Joseph, Mo., for a \$10,000

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



Mrs. Paisley.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 170 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

purse at each meeting. These races will be worth going miles to see, and there is a chance that the race record will be lowered. The present record of these horses are, Nancy Hanks 2:09, Allerton 2:09¼, Delmarch 2:11½, Axtell 2:12.

The American trotting-bred horse is each year becoming more and more firmly ensconced in the estimation of horse-lovers as the ideal animal of the world for almost every order of utility. And this estimate is by no means confined to denizens of the United States, who might be expected to have a natural bias and preference for the product of their native soil. Even the proverbially conceited but nevertheless shrewd Britisher has been obliged to acknowledge that American horses are superior to the English or Irish product for carriage purposes, and undoubtedly the same is true of horses adapted to the many other uses to which they are put in the Isles of Britain, including animals used for hunting, hurdlings, and course-racing. As gentlemen's light-harness roadsters the American-bred horse, with his great speed, endurance, and fine disposition unquestionably leads the world; and the time is in all probability not far distant when the acknowledgement of this fact will be so universal that the export trade of the American light-harness horse will assume proportions worthy of remark. In this connection we mention the fact that the Austrian government, through its agents, has recently purchased two American trotting stallions for use in Austria. The purchases were Prince Warwick 5516, a bay stallion, by Alcona 730, and Fern Wilkes, and were made through John Spla. If any caution directed to the American breeder is needed it is that, as inbreeding is very generally conceded to have an influence in the direction of producing a finer and smaller-boned animal, the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of semi-outcross and sizeable animals for mating purposes for export produce, so that the influence of inbreeding will be rendered so light as to be essentially unimportant. The diversity of blood lines is now so great in this country that, with the exercise of a little care, no really incestuous matings need be feared for many years, at least; and this danger is still further removed in the recognition of the fact that it seems to be the rule or law of nature in most instances that inbreeding must be of very close consanguinity and long and uninterruptedly practiced to bring about a diminution of bone and stature in the product. While breeding for domestic trade keep an eye on the outside world, which is rapidly preparing an enlarged market for the American light-harness horse.—*Clark's Horse Review*.

"Praise be to him, whose wondrous skill Has conquered every human ill— And now alone, as victor, stands The 'Golden' compound of his hands." So spake a man, with tribute crowned, Of Dr. Pierce, the "world-renowned," Whose "Medical Discovery" Had vanquished pain and set him free.

One can but speak in praise of a remedy so effectual and unfailing as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting promptly and thoroughly, it produces permanent cures. Consumption, in its early stages, scrofula, liver and kidney disorders, and all blood diseases, are within the field of its unbounded success.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

THE CEREALS.

BY PROF. A. E. BLOUNT.

(Continued from last week.)

The value of wheat to the farmer consists first, in its productiveness; second, in its power to resist the many accidents to which it is exposed, such as noxious insects, fungi, and constitutional imperfections, as weak straw, loose chaff, and insufficient roots. The productiveness depends on good seed, the fertility and kind of soil, mode of cultivation, and the amount of moisture necessary to its healthy growth. Many varieties are naturally more prolific than others, more hardy, and consequently more valuable to the farmer so far as the yield is concerned; but for flour the most prolific are generally inferior, coarse, and, like noxious plants and poor animals, produce poor grain not suitable for the mill.

It is a difficult matter to find or make a wheat by crossing that is both prolific and at the same time a good flouring variety. The finest wheats are "shy bearers," to use the pomological term, while the poorest in quality invariably produce abundantly. In the second place, the power a wheat has to resist accidents depends mostly on its vigor, hardness, and adaptation to the soil and climate in which it is raised. But few if any wheats have the power to resist insect attacks. Many have been so improved by selection of good seed annually and by crossing that they successfully resist the fungi, such as smut, rust, bunt, mildew, as well as make stronger straw and roots and clothe the grain more closely.

The value of the wheat grain for flour depends upon qualitative elements and not quantity. The wheat grain is made up of bran, gluten, starch, gum, and sugar. The bran consists of three layers; the first or outside covering being made up of scales set close together. The next layer or true skin is a very light and thin tissue; the next consists of pointed vessels composed of uniform cells connected together like strings of beads. The bran then, taken as a whole, is a colorless, light and spongy tissue or bundle of tissues amounting to about 3 per cent. of the grain.

Under the bran is found the epispem, or outer coat of the seed, consisting of very small cells and two coloring matters—one a pale yellow and the other orange yellow; hence come all the varieties known in commerce as white, red, and amber grain. The next coat or layer is a very thin tegument, colorless and brittle, and is the covering of the embryous membrane which is only an expansion of the germ or embryo at the small end of the grain. Under this tissue lies the endosperm or albumen, containing the gluten and starch, soluble and insoluble albuminoids—the real elements of good flour. These are the most interesting parts of the grain, as the first is one of the depots of the plastic aliments; the second, agents capable of dissolving these aliments during germination, of determining their absorption in the digestive organs of animals, and of producing in the dough a decomposition strong enough to make the bread dark. The endosperm or floury portion of the grain is composed of large glutinous cells under and among which are found the layers of starch, the center containing the least gluten and the most starch, which, when ground gives, after the first bolting, the very fine flour that is poorest in gluten and will not rise when baked, owing to the want of consistency. Dough made of it breaks off short when pulled out, and it will not "take water" so readily as the other. The next layer of starch cells around the central portion is richer in gluten and the third layer the richest, lying, as it does, next to the embryous membrane. Owing to its yellow color

the germ is now removed from the grain before milling by the new process to prevent its discoloring the flour.

In an arid climate like this [New Mexico] all kinds of wheat become hard and flinty, so much so that the miller finds it necessary to thoroughly wet his grain before grinding. This wetting process makes the bran tough, so that it is removed by means of the rollers, almost entire; it also makes the flour more "lively." Before the grain is wet, however, it undergoes the process of "scouring," which removes the "crease dirt" and the "brush" found on the small end of the kernel, both of which are very detrimental to the making of fine white flour.

Deep creased wheats, like those grown in Africa, are very objectionable and injurious to flour, not only on account of the two features mentioned above, but on account of the large amount of woody fiber necessary to cover the surface of the crease.

Gluten is the flour test. It varies in quantity and quality, not only in different varieties, but in the same kinds when raised in different soils and different seasons. When much moisture—rain or irrigation—is applied to the growing crop the bran of the grain is thicker and the flouring elements inferior. The least possible amount of moisture necessary to mature wheat makes the grain superior for milling purposes. This applies not to wheat alone, but all grain and forage plants as well. Too much water invariably dilutes or diminishes the feeding value of all plants.

For the past ten years every conceivable test of utility has been made upon all the cereals. Over 400 different varieties of wheat have undergone the most thorough trials of this arid climate, soil, and methods of cultivation and irrigation. They have been subjected to the tests of thick and thin sowing, deep and shallow planting, early and late sowing, cultivated and uncultivated, irrigated and unirrigated, selected seed and unselected seed, seed crossed and uncrossed, cross-bred seed sown by its parents, seed of the parent stock of the stool beside that of its tillers, that ripening first by that ripening latest, the largest grain of the head by the smallest, and many other tests. In all cases and under all conditions, except late sowing, it has been found that thirty pounds of good, sound, and pure wheat is enough for an acre drilled or broadcast. In a bushel of common sized wheat there are in round numbers 822,000 kernels, half of which, if sown evenly upon an acre, would place them less than four inches apart each way, giving each kernel about twelve square inches on which to grow and develop. If sown early and the conditions of the soil are favorable, such thin sowing, it will be found, will produce more and better grain than a larger quantity, because there will be room for each kernel to grow unobstructed.

It is one of the prominent natural habits of the wheat plant to tiller or stool, and in good soil it will carry out this habit to perfection, provided there is room and the seed planted is good. The largest number of bearing tillers I ever raised from a single grain of wheat is 181, the heads of which averaged forty-two kernels—over 7,600 fold. Some wheats stool much more profusely than others. The coarser, more inferior, and the poorer the variety for milling purposes, the more vigorously and extensively does it develop tillers. The condition and fertility of the soil and the moisture also have much to do with the development of this habit. When seed is sown thick so that the kernels are close together the tendency is for one grain to interfere with the vitality and healthy growth of another, hence both are injured by the means and the products, like the offspring of poor people crowded in a city, are poor and poorly developed.

The time or season of sowing the seed is a very important consideration.

Spring wheat should be sown as early as it can be put in, in February and not later than the 1st of April. This is the season best adapted to its germination and the following months to its rapid and vigorous growth. Sow north and south with a drill so the sun can get in upon the roots.

Winter wheat should be sown in September or October, in dry, not wet, soil. If it is the intention to convert winter to spring wheat it should be sown in November or December, the first year, in January the second, and the third at the same time as spring wheats are sown. To convert a spring wheat into a winter variety requires no graduating of time, except that it should be sown so late in the fall as not to come up sufficiently to make any considerable foliage before spring. On loamy soils and loose clay soils deep planting is essential. They not only give the roots a firmer hold, but make the growth and color of the plants more healthy. In stiff clay soils the grain does better at a medium depth.

The cultivation of the wheat crop, twice at least—once after it is well up and stooling, and again as it begins to make stalk—improves it as much as the cultivation of corn or other crops, not only increasing the yield but quality as well, and at the same time it kills the weeds and makes furrows for irrigation. In irrigating the crop, water is turned into these furrows and it is admitted to the roots from below and does not form a crust on the surface as flooding does—a condition decidedly damaging to a healthy growth.

Seed annually selected from the best, most vigorous and healthy plants not only insures pure and genuine products, but is in all respects as much better as other crops or fruits are when treated in like manner; it also adds to the quantity and quality much more than the labor of selection twice over.

The seed produced by crossing the best varieties one upon the other is still better, especially that produced by crossing strong male upon a weak female plant. The offspring partakes of the nature of both parents with so much more vitality oftentimes as to rust-proof, of better milling elements, and less liable to other accidents, such as smut, mildew, rust, bunt, and weak straw.

Seed taken from the parent stalk of the stool has always proved superior to that of any of its tillers. Being more like its parent, it ripens earlier and more perfectly. The seed of the tiller comes on later and very often fails to perfectly mature before harvest. While it may be larger, more plump, and seemingly better, it lacks vitality and germinating power because of being unripe at the time of cutting. This is a prolific source of "wheats" running out.

The first heads that ripen should be saved for seed. Such seed always shortens the period of maturity the next season, and at the same time it produces stools whose stalks are more uniform in size, in height, length, and contents of head. It really forces every tiller up evenly with the rest, thereby making them all ripen more nearly at the same time.

Tests made with the butt grain and the tip grains and those in the middle of the ear, show rather indifferent results. However, the butt and middle grains have always produced the same, while the tip grains or "white caps" had a strong tendency to make the ear or head more tapering and more open.

The foreign wheat received produced, the first season, better looking grain than the seed, and so far as could be ascertained the yield was greater. For the past ten years almost every known standard spring and winter wheat has been obtained in small quantities—156 from foreign countries, 220 from the

States and twenty-nine crosses have been made—in order to test their qualities and elements for both farm and mill. For three years in succession each variety has been carefully sown, cultivated, and selected under the various conditions above enumerated, and at the end of that time either retained for further trial or rejected. Over 200 have been found unworthy and thrown out, possessing habits and characteristics not at all commendable, such as weak straw, loose chaff, soft and coarse grain, bearded heads, liability to rust, and straw fall.

Wheat germinates at a very low degree of temperature—as low as 40°—and thrives better during its early stages of growth in a cool soil than a very warm one. When the conditions of the soil are favorable as to heat and moisture it is from four to six days coming up, more frequently, however, on account of dryness about ten days. From the time of its appearance above ground to the time of heading varies from seventy-five to eighty-five days, and from heading to ripening forty-three to sixty-three days, making the average period its entire growth about 133 days.

When spring wheat is sown early enough to ripen in July it generally escapes the dangers of climatic and soil influences that so often dry up the juices of the plant at the very time the grain is in the milk and dough state. Later ripening retards the flow of sap in the plant, which results in shrunken grain of very inferior quality.

All experiments show conclusively that wheat is a profitable crop, and can be made to pay if the producer only satisfies the demands of the plant and keeps up the standard of its seed. Our soil being strong mineral is well adapted to wheat culture. Together with the dry climate it produces the largest average and grain of the finest quality.

On soils that have undergone a rigid course of rotation for six years without any manure or fertilizer, improved seed sown at the rate of fifteen to fifty pounds per acre produced the past year from 22½ to 90½ bushels per acre—the largest yield being thirty-four pounds per square rod with two ounces of seed. The advantages of selecting seed annually are very manifest as is further shown in the cultivation of the many varieties received from the States and foreign countries. Following their habits at home they produced sparingly here the first year—not more than two to ten stalks from each grain planted with heads not more than three inches long, containing from fifteen to thirty-six grains each. The first selection, made from the best of them, as above described, was planted, and when harvested produced ten, twenty, and in one instance thirty-two stalks from a single grain with heads three, four, and four and one-half inches in length, the longest containing twenty-two to forty grains each. A second selection again increased the growth and yield in the same ratio, after which no apparent improvement of any note was made except in yield. It increased for about five years with the wheats that have been retained for further trial.

An annual comparison of both foreign and American wheats has been made to ascertain which were best for our climate, soil, mode of cultivation, and for flour. The comparison shows the Russian, German and Austrian to be the best of all foreign varieties for flour and only fair for the farm. Serious objections are made to them by the farmer. They are mostly bearded, very thinly clothed and frail in the extreme—so much so that much of the grain shells out and is lost in the harvesting and handling. Only two from Russia are exceptions to these objections and they happen to be poor milling wheats.

Wheats from Africa and Asia are generally coarse in both grain and straw, but remarkably close chaffed and prolific. None shell easily, although mostly bearded. The grain has a deep crease or furrow and stiff, stubborn, hairy tip which greatly injures the milling qualities.

The English, French, Australian and South American wheats are generally soft and carry too heavy a foliage—two very objectionable features, because they induce rust and often have straw too weak to support the grain this climate and soil produce upon it.

(To be Continued.)

"I would like to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longenecker, of Union Deposit, Penn.

Affiance Department.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

There appear from time to time, in political papers, partisan statements as to "protective" and "free trade" movements in England. The most representative discussion which has lately taken place on these subjects was reported in the London (England) Daily Times of June 30. The KANSAS FARMER is not a partisan paper and can afford to deal fairly with its readers. It therefore presents the discussion in full as reported in the English paper:

"The important contention for and against differential duty on foreign imports into Great Britain and her colonies occupied the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and resulted on a first vote in 34 for and 79 against the proposition. Set forth in detail, the business of the day ran in the following order: On resuming in Merchant Taylors' Hall in the morning, the Congress, with Sir John Lubbock in the chair, continued the debate begun on the previous day, on the following resolution introduced by Mr. G. W. Medley, London Chamber: 'That in the opinion of this Congress any fiscal union between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies, by means of preferential duties, being based on protection, would be politically dangerous, and economically disastrous; and that the arrangement which, more than any other, would conduce to an intimate commercial union, would be by our self-governing colonies adopting, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of the mother country.' To this an amendment had been moved by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, setting out (with later modifications italicized) that—'Whereas the British Empire, covering one-eighth of the inhabitable globe, with a population of 350,000,000, and amply supplying the home market with the productions of every clime at the lowest possible cost; and whereas the national sentiment of mutual interest and brotherhood should promote more extended commercial relations between the mother country and its many colonies and possessions: Resolved, that, in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a slight differential duty, not exceeding 5 per cent., should be adopted by the Imperial and colonial governments in favor of certain home productions, against the imported foreign products.'

"Mr. W. McMillan, Sydney, held that of the many agencies which had given pre-eminence to British free trade was the dominant factor which had turned the scale in her favor. Regarding commercial union as outside the region of practical politics, he believed the wisest policy for the colonies was to leave them alone.

"The chairman announced that congratulations had been received from the International Congress at Antwerp, with cordial invitation to any of the Commercial Congress to attend.

"Mr. J. W. Tonks (Birmingham) opposed the resolution.

"Mr. C. McArthur, President of the Liverpool Chamber, showed that under free trade the shipping of Liverpool had increased five-fold, and it seemed to him that a reversal of that policy would be the beginning of our commercial decadence.

"After remarks of a general character from Mr. James Huddart (Melbourne), Sir Thomas Farrer, with the warm approval of a considerable portion of the meeting, vigorously denounced the protectionist arguments of Sir C. Tupper. Freedom was, however, greater than free trade, and Britain must leave self-governing colonies to deal with their own fiscal concerns. Why should we put restrictions on our £32,000,000 of trade with America for the sake of problematical increase in smaller trade. The colonial trade was as nothing compared with the foreign trade, and would it be wise, he asked, to make regulations to stifle the former for the sake of the latter. The proposition of Sir C. Tupper, he said, was to exclude United States corn—('no, no')—well, at all events, to make its entrance more difficult, and that of Canadian corn more easy. (Cheers.) What would the people of England and Scotland say if you required them to pay more for their bread in order

that they might take Canada to their hearts? He appealed to them not to impose restrictions which both parties hereafter might have cause to regret.

"Mr. W. Adamson, Singapore, trusted the Congress would be guided by the conclusive principles just enunciated. Under the corner stone of free trade, Singapore had risen from a Malay fishing village to a trade of £40,000,000; and without free trade the people could not live. Mr. Adamson's remarks were received with pronounced applause.

"Mr. T. Bulteel stated that Plymouth deputed him to favor the colonies as much as possible, but strongly to stick to the principles of free trade. Arguments to the contrary suggested the case of the man who wanted it in every business except his own.

"Mr. J. W. Jagger, Capetown, and Mr. T. A. Wykes, Leicester, supported the resolution, the latter humorously pointing out that, while treating colonists as brothers, no mercantile man would give his brother more than the market price for goods.

"Sir John Lubbock, leaving the chair for the time being to Mr. Tritton, President of the former Congress, addressed the Congress. While he would go far in the direction of welding together the colonies and the mother country, he would ask whether the duties suggested would not be paid by the consumer. ('No, no.') If they were paid by the producer he did not see where the colonies would gain any advantage. The McKinley tariff had already interfered prejudicially with the interests of America herself. On the other side, the free trade of the British Empire had increased her commerce by £300,000,000, as against an increase of £75,000,000 in protectionist divisions. Canada should take advantage of the McKinley tariff and reduce her duties, and so draw the stream of emigration across the border.

"Mr. Buckingham (London) fervidly advocated 'free trade' for the manufacturer, and so too did Mr. D. Rylands (Barnsley) and Mr. M. C. Ellis (Toronto), who gave a glowing account of the extent and prospects of the Canadian Dominion.

"Mr. T. W. Harding (Leeds) taking an impartial view, gave support to the resolution.

"Mr. Brittain (Sheffield) took the other side, guarding himself, however, against advocating any duty on food or raw material.

"Mr. J. X. Pernaut (Montreal) supported the amendment as now amended by Sir C. Tupper, with the approval of the meeting, limiting the proposed duty to 5 per cent.

"Mr. Bryce, of the organizing committee, gave favorable consideration to the resolution.

"Mr. T. F. Firth (Hockmondwike), declared their trade had increased in all places except those that had a silver currency. Commercial union, he explained, meant union of the United States and Canada against the British Empire, and he thought the Dominion lost a grand opportunity in not attempting to bowl out the States on the McKinley tariff. There was, in his opinion, no need to disturb the policy of free trade in this country.

"Mr. Ballantine, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, in an effective speech, declared that that province was distinctly in favor of free trade with Britain, and had carried that principle at a recent election. It was by increasing the purchasing power of the people that they would improve the position of the people of Canada.

"On Sir C. Tupper's amendment being put, there appeared for the amendment 34, against 79—majority against 45.

"The Congress adjourned until to-day, when the motion of Mr. Medley stands for further consideration.

"Sir C. Tupper, on the adjournment, raised an objection against the mode in which the vote had been taken, by show of hands, instead of by chambers, and stated that he should press it to-day.

"It was subsequently arranged that the vote shall be retaken by chambers.

"In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a reception at the Mansion House to members of the Congress and visitors invited to meet them. The company were received in the saloon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs of London, attended by the officers of civic state. The city police band played a choice selection of music at

the entrance of the saloon, and a vocal concert was given in the Egyptian hall by the Apollo quartette. Ladies and gentlemen present, to the number of fully 1,000, found much to interest them in the halls, rooms and boudoirs of the Mansion House. Light refreshments were served at a buffet."

Gold is Scarce.

There is no joke about it, affirms the Washington Star. The gold production of the world is steadily decreasing from year to year, and it will not be very long before the supply is practically used up. Not more than \$100,000,000 worth of the precious metal is now mined annually, and this is not nearly enough to meet the requirements of expanding commerce. Of course, new deposits will be discovered from time to time, but they will soon be exhausted.

Why is gold so scarce? Simply because it is heavy. There are only two metals that are heavier, namely, platinum and iridium. Remember that at the beginning the earth was a body of gas. By gradual condensation it became liquid, while now the whole of its mass, save only an outer crust much thinner in proportion to the whole bulk than is the shell of an egg, would be a fluid but for the fact that it is held together by tremendous pressure. Naturally, in the course of its formation about a center of attraction, the weightier particles composing the globe gathered about that center. Accordingly we find that the earth as a whole weighs five times as much as water, while the rocks forming the crust are only about two and one-half times as heavy as water.

In ancient times gold was obtained abundantly from the rivers of Asia. The sands of Pactolus, the golden fleece secured by the Argonauts, the yellow metal of Ophir, the fable of King Midas, all illustrate the Eastern origin of gold. Alexander the Great brought nearly \$500,000,000 of gold from Persia. Gold also came from Arabia and from the middle of Africa by way of the Nile. But all of these famous sources of supply were long ago exhausted.

Brazil, which only a century ago was the richest of gold producing countries, has now ceased to be productive. The total output of the metal from that part of the world from the end of the sixteenth century until now is estimated at \$700,000,000. All the famous gold coast of Africa does not at present yield as much as \$400,000 a year. Yet the dark continent was formerly noted as the country of gold. Mummies have been numerously found in Egypt with massive necklaces and other ornaments of the metal.

Herodotus tells us of a King who loaded his prisoners with golden chains, that substance being more common than bronze. Copper was even worn for ornament in preference to gold. The treasures brought by the Queen of Sheba to Solomon's temple must have been of enormous value. Since the year 1500 Africa has produced about \$500,000,000 worth of gold, but the supply is nearly used up now.

The supplies of gold drawn from the United States are steadily diminishing. It is the same way with Australia, which has yielded for the world's use about \$1,300,000 worth of the metal. Not less than \$7,000,000,000 worth of gold has been dug in all countries since Columbus discovered America, 400 years ago.

Details of the Freight Discrimination.

The KANSAS FARMER last week presented the argumentative part of the report of the implement dealers' committee on transportation rates in Kansas. This committee, whose chairman is H. C. Taylor, of Lyons, Rice county, has spared no pains to make its investigation complete. It found gross discrimination in charges as between stations in Kansas, and that these charges were in every case higher than are the charges for like service in Missouri, Illinois or Iowa. The following table will enable every reader to compare the rates at his shipping station with those of every other and also with the rates of other States. The distances are from the nearest Missouri river point to the station named. It shows that Kansas pays on this class of freight from 30 to 300 per cent. more than is paid for like service by citizens of those other States. The question arises whether these matters have ever been brought to the attention

of our Railroad Commissioners and with what result:

STATIONS.	Mileage.	Carload rate per 100 pounds in Kansas.	Carload rate per 100 pounds in Missouri.	Carload rate per 100 pounds in Illinois.	Carload rate per 100 pounds in Iowa.	Carload rate per 100 pounds in Nebraska.
Abilene.....	163	25	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 5/8	13 1/2
Ashland.....	305	43	29 1/4	20 1/2	27 5/8	27 1/2
Alma.....	103	17	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 3/8	9 1/8
Anthony.....	237	38 1/4	22 1/4	17 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Argonia.....	250	36 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/8	18 5/4
Arkansas City.....	241	38	19 1/4	16 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Augusta.....	200	31 1/4	17 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Belle Plaine.....	227	35 1/4	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Burr Oak.....	200	30	17 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Belleville.....	189	25	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Beloit.....	184	27	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Blue Rapids.....	95	17	11 1/4	12 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Burlington.....	201	31	18 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Burnington.....	107	23	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Caldwell.....	280	38	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Coldwater.....	365	43	28	19 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Canton.....	181	30	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Carbondale.....	68	15	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Clammaron.....	388	19	28 1/4	20 1/2	27	27
Cedarvale.....	203	34	18 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Cherokee.....	136	22	13 1/4	13 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Cherryvale.....	156	25	15 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Clay Center.....	147	23	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Clearwater.....	226	34 1/4	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Clifton.....	155	23	15 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Clyde.....	161	23	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8
Coffeyville.....	173	26	16	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Colony.....	99	20	11 1/4	12 1/4	9	9
Columbus.....	148	22 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Colby.....	390	42	28 1/4	20 1/2	27	27
Concordia.....	155	25	15 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Council Grove.....	145	23	13 1/4	14 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/8
Cottonwood Falls.....	130	24	13 1/4	13 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Dodge City.....	339	40	26 1/4	18 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Downs.....	208	27	18 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Eldorado.....	189	30	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Elk City.....	175	26	16	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Ellsworth.....	223	32	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Enterprise.....	147	25	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Erle.....	142	22	13 1/4	14 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Eureka.....	160	28	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8
Emporia.....	120	23	13	13 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Fort Scott.....	99	17	11 1/4	12 1/4	9	9
Fredonia.....	152	26	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Florence.....	173	26	16	15 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Galena.....	167	22 1/4	16	15 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Garden City.....	419	51	41	20 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Garnett.....	83	17	10 1/4	11 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Gaylord.....	160	28	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8
Girard.....	125	22	13	13 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Grainfield.....	356	41	27 1/4	19 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Great Bend.....	289	32 1/4	22	17 1/4	20	20
Greensburg.....	303	40	23 1/4	17 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Halstead.....	167	30	16	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Hays City.....	279	34	22 1/4	17 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Hanover.....	145	23	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Herington.....	148	25	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Hilawatha.....	40	10	8 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Holton.....	55	12	9 1/4	10 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Horace.....	473	49	44	21 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Hope.....	173	25	16	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Hoxie.....	357	42	27 1/4	19 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Hutchinson.....	218	32 1/4	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Howard.....	196	32	17 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Independence.....	166	28	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Jetmore.....	314	44	25	18 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Junction City.....	139	23	13 1/4	13 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Iola.....	110	22	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Kinsley.....	333	40	25	18 1/4	24	24
Kingman.....	259	34 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Leoti.....	449	46	43	21 1/4	30	30
Lincoln.....	308	41	24 1/4	18 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Jewell City.....	183	26	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Lansing.....	22	5	5 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Larned.....	291	36 1/2	22 1/4	17 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Lawrence.....	34	9	8 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
La Crosse.....	333	34	25	18 1/4	24	24
Lindsborg.....	207	31	18 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Lincoln Center.....	226	28	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Lyons.....	231	32	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Lyndon.....	430	49	42	20 1/4	29	29
McPherson.....	85	16	10 1/4	11 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Medicine Lodge.....	194	32	17 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Madison.....	338	41	26 1/4	18 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Manhattan.....	119	17	13	13 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Meade.....	391	46	28 1/4	20 1/2	27	27
Marion.....	107	26	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Marysville.....	113	17	12 1/4	13 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Miltonvale.....	106	25	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Minneapolis.....	195	27	17 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Mound Valley.....	106	25	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Ness City.....	333	39	25	18 1/4	24	24
Neodesha.....	164	25	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Norton.....	317	37	25	18 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Norwich.....	255	34 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Nickerson.....	228	32	18 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Newton.....	180	30	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Olathe.....	21	9	5 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Osage City.....	85	17	10 1/4	11 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Osborne.....	218	27	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Ottawa.....	58	12	9 1/4	10 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Oxford.....	215	36 1/4	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Oskaloosa.....	28	10	8 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Oswego.....	108	25	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Paola.....	43	12	8 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Parsons.....	94	22	11 1/4	12 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Peabody.....	168	27	16	15 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Phillipsburg.....	295	32	22 1/4	17 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Pittsburg.....	137	22	13 1/4	13 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Pleasanton.....	74	15	10	11 1/4	8	8
Pomona.....	69	12	10	11 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Pratt.....	274	36	22	17 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Quenemo.....	74	12	10	11 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Russell.....	263	32 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Sabetha.....	164	15	15 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Salina.....	186	27	16 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Syracuse.....	470	51	44	21 1/4	31	31
Scandia.....	174	25	16	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Scott City.....	387	42	28 1/4	20 1/2	27	27
Sedgwick.....	192	31	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Smith Center.....	206	28	16	15 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Solomon.....	172	26	16	15 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
South Haven.....	232	30	16 1/4	16 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Stafford.....	257	34 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Sterling.....	237	32 1/4	19 1/4	16 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Stockton.....	250	32	20 1/4	16 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Seneca.....	77	15	10	11 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Sedan.....	191	31	17 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Topeka.....	50	12	8 1/4	9 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Toronto.....	41	27	13 1/4	14 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Troy.....	113	17	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Wakeeney.....	321	39	25	18 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Washington.....	30	21	13	13 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Wallace.....	120	47	41 1/4	20 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Wathena.....	5	13	5 1/4	4 1/4	5	5
Wellington.....	231	36 1/4	24 1/4	16 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Wichita.....	218	32 1/4	18 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Winfield.....	228	36 1/4	19	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Wamego.....	104	17	12 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Yates Center.....	124	22	13	13 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Zealande.....	112					

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.

What Things We Hear.

"There is coming to be very little difference between the allopath and the homeopath," said a St. Louis druggist. "Only a few short years ago the former would have scorned to have given an infinitesimal dose of any medicine not absolutely poisonous. But times are changing somewhat, not because the allopath is acknowledging the superior wisdom of the homeopathic doctrine, but because he has made up his mind that people take too much medicine all the year around."

"Let me illustrate: The allopaths have invented the word cholera for a certain stage of cholera morbus. The prevailing prescription is one one-hundredth of a grain of arsenite of copper in four ounces of water; dose, teaspoonful. The patient, therefore, receives four eight-hundredth parts of a grain at each dose. Imagine, if you can, anything more infinitesimal than that. Besides, it is somewhat profitable to the innocent druggist. Arsenite of copper is prepared in compressed tablets which cost us about 30 cents per 1,000, while the prescription costs the patient from 50 to 75 cents, according to the elasticity of the apothecary's conscience. Oh, yes, we manage by strict economy and attention to business to keep our heads above water and let the doctors do the quarreling about the doses and dull times."

The above, clipped from the St. Louis Republic, is a good text for a great medical sermon. Leaving out of sight the quarrels of the doctors over schools of practice, which seems to "spring eternal in the human breast" medical, there is still enough in the subject for serious thought and discussion. Doctors are still giving and the people are still taking too much medicine. For a long time medical men made special efforts to determine how much medicine they could give and not kill their patients, under the erroneous idea that the maximum quantity that could be tolerated, was the curative quantity. And when a few thinking men began to break away from that hypothesis, a great cleavage came in the medical body. Men then began to speculate and experiment to find out how little medicine could be given and cures achieved, and as a pendulum swings about as far from the center of gravity in the next direction, so the whole medical fraternity, with few exceptions, are swinging over to the side of small doses, and humanity is the gainer thereby. A few hard-headed, obstinate men cling to the extreme hypothesis in each direction, while the masses of practitioners modify their dosage to a safer point on the one side, and a more efficient point on the other. So that out of the combined wisdom of the medical world humanity still stands the gainer. The old school men, who formerly gave from ten to twenty grains of calomel, under the impression that they must be heroic, now give what they call "broken doses," consisting of one-half, one-quarter or one-tenth of a grain, and they get better results and a greatly diminished list of aggravations. The new school men, instead of giving ridiculously attenuated and imponderable doses, such as to tax the credulity of the credulous, now mostly give instead of "broken doses" the one-hundredth or the one or two-thousandth of grain doses and claim the best results in cures, and no aggravations of symptoms.

But strangely enough, the apothecaries were the men who were originally largely responsible for the quarrels of the schools, and they have succeeded in keeping the battle on for a hundred years. When the new school men began to prescribe small doses, the apothecaries saw in it what they thought was to be a death blow, or at least a great cripple, to their business. They could not stand such wholesale cutting down of their sales. With them quantity was the gauge of profit. Hence the battle against the new idea which has raged a century. But the battle is waning, and only medical and pharmaceutical cranks care to keep up the smoke and stench of contest. Occasionally some medical back number undertakes to play Samson, and with the jaw-bone of an ass slay all the medical Philistines who preach and practice the doctrine of the smallest doses compatible with prompt cures. But they are few and far between, and only command such a hearing as the circus clown and the end-man at the minstrel show. At last the druggists are finding that their profits are quite as

good on small doses as large, with less quantities to handle, and they are now becoming leaders in the crusade for lighter drugging. They see that the middle man will always command his commission for services rendered, whether the sales be by pounds or broken doses, and humanity still stands the beneficiary of progress.

A medical writer in the Maryland Farmer hits off this subject as follows:

The patient may require only a little dieting, or a bath, or a little hand-rubbing, or a little additional rest or sleep, and no medicine whatever; but the physician is forced to give some dosing in addition to the above, because people are not yet educated sufficiently as to health to realize that it is promoted by other things besides what is put into the mouth. Still, much less medicine is given now by physicians than formerly, for people are gaining somewhat in common-sense ideas on the subject. I went to one patient a short time since and saw the young woman would be all right with a little care and change of condition, so I said: "She doesn't need any medicine—take off some of the bedclothes, let the windows down a few inches at the top, and bathe her head in cold water." The mother, who received the directions, was a sensible woman and did as I directed, and the patient was out all right in a day or two. In a similar case I gave some directions and left without administering any medicine; I thought the one in charge was intelligent enough to understand such treatment; but I afterward learned that before the day passed they called in another physician. This physician afterward took me to task and said, with a laugh, he had given some bread pills and the patient was doing well. It is hard to overcome this prejudice. I think, however, that the homeopaths have done considerable in the way of educating the people in regard to taking large doses of medicine. We have all been enabled to give less medicine and less frequently than in years gone by, because of their specialty of small doses.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, of Three Rivers, Mich., will remove their entire plant to Jackson, Mich., about September 1, where they have erected new buildings equipped with latest improved machinery specially adapted to their business. This old and reliable firm have manufactured potato-planters and potato-cutters for so many years that their name has become a household word in every farming community, and their customers will be pleased to learn that their plant at Jackson will furnish them with additional and better facilities for turning out their popular machines.

Any of our subscribers who are interested in new and hardy varieties of seed wheat should send for Wilson's fall catalogue. The catalogue, with four or five samples of the most productive kinds of winter wheat, will be sent free to all who apply either by postal card or letter. Mr. Wilson is one of the largest wheat-growers in the United States and raises thousands of bushels annually for this purpose. This catalogue, advertised in this paper, will be found useful and interesting. Besides seed wheat, rye, winter oats, etc., he has a full line of asparagus roots, strawberry plants, fruit trees and small fruits suitable for fall planting, thoroughbred poultry, bronze turkeys, registered pigs, German hares, etc. Address Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Pa.

The first paper mill in the United States was erected at Norwich, Conn., in 1765

The oldest building in the world is the Tower of London. It antedates Caesar's conquests.

The first regular passenger railroad built in the world was the southern portion of the Baltimore and Ohio, built in 1827.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

The largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the Glasgow University at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half, and has a pendulum weighing 300 pounds.

The High Speed knitting machine made by J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa., will fill a want long felt. It is simple in mechanism, durable in construction, easy of operation, cheap in price and a necessity in every household. We have one of the machines in use and find it does excellent work in every line of knitting for family wear. See advertisement in another column and send for circulars.—Hort. Ed. Grange Bulletin.

OREEPING MALARIA.

Insidious and Stealthy in Its Approach.

Deadly and Unyielding in Its Grasp.

Extracts from a Lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. S. B. Hartman.

Reported for the Press.

The onset of malaria is often so very insidious that it is quite difficult to detect the nature of it until after it has fastened itself thoroughly in the system. Malaria often will pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him genuinely miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds. Chills and hot flashes of very irregular duration and recurrence come and go without seeming cause. The hands and feet are usually cold and clammy, and the general tendency is to dryness and coldness of the skin of the whole body.

Among the symptoms to which this class of patients are liable, but not always present, may be mentioned neuralgic headache, nervous chills, hysteria, sinking or faint spells, distressing palpitation of the heart, defective eyesight, total inability to read, write, or do any business; urine abundant, without color, and loss of flesh. Melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, mental depression and confusion of the mind, surely indicate the presence of malaria. This form is called malarial biliousness. For this "walking malaria," which neither puts one to bed nor allows him to work or study, Pe-ru-na should be taken as directed on the bottle. A course of Pe-ru-na will entirely cleanse the system of every particle of the malarial poison. Therefore, if you have any kind of bad feeling which you attribute to malaria, by all means follow this treatment. It at once restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back the hopeful state of mind which malaria is sure to destroy. A thorough use of it will convince you of its wonderful power in all such cases. Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure these cases and restore to perfect health as speedily as the chronic nature of the difficulty will allow. Should constipation exist at the same time Man-a-lin should be added. The Pe-ru-na tones up the nervous system and enriches the blood, giving strength and vitality, while Man-a-lin restores the activity of the excretory glands, enabling the system to rid itself of accumulated poison, bringing back to this most unfortunate class of invalids the flush and good feeling of perfect health. Directions for use accompany each bottle.

For a complete treatise on malaria, chills and fever and fever and ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

Shorthand and Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Penmanship thoroughly taught; twelve experienced teachers, 700 students, cheap board, and the finest commercial college building in America. Graduates readily secure situations.

Beautiful illustrated catalogue, giving full particulars of all departments, will be mailed free. Address

D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal.

The Republicans have nominated candidates for the Presidency at the following places: Fremont, Philadelphia, 1856; Lincoln, Chicago, 1860; Lincoln, Baltimore, 1864; Grant, Chicago, 1868; Grant, Philadelphia, 1872; Hayes, Cincinnati, 1876; Garfield, Chicago, 1880; Blaine, Chicago, 1884; Harrison, Chicago, 1888; Harrison, Minneapolis, 1892.

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 is \$65.00, 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.

Applies to G. A. R. Veterans and all Others.

While the special low rate to Washington for the National G. A. R. Encampment in September was made especially for the veterans by the Vandallia and Pennsylvania Lines, all other persons who desire to visit the Nation's Capital can take advantage of the reduced rates over this direct route from St. Louis. Side trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Better Than a Gold Mine,

Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas River valley in south-central and western Kansas now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

These lands are all valuable, being original selections which have reverted to the company on canceled sales. None better can be found, either for stock and general farming or investment.

Fine irrigable fruit lands in the wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, in southern New Mexico, equal (except for citrus fruits) to any California fruit lands, are also offered at much less prices than this class of soil usually commands.

For information, apply to John E. Frost, Land Commissioner, A. T. & S. F., Topeka, Kansas.

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 Vandallia 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 Vandallia 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.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

It penetrates the muscles, membranes and tissues, thereby reaching the seat of disease. Indispensable to the Housewife, Farmer, Stock Raiser or Mechanic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

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.

My Philosophy.

I ain't ner don't p'tend to be,
Much posted on philosophy;
But there is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own.
And of these same there is a few
I'd like to jest refer to you—
Pervidin' that you don't object
To lisen' c'lost and rickollect.

I allus argy that a man
Who does about the best he can,
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute—
No matter ef his daily walk
Is subject fer his neighbor's talk,
And critle minds of every whim
Jest all git up and go fer him!

I knowed a feller onc't that had
The yaller janders mighty bad,
And each and ev'ry friend he'd meet
Would stop and give him some resect
Fer cuorin' of em. But he'd say
He kind o' thought they'd go away
Without no medicine, and boast
That he'd git well without one dost.

He kep' a yallerin' on—and they
Prediotin' that he'd die some day
Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed,
The feller did and lost his head,
And wondered in his mind a spell—
Then rallied and at last got well;
But ev'ry friend that said he'd die
Went back on him eternally.

It's natchural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
Fer them 'uns on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide;
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon and set up late,
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' 'cause the world don't shake
At ev'ry prancin' step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be,
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise er blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble, more or less,
And its the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

TOYS OF THE ESKIMO.

While we are enjoying or suffering the blazing heat of an August sun in Kansas, it may refresh us a trifle to think of "Greenland's icy mountains" and the people there who never experienced the luxury of a healthy sweating. To think of the labors of the grown Eskimo would be too tedious for this hot weather, so the thoughts would better be confined to their little children and the joys that gladden their childish hearts.

Did you ever see a group of children get together on the sidewalk and play the fascinating game of "Eskimo?" All the youngsters gather in a ring and slowly jig around and around, while half of them shrill in a queer sing song:

O, do you know the Eskimo?
The Eskimo?
The Eskimo?

The query is solemnly answered with great alacrity by the other half of the circle, who shriek:

Oh, yes, we know the Eskimo,
The Eskimo,
The Eskimo;
He lives in the land of ice and snow,
Of ice and snow,
Of ice and snow.

Then the whole band hop solemnly about in simulation of the supposed antics of the Eskimo.

The funniest part of it all, according to a gentleman who has returned from the Arctic regions, is that the little Eskimo youngsters have an almost identical game—singing an odd little tune of their own and going through queer antics, unhesitatingly believed to be exact representations of the children of the far away south.

You would think that so much of the Eskimo's time would be spent in trying to keep warm that he wouldn't have a great deal left to play. But those little fur-clad tots in the ice and snow are having more fun than a circus and summer vacation rolled into one.

They tag around their male relatives just as the small boys do here, and they fidget their snub-nosed mammas almost to death by stealing off among the icebergs in a little bit of a tippy, cranky craft made of skins and things. They listen round-eyed to tales of harpoons and deadly bouts with polar bears. They tell their sisters brave tales of their own dauntless courage, and when a bigger boy shouts "Polar

bear!" they run shrieking to their relatives, just as children in "civilized" lands would if some one called out "Bug-a-boo catch you."

The Eskimo small boy is amazingly like other boys. He is round-faced and brown-cheeked and chubby beyond belief. He wears queer garments of skins and of leather. He never ate a pound of candy or a dish of ice cream in his life and he never heard of a base ball game, but he's lots like other boys for all that.

As for the girl, she's precisely like her blond sister down here, who hasn't the faintest notion how good whale's blubber is. She knows just the same kind of games. When one brown tot goes "vis-ittin'" another brown tot she lugs her favorite doll with her, and then she sits right down in the dark little hut and begins to "play house."

That doll of hers is a strange looking being. It has a flat face, made of wood or bone, and it has the stiffest kind of arms and legs, not a joint in them, and its eyes are just painted on the face, and it's a lucky doll that has a hair on its head, but little Miss Eskimo loves that doll just as much as if it were flaxen-haired and had red cheeks and shining blue eyes. Dolly couldn't speak "Mamma" if you squeezed it to pieces, and it would never think of such a thing as letting you turn its head, but Miss Eskimo doesn't mind that a bit. She just dresses and undresses her, whips her and cries over her dreadful misdeeds quite as much as if her name was Maud Athel Van Buren, instead of being an unpronounceable thing in consonants and a grunt.

Those benighted little beetle-brows have never heard of Noah's ark, but they have a substitute for its weird animals among their toys. Wooden walruses with fierce mustaches, and ghostly birds, whose unbending dignity suggests the splendid reserve of those familiar patriarchs, Shem, Ham and Japhet so distinctly that you look around for the little green trees and spotted dogs that always stand guard over the ark.

They don't have trains of cars to play with, those blue nosed shivers. They wouldn't know what to do with them if they had, but they have a jolly substitute. There's a tiny sledge of bone, drawn by four sleuth-like dogs, and there are bold forerunners going on before and a daring hunter is walking nonchalantly behind. There's a toy for you. There's something even better than that, though. There's a regular Santa Claus of a doll, sitting in a sledge and driving four beautifully snarling dogs.

When the long winter dark comes on the boys sit in the low huts and make tiny boats of fish skin, cunningly stretched over a skeleton of firm wood. While they are tinkering away at these pretty boats the small sister sits beside them on the bear skin and makes soft little fur boots for her doll.

The mother is close by making nets or trimming a robe with a delicate border of porcupine quills, and she can tell the loveliest of fairy tales.

Orchids.

The fascination which orchids possess for us, unlike the tulip craze of a couple of centuries ago, is rational. The tulip at best is a gaudy flower, with no grace of form or perfume. The taste for orchids, which has been growing for fifty years, is not a passing fashion, since the orchids are worthy of admiration. No other flower combines so much that is beautiful and interesting. In color they are deep and pure, delicately shaded and boldly marked. The ever-varying forms of the perianth are curious, sometimes to the verge of grotesque. Many of them exhale powerful odors. Moreover, when considered from a botanist's point of view, in their structure, modes of growth, the renewal of their plant life, and their habits, this family of plants must stand pre-eminent over every other.

Their introduction into the greenhouses of Europe is not recent. It dates from the beginning of our century. The first real success in their domestication was achieved, after a long series of failures, by Mr. Cattley, whose name has been given to the large and splendid genus of Cattleya. His method was perfectly simple. It was to imitate the soil, temperature, moisture—all the conditions of growth of the plants in their native country. Soon collectors were sent to the East and West Indies at great expense. Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and, last of all, France,

The Best Baking Powder

AND MOST ECONOMICAL,

Is that of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is prepared with greater care and accuracy, from finer and more expensive materials, competent chemists test every ingredient nothing is left to chance. No ammonia, alum or other adulterant taints this purest of human food products. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain. It is always uniform and reliable and retains its full strength until used. It is not only more economical because of its wonderful raising power, but by reason of its greater bulk, the cans being much larger than the ordinary kind; it will go farther and do better work. It never disappoints. Dr. Prices is the only baking powder that contains the whites of eggs.

Imported new and choice specimens, and erected large houses for their reception. To-day there are houses without number in charge of men of great experience, whose sole business it is to import and "grow" orchids. Two of the largest in this country may be visited—one at North Easton, near Boston, the collection of Frederic L. Ames; the other at Short Hills, New Jersey, in the "United States" nurseries of Messrs. Pitcher & Manda.

By cultivation, as in other plants, the number and size of blossoms can be increased. By crossing different species wonderful hybrid varieties are obtained, which bring fancy prices, sums which threaten to rival the golden guineas sunk in the ancient pots of Dutch tulips. From \$500 to \$1,000 are charged for some hybrid plants which are mateless. Like "artist's proofs," they are valuable because rare.

On the other hand, one with moderate means may fill his small greenhouse and delight his æsthetic soul with a few delicate Vandas, gorgeous Cattleyas, lovely Dendrobicerns and Laëlias, all for less than one rare oil-painting would cost. They are not suited to parlor gardening. Since it takes some years (from two to eight) to develop a plant from its seed, unless hybrid varieties are desired, they are propagated by separating their bulbs.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miscellaneous Household Recipes.

Ease tired feet by bathing them in warm water in which a few lumps of saleratus have been dissolved.

Use a wire frame for boiling potatoes, and see how much of vexation it saves and how satisfactory the result.

To remove stains of blood, saturate the spots in kerosene and let stand a time, afterward wash out in warm water.

In making steam custards, constant stirring is necessary after putting in thickening ingredients, to get a smooth, creamy result.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whiting, the brown discoloration may be taken off cups which have been used for baking.

A simple cough remedy is made of an ounce of flaxseed boiled in a pint of water, a little honey added, an ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons, the whole mixed and boiled well.

To remove iron rust from linen: Saturate the spot well with a strong solution of lemon juice and salt, and hold over the nose of a tea-kettle filled with boiling water, when the spot will almost instantly disappear.

Some very careful and successful housekeepers insist that a frying-pan should never be washed. Their method is to scour it thoroughly with salt the moment it has been used and set it away for the next service.

A splendid polish for starch is made in this way: Ounce each of spermaceti and white wax, melt together and let it harden in a thin cake on a plate. To a quart of prepared starch add a piece of the polish about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

This gives a fine lustre and prevents the starch from sticking to the iron.

To bring down the mosquitoes that settle by day on the ceiling to wait for their victims at night, fasten the cover of a tin box on a lath, pour a little kerosene in the cover, hold it up close to the mosquito, and he will fall into it every time.

A housewife whose table linen always does her good service mends it with flax embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she bastes a piece of stiff paper, and makes a network of fine stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges of the rent. One skillful in embroidery can even darn in the pattern of the cloth. Thin places and breaks in linen may be run with the flax or linen embroidery floss, and towels should be mended in the same way.

In washing woolen blankets, to avoid shrinkage, do not have the different waters of widely different degrees of heat, and do not apply soap directly to them. The best way is to dissolve two tablespoonfuls of borax in hot water, and add the solution to a tub half-full of very hot water; put in the blankets and let them remain one hour, stirring often and rubbing with the hands, but never on a washboard. Squeeze them out of this suds, prepare another water of the same temperature, containing but one tablespoonful of borax, and enough fine white soap to make a nice suds; immerse the blankets and repeat the same process of cleaning as at first. Afterwards rinse through two clean waters, of the same temperature as the others and dry.

Business Men,

from close application and too little exercise, are especially liable to constipation—clogging up nature's great sewers—producing headache, biliousness, sluggish circulation and general derangement of the vital organs. A regular movement of the bowels is indispensable to perfect health; to neglect, is to imperil! If constipated, Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure you. No interference with business. Very modest expense. Mild in action, yet powerful in cleansing, regulating the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, headache and kindred ailments.

The Salvation Army publishes sixty-one weekly newspapers and five monthly magazines, with a total annual circulation of 45,000,000 copies.

Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where womanhood and childhood meet.
'Tis a supreme moment! 'Tis a critical period! No maiden should attempt passing this boundary-line without the aid and assurance of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its helpfulness in tiding over the perils incident to young womanhood, is universally acknowledged! No mother can put within the hands of her daughter, anything that will prove more valuable in meeting all her requirements! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made expressly for all diseases peculiar to woman, and is the only medicine of its kind, sold through druggists, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Young Folks.

The Heritage.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And miles of brick and stone and gold,
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares:
A bank may break, the factory burn,
A breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft, white hands could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits wants,
His stomach craves for dainty fare;
With sated heart he hears the pants
Of toiling hands with brown arms bare,
And wears in his easy chair;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a harder spirit,
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-won merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in its labor sings;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned of being poor;
Courage, if sorrow come to bear it,
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O rich man's son! there is a toll
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens, soft, white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

O poor man's son! scorn not thy state;
There is worse weariness than thine
In merely being rich and great;
Toil only gives the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both, heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last;
Both, children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well-filled past;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

—James Russell Lowell.

THE TAIL OF A COW.

A not infrequent experience in a new country is what the pioneers call "getting lost." To wander bewildered all day in a great forest is not a pleasant adventure; but when it extends through the night, in the densest darkness, the wanderer scratched and bruised by contact with invisible brush, trees and logs, ears filled with mysterious, often alarming, noises of the woods, nerves overstrung, it is truly fearful. As there is something overawing about the ocean, so there is about the "great woods;" but the awful sensation of being lost on the one or in the other, can be known only by experience. Charley Barnum was twice lost in the Ohio forests before he was 15 years old. One of these incidents I will relate to you.

It was away back in the days when the settlers were so few that they had not materially lessened the number of wild animals or decreased the extent of the forests, and miles intervened between neighbors. In the winter the cattle were fed chiefly on what was termed "browse;" that is, the tender twigs of trees felled for that object. But in summer the cows roamed at will for pasture anywhere through the woods, and at sundown were driven home and shut over night in a yard surrounded by a high log fence. It was the boys' business to "get the cows" as night drew near, and often it was a long, perplexing search. Every herd, large or small, had a "bell cow" and the tinkle, tinkle of the bell was the first thing to be found when a boy went "after the cows." It is a queer experience, searching with one's ears for a mere sound; that found and traced, the cows were soon discovered.

One afternoon he started on this search a little later than common, going first down "the brook" a distance, then across the "black-ash bottom," then over the "beech ridge," names describing to him and the family a familiar route; but no tones of the bell were discovered tangled among the trees. Next, he "took around by the big wind fall" and followed another brook, but still without success. Then he turned southward, and for half a mile or more, skirted the edge of a large swamp where occasionally the cows were found, but where Charley did not like to go, as it was reported to be a haunt of panthers and bears, and once he had seen a couple of big, gray wildcats crouching on a mossy tussock just within the marsh. But this time he did not see even a squirrel or a cow-track. At length the sun had ceased to gild the tree tops and it began to grow dusky in the woods. Charley was about two miles from his log-cabin home, and it was a foggy evening. Still he was an energetic lad and did not relish failure; so he turned to the northward and pushed on, keeping ears and eyes fixed on his quest, until it became so dark that he

could hardly see his hand before his face. And yet no sound or sign of the cows did he discover.

This state of things compelled him to give up the search and if possible make his way home. But here was the puzzle. By daylight he would have known whither to go, but it was another thing in the night. He knew he was somewhere to the southwest of the imperfect road that led to his home; if, therefore, he could go toward the northeast he would strike that road after a time and finally reach his home. But which way was north, south, east or west? No star was to be seen, no landmark existed to direct him. That sense of feeling in regard to points of compass, possessed by most persons, was of no use now. Standing perfectly still he listened for any sound that might guide him. Somewhere in the distance an owl was calling "Hoo, hoo, hoo, hoorah;" a night bird of some kind was pouring a plaintive song on the air; now and then a rustle among the leaves reached his ears; but there was nothing by which to locate himself and take a correct start homeward.

He made his way to a tree, and, feeling with his hands on all sides of its rough trunk, soon decided which way was north, for the north side of forest trees is almost always slightly mossy and the bark not so hard and dry, but more easily crumbled. This is the result of shade on the north and sunshine on the south side. Carefully satisfying himself on this point, he placed his back against the northeast side and, putting forth his hands to shield his face from brush, set forward in what he deemed the right direction. Slowly walking a few rods, he felt the bark upon another tree to correct his bearings. In this way a person who understands it can go a long distance through the forest by night in an almost straight line. Of course, in dense woods one cannot steer by the stars. On and on Charley groped, occasionally bumping against a tree or stumbling over a log, but steadily holding his course.

After awhile, as he was examining a tree to keep himself right, he heard a vigorous rustling of brush not far away, and listening intently, his ears were saluted by a distinct sniff from some animal.

At first Charley was inclined to be alarmed, but reasoning that it was probably some small creature, raccoon or opossum, he kept on his way. But within a few rods he heard it again and louder. Harkening, he clearly distinguished its steps very near him. Yet it would not do to weaken and play the coward in such circumstances, and so, feeling about and cutting a stout cudgel, and carrying it in one hand and his open jack-knife in the other, he plodded along as nearly as possible in a direct course.

By and by, as he was again correcting his bearings by a tree, he felt something touch his leg, like the nose of an animal smelling him to see if he would be good eating, and it so startled him that he gave a piercing yell and struck at the object with all his might. Whatever it was it received a prodigious whack and bounded away a few feet, uttering a low, heavy growl. This showed Charley that it was a large creature, but it did not explain to him what it was.

On he pushed again, the animal apparently keeping a little farther off, but sniffing frequently and growling in a threatening manner. In the presence of such a mysterious peril most persons would have been completely unnerved, but our young hero managed to keep his wits about him and hold a steady course.

Finally, as he was groping along, there came to his ears from some distant point a faint but welcome sound—the tinkle, tinkle of the cow-bell. Listening an instant he decided the direction, and turning sharply that way, steered by the sound, walking much faster than when trying to keep a certain point of compass by the trees. This brought his pursuer at his back, a more nervous position than any other.

When within a few rods of the bell cow, the boy commenced calling and talking to her in his usual familiar way. But he discovered at once by the snorting and trampling of the cattle, half a dozen in number, that the wild creature was not far away, and, whatever it might be, was formidable enough to frighten the whole herd. Feeling along, he made his way to the side of the bell cow, a large, sturdy animal, that Charley knew would stand chance of any in the flock of escaping from danger. Hardly had he reached her and patted her sides, when they all became worse alarmed and began tearing around in the darkness in the wildest manner. Charley thought the best thing would be to start them for home, believing that they could find the way in the night. But he had no notion of dropping behind them in his usual place while the unknown animal was near. So he seized the bell cow's tail near the "swish" and began shouting: "Go 'long, go 'long," as boldly as possible. This stirred up a wilder excitement all around. One of the cows bellowed as if the wild beast had sprung at her, whereupon the whole herd set off at a headlong run, the bell cow leading, Charley hanging on to her tail. Trampling, plunging, snorting, bellowing, like a herd of crazy creatures, away they rushed through the woods, the bell jingling, jangling in the most brazen manner. Charley's heels flew in the liveliest way and his steps seemed to him a rod in length. He was amused, even to laughter, at the figure he cut, and only wished that it was daylight that he might see himself. In his excitement he shouted and yelled in the most outlandish style, every sound adding to the din and haste among the cows.

Pretty soon the commotion seemed to

infect the pursuing beast, for an unearthly shriek rent the air, so much sharper than any previous noise that Charley thought his hair was all standing straight up. But that shriek showed that the animal was a panther, the most fearful creature of the region, and at the discovery his hands tightened convulsively in their grip on the cow's tail. On they went, every moment another fearful scream from the panther adding to the confusion, while the cattle were bellowing, the bell jingling, and the boy putting in his share, notwithstanding the peril of his situation.

Finally he knew by the smoother ground that they had struck into a trail and were nearing the clearing. Faster and faster they went, and in a moment dashed into the little home-field and rushing for the yard, leaped through the open gateway and were safe. The next instant, from the edge of the woods, the panther gave vent to his disappointment in a long spiteful wail.

At once measures were taken to warn the animal from the cattle; a brush heap was set afire, several pitch-pine torches were lighted and stuck up in the ground in the field around, and Mr. Barnum discharged his rifle two or three times. It was a well-known and not pleasant fact on the borders, that when a panther commenced mischief around a settler's place, the life of animals and human beings was insecure until the creature was killed or thoroughly frightened away. It seemed to regard the forest-inclosed farm as a sort of corral, furnishing it with a constant supply of food, like a "man-eating" lion around an Asiatic village.

In the morning one of the cows was found badly scratched across the hips where the great cat had leaped upon her. But shortly after a large panther, supposed to be the same, stalked into the clearing of Mr. Barnum's nearest neighbor and fell a victim to the hunter's unerring rifle, much to the relief of all the settlers in the vicinity.

In later years, when Charley was an elderly man, a favorite riddle which he often gave to boys who had not heard the story was, "How could a cow's tail save a boy's life?"—Lamar Beaumont, in *Free Press*.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



In the family are more often the result of disordered digestion than most people know.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will keep peace in a family, by curing Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, Constipation and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from these causes.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

OTTAWA TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.—J. T. Preshaw, Manager, Ottawa, Kas. Teaches the art of Telegraphy in shortest time and puts you in positions. Write for terms and particulars.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

62d year. Preparatory, Collegiate, Music and Fine Art Courses. Fits for Wellesley. Send for illustrated catalogue E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Prin. Jacksonville, Ill.

St. John's Military School, Salina, Kas.

Only boys' school in the State. Good table, healthful surroundings, able professors, the best military drill. Terms reasonable. Rt. Rev. E. S. THOMAS, Rector. For circulars and information address WALTER M. JAY, Head Master.

College of the Sisters of Bethany

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Rt. Rev. E. S. Thomas, President.
Miss C. B. Burchan, First Vice Principal.
Miss A. J. Hooley, Second Vice Principal.
Twenty teachers in Art, Music and Letters.
Terms, \$300 a year.
School opens WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Topeka Business College
and Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship.

A LARGE, THOROUGH, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL. SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

Catalogue and beautiful specimens of penmanship sent free by mentioning this paper.

Board and room \$2.50 per week. Address L. H. Strickler, 521 and 523 Quincy street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Lawrence Business College
and **Atchison Business College**

Between the Business and Shorthand Departments of the two Colleges is the Most Practical Feature of Business Training yet devised.

ELEGANT, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

Coonrod & Smith, Proprietors.

LIBERTY FEMALE COLLEGE

Liberty, Mo. Large and convenient building, elegantly furnished. Rooms and bath rooms on every floor. Lighted by incandescent electric lights. Large, well equipped gymnasium. High and healthful location. Courses of study high. Large faculty. Music and Art departments of highest grade. Largest Female College in the West. Next session opens September 2, 1892. Send for Catalogue. Address F. MENEFFEE, President, LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADEROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICE OF AUTOGRAF OF STEWART HARTSHORN AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

HOME STUDY. Success in Business Life is within the reach of all who take a thorough Business College course at HOME, by MAIL. It will pay to investigate. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Chicago Athenaeum—"The People's College."

Athenaeum Building, 26 Van Buren St. Fall term opens September 1. Best advantages, moderate tuition. Business, Grammar, Shorthand Schools, Drawing, Mathematics, Languages, Elocution, Wood Carving, etc. Fine Library and Gymnasium. Address E. I. Galvin, Sup't, for catalogue.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrative circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address, C. S. PERRY, Winfield, Kansas.

IOWA VETERINARY COLLEGE

413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Session 1892-3 beginning October 1, 1892. Trustees—O. H. P. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D., President; F. W. Loomis, M. D., Secretary; J. A. Campbell, D. V. S., Treasurer and Registrar. Write for catalogue.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

AURORA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE. AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

For SPECIAL PRIVILEGES of students, and for catalogue, address, REV. C. G. LOVEJOY, A. M., AURORA, ILLINOIS.

Western Normal College

Largest, Cheapest and Best Normal School in the West. Twenty-five Depts. Thirty Teachers, specialists. No vacation except Aug. Ent. any time. Take any classes. Expenses low. Graduates in demand. In order that all may test the merits of the Western Normal College, we will pay your R. R. fare from your home to Lincoln, Neb. Full particulars, catalogues and circ. FREE. Wm. M. Croan, Pres. Lincoln, Neb.

Southwestern Business College

Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

SALINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

NOT THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST or OLDEST SCHOOL of the West, but a First-Class School, 8 years old, with good accommodations at reasonable rates. No vacations. Enter at any time and select studies. Teachers Specialists. We do not pay car fare. No school can afford it. It costs money, and time to keep accounts. We expend money legitimately in making the school better. For catalogues and particulars of "The Growing School of the West," address L. O. THOROMAN, Pres., SALINA, KANSAS.

\$40 TO \$100 SAVED!

And a superior course gained by attending

EMPORIA Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

By far the best school for farmer boys. They attend from far and near. Good board \$1.60 per week. Home-like advantages in a lovely city. Don't fail to get our new and elegant catalogue. Mention KANSAS FARMER. C. E. D. PARKER, PRINCIPAL.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.A MEMBER OF THE
Western Agricultural Journals
ASSOCIATE LIST.New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,
150 Nassau street.
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,
651 The Rookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The anti-option bill, the bill to prevent gambling in farm products, has gone over for consideration next December.

KANSAS FARMER representatives are having good success with the new subscription plan. It is undoubtedly the best ever devised, both for agents and subscribers. Territory is yet to be had. Write for particulars.

The KANSAS FARMER presents this week the third of the series of wheat articles from Prof. Blount. While his descriptions and discussions are of his work in New Mexico, they are exceedingly interesting and valuable to farmers, especially to wheat farmers, everywhere.

Stockmen will be pleased with the information that the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has offered \$5,000 in special premiums to be awarded Herefords exhibited at the World's Fair, in addition to the amount offered by the Exposition authorities. List showing classification of the amount will be mailed in a few days.

A unique feature of the August number of the Review is an account of the Spanish Infanta's Royal Charity Album, which she has just published in the interest of an orphan asylum. It contains contributions from the crowned heads and noble families of all parts of Europe. By consent of the royal editress there are reproduced in the Review a number of illustrations which show how certain royal highnesses can draw and paint.

The sugar trust has been brought to a high state of perfection as a means of depressing the price of raw sugar which the trust buys and advancing the price of refined sugar which the trust sells. The grade called "fair refining" is that on which the price of raw sugar is based. It contains 89 per cent. of pure sugar. Granulated sugar is the standard refined sugar. On the 29th day of July, 1891, the New York quotations were: Fair refining, 2½ cents; granulated, 4¼ cents, a difference of 1½ cents. This year on the same day the quotations were: Fair refining, 2½ cents; granulated, 4¼ cents, a difference of 1½ cents, making an increase of refiner's profits equal to ¾ cent per pound, or 37½ cents for every hundred pounds refined. On the basis of pure sugar the prices of last year gave a margin of 1 cent per pound. The actual cost of refining is stated to be ¼ cent per pound, so that the net profits last year were 75 cents per hundred pounds. This year on a smaller investment this net profit is swelled to \$1.12½ per hundred. This amounts to an immense sum on the thousands of millions of pounds handled. The sugar trust seems to be a good thing for those who are in it, but we who use sugar have these profits to pay.

CAPITAL, LABOR, WAGES, COST.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It would simplify the so-called labor question to a great extent if the farmers could be brought to see that they are not labor but capital. No accurate definition of labor can be formed that will include them and no accurate definition of capital can be formed that will exclude them.

What is a capitalist? He is a man who has some money which he invests in a business, and then either himself or by his agent looks after that business to the end of getting gain out of it. The nature of the business or the care with which it is managed, or other circumstances, determine the amount of gain, if there is gain, or the amount of loss, if there is loss. The capitalist does not get a fixed amount per day or week or month for his investment, although he usually puts in his own work, either mental or physical, and often both. A man, for instance, having money, puts it into a large manufacturing establishment. He puts in his own work, too. It may be almost entirely mental, but the entire success of the plant may depend on the faithfulness and intelligence of his work. The rewards of his capital and work come in the form of profits, varying in amount, on the articles manufactured.

What is a laborer? He is simply a man in the employ of another, who receives his wages by the day or the week or the month for work done. Nor does it make any difference in this case, either, whether the work done be physical or mental. The principle is the same. In both cases a fixed sum is received.

To which of these classes does the farmer belong? The answer is very easy. He has a capital, perhaps only enough to buy a team, wagon and a few tools. Without it he cannot do business. This capital he puts into his business, together with his work, both mental and physical. He cannot ordinarily do business without physical work and he would frequently do better if he would use more mental work, that is, calculation. But he always does and must use some. The poorest tenant farmer is not a laborer, but a capitalist. His condition differs from that of Jay Gould or Carnegie only in the amount of capital and the nature of the business and work. His position in the economic world is of the same general class.

The interests of capital and labor are naturally antagonistic. Labor wants to get from capital all the wages it can for as little work as possible; capital wants to get from labor all the work it can for as little pay as possible. Let our poor tenant farmer hire a hand and at once we have the relations between capital and labor. The farmer does not want to pay any more wages than he is obliged to and wants to get out of the hand all the work he can. The hand wants to do as little work as he may and keep on with his employer, and get as high wages as he can. Finally, one day in harvest, when a storm is coming up, the hand quits work and demands more wages. What have we now? A strike. Yes, capital is confronted with a strike. The principle is precisely the same as in the great mills of the East. The farmer goes out to seek another laborer, but the old hand sits in the shade of the hedge with a shotgun and no new hand dares enter the field. And men come along the road and tell him that he is entitled to employment, that his cause is a glorious one, that he must overcome the tyrant capitalists. It has not, indeed, yet come to this, but when the ramifications of the organization of labor shall be completed it easily may, for whether in the great mills or on the quarter section, the principle is the same. Even now we are told that the farm hands are "organizing," and the farmers may yet feel the tyranny of labor.

The interests of the farmer are all on the side of capital. He may have his struggles with other forms of capital, but when the division comes between capital and labor, his interests are all on the capital side. If he gives aid and comfort to the cause of labor he is simply maneuvering to take money out of his own pocket. If he helps the Eastern mill-workers to get more wages he himself must help pay that increase of wages by an increased price on the manufactured goods he buys. If he helps on a railroad strike, he is simply preparing to have a higher freight tariff paid out of the value of the produce he sells and to pay a higher fare when he travels. Sooner or later the advance of wages gained by any strike comes out

of the farmer. With the secret empire of Powderly he has no interest in common, nay, he is working against his own interest when he in any way aids or abets its work. The fact that his work is to such an extent physical does not make him a laborer. When the farmer really understands his relation to the economic world it will be a great point gained in the settlement of industrial affairs.

Douglass, Kas.

T. C. MOFFATT.

THE CHANGING CONDITIONS.

A good deal of confusion has arisen in the economic discussions brought out by the recent disturbance at Homestead, Pa., on account of the strained use of some familiar terms, and the attempt to draw inferences from the situations which this strained use seems to imply. Thus "capital" and "labor" have been used instead of "capitalist" and "laborer." Various attempts have also been made to restrict or extend the meaning of these terms. Such distortions do not change the facts, but they tend to prevent a correct conception of these facts, and they should, therefore, be avoided by all writers and speakers except demagogues, from whom, of course, the worst is to be expected.

The dictionary makers have succeeded admirably in stating the meaning of terms as used and understood by the people. It may be well to hear from the latest edition of Webster's great dictionary as to what this meaning is. This standard work thus defines—

CAPITAL—Money, property, or stock employed in trade, manufactures, etc., the sum invested or lent, as distinguished from the income or interest. (*Polit. Econ.*) That portion of the produce of industry, which may be directly employed, either to support human beings, or to assist in production.—*McCulloch*.

CAPITALIST—One who has capital; one who has money for investment; especially a person of large property which is employed in business.

LABOR—Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome or unavoidable, in distinction from sportive exercise; hard, muscular effort directed to some useful end, as agriculture, manufactures, and the like; servile toil; exertion; work.

LABORER—One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a person who does work that requires strength rather than skill, as distinguished from that of an artisan.

ARTISAN—One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade, a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

That the farmer, as he now exists in this country, is both a capitalist, to a greater or less extent, and a laborer, cannot be doubted after reading the above definitions. That he is also an artisan will scarcely be disputed, although this distinction between laborer and artisan is an unimportant one in the discussion now occupying public attention.

To speak of an antagonism between capital and labor, both of which are inanimate and without volition, is a wrong application of language. Both the agreements and disagreements in this case are between the capitalist and the laborer, between individuals and not things, between persons each possessed of rights, and not between the exertions of persons (labor) and the accumulated result of those exertions (capital). The contestants, then, are capitalists and laborers, people, made of similar clay, having similar impulses, affections, aspirations, thoughts, and equal in their civil rights. The present problem is a human problem, not a material problem or a problem of forces, a problem to be solved according to human rights, and not according to the laws of gravitation, or of molecular forces, nor yet by mathematical formulae. As the affairs of society are now conducted, the capitalist and the laborer each contributes to the production of useful commodities, which are necessary to the well-being of mankind and which command a price upon the market. Some of these commodities are produced now much as in the days of the forefathers. In most industries, however, machinery has been made to add greatly to the productive power of the laborer. In some lines the introduction of machinery has made little change in human relations. Thus the farmer, in his capacity of capitalist and laborer, with, perhaps, the addition of that of artisan, uses machinery to lessen his toil or to increase the results of his labor and employs as formerly one, or at most a few hands, to assist him. His avocation has not gone into the hands of vast corporations, syndicates and trusts, each requiring and controlling the labor of hundreds or thousands of workmen. And the control of his business in the old way works no hardship to anybody. In general the farmer is more laborer than capitalist, and depends for his living more upon his own exertions than upon his income as a capi-

talist. The earning power of the laborer is, therefore, a matter of great interest to him. Place the Kansas farmer upon a hacienda of equal value to his farm in this State, but situated, we will say, in those parts of Mexico in which labor only earns 25 to 35 cents per day, and this farmer's income will be scarcely sufficient to provide the scanty fare and clothing upon which the peons subsist. It is a condition from which laborers cannot escape, viz., that low wages for wage-laborers make inevitable low incomes for all laborers. The fact that the farmer hires his hands at the lowest possible figure does not controvert the fact that his best interest is that wages for labor shall average high. The farmer buys his flour at the lowest possible figure, but his best interest is that wheat, and consequently flour, shall be high. All laborers, whether they labor on the farm or in the factory, whether they own the capital with which they work or it is owned by somebody else, are mutually interested in the maintenance of good wages. It is true that if by artificial means the wages of any class of laborers is made much higher than that obtained by others for corresponding exertion, the excess must be made up by the others, for, ultimately, there is no other source of wages than the production of industry. So also excessive profits of capital must be paid from the proceeds of labor.

But, as has been suggested in previous numbers of the KANSAS FARMER, what are known as the great industries have received such a development through modern inventions and by the application of machinery as to introduce new conditions, or at least great modifications of the relations of the capitalist and the laborer engaged in them. Formerly steel, for example, was made only in small quantities and in small establishments with few hands—perhaps the proprietors and a few assistants—in each manufactory. The relations were much the same as those of the farmer and his hands. If a man were discharged, or if he chose to quit, he obtained employment elsewhere and his place was supplied by another hand and the small inconveniences which resulted caused no disturbances of society or its industries. Laws and decisions of courts took such form as to promote the interests and protect the rights of the people under these conditions with the least possible infliction of hardship or injustice.

But conditions have so changed that the small manufacturer of steel has disappeared, being unable to furnish his product at prices which the present enlarged use of this article demands. Our present civilization requires this extensive use. Our present civilization therefore requires the creation of the immense plants, each manned by its thousands of laborers and artisans. Our present civilization, the necessities of our progress, therefore command these men to mass themselves into communities, to devote their efforts exclusively to the labor they have undertaken, to become experts in this and practically unfit for other work. Here, then, are thousands of men with their families, drawn together, as at Homestead, who are most efficient at their arduous work but unable to earn a living at anything else. Experience and a common interest has caused these men to organize themselves into associations for mutual benefit and protection. In dealing with employers these associations have been able to somewhat restrain the corporations from taking undue advantage of the necessities of the laborers and reducing wages below the point of comfortable living. These organizations of laborers have been made more perfect, year by year, and it is not impossible that in some cases they have used their power to extort at least very liberal wages from their employers. As the matter now stands, there are on the one hand the organized capitalists seeking to add to their profits by obtaining at the lowest possible figure every item of cost of their product, one of which is the labor, and on the other hand the organized laborers seeking to obtain the largest possible compensation for the men's work. An irreconcilable disagreement as to wages, unlike the disagreement between the farmer and his hired man, becomes a matter of great importance to entire communities. Thus the first month of the Homestead lock-out is estimated to have cost the parties directly concerned the vast sum of \$1,000,000. Other communities and other industries are affected more or less remotely,

and there is the ever-present possibility of the disturbance becoming general throughout the country, with correspondingly increased losses and suffering and liability of violence and bloodshed. Whether desirable or not, there have grown up in civilized countries tribunals not recognized by law, which in a manner determine grave questions. These tribunals in a large majority of cases, when great corporations are interested on one side and great numbers of laborers are interested on the other side, determine the questions of wages. They are none other than the trades unions, and it is to their credit that, being an interested tribunal, they have been generally reasonable and fair in their determinations. The determinations have usually been made with due regard to the facts as presented by both employers and employed, and in the cases of the great railroads and a large number of the great industries they have been generally accepted. But, when an adjustment is not so effected, there comes either the lock-out or the strike, affecting millions of property and thousands of people directly. The laws which have been ample to secure protection to life and property, to insure justice and to prevent flagrant hardships in the ordinary relations of life are found to be inadequate to the situation which suddenly arises. It is easy to descant upon "the sacred rights of property," the duty of the citizen to observe the laws of the land, the unreasonableness of violence, etc., but society now finds itself confronted with the problem of protecting its members, not only in their right to enjoy whatever property they may have accumulated, but also of securing to both the laborer and the capitalist the right to the productive use of what he possesses, whether that be labor and skill or the accumulated product of labor and skill, i. e., capital.

Statesmanship has not yet formulated laws by which this use can be assured. Compulsory arbitration has been suggested, and should be insisted upon until some better plan can be brought forward. It is not at all improbable that in the near future farmers and farm hands will be confronted with this problem, as are now the great manufacturing and transportation interests and their employees, unless indeed the latter shall have secured an equitable and humane solution of the problem before it reaches the farm.

TO OUR OROP REPORTERS.

It is now possible for the farmers of Kansas to form tolerably accurate estimates of the present season's wheat and oats crops, and, through the KANSAS FARMER, to inform each other reliably as to the situation. Of course speculators will also get the information; but this they will have through other means, whether the farmers are willing or unwilling, so that to be on an even footing with them the farmer needs the reliable KANSAS FARMER reports.

Each of our regular crop reporters and all of our agents and such others as are interested in the matter are requested to prepare and mail to us, on a postal card, on August 13, information as follows: (1) What is the average yield of wheat per acre and how does it compare with that of last year? (2) How does the quality of the wheat compare with that of other years? (3) What is the average yield of oats and what is its quality? (4) What is the condition of corn? (5) What is the condition of the grass and hay crop?

Be sure to make up and mail your report on August 13, so that we can publish a report from every county in Kansas on August 17. All reports sent by subscribers will be thankfully received.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The New Mexico Territorial fair, which holds its annual exhibitions at Albuquerque, begins this year on the 12th of September and continues for six days. There are also to be held at that place during the same week the Inter-State Wool convention, the Albuquerque & Durango railroad convention, the annual meeting of the American Climatological Society, and several other smaller gatherings, all of which will contribute more or less toward swelling the number of visitors at that time. All together, it is confidently believed there will be much the largest number of people ever brought together in the Southwest, and in view of this fact the managers of the fair are exerting themselves to the utmost to make the

coming exhibition eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted in the Territory. Very liberal premiums are offered, the railroads give a rate of 1 cent a mile, and it will undoubtedly be a fine show.

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

In summing up what he considers the favorable aspects of the financial situation, Banker Clews gives the following summary:

"(1) There will be no silver bill this session. (2) There will be no Treasury deficit. (3) There will be no anti-option bill. (4) There will be no tight money. (5) There will be no further large gold exports after this week. (6) Congress is about to adjourn. (7) Railroad earnings are still very encouraging, considering the heavy returns of last year with which they are now comparing. (8) Traffic is ample, and there are smaller inducements than usual for cutting rates. (9) Recent trade combinations and larger resulting profits are beginning to inspire big capitalists with greater confidence, as reflected in present movements of the 'Industrials.' (10) General business is sound, failures being few and the volume of business large in spite of complaints. Some branches of manufacturing are especially active; and many of our best cotton, silk and woolen mills can show a vast improvement over this time last year. (11) The coal combination gives powerful support to an important group of stocks, and is doubtless the basis of an extended speculation which may or may not prove successful.

"On the other hand," he states, the following "elements, which," he says, "in the opinion of many, are adverse to any improvement. (1) The Presidential campaign. (2) Smaller crops than last year. (3) Probable decreased aggregate earnings for present year as compared with the last. (4) Possibility of a decline in our breadstuffs exports next season. (5) Labor strikes. (6) Restricted public buying. (7) And the disruption of the Western Traffic Association. The importance attached to each of these drawbacks will vary with the individual."

In discussing the last he says: "As for the Presidential election, that is likely to be conducted with less acrimony than usual. It seems highly probable that the contest will center upon one or two issues of an economic character; so that the bitterness of sectionalism and personalities seems likely to be kept in the background. When we remember, too, that we have a larger population each year to be fed, clothed, housed and warmed, we shall probably conclude that, after all, there is no good reason for anticipating any actual curtailment of consumption or production as a result of the elections. Next, concerning smaller crops, in view of last year's overproduction, this will in some respects be an advantage instead of a drawback. There will certainly be wheat and cotton enough left over to more than compensate for this year's smaller yield. Moreover, Europe's necessities will be smaller this year than last; and if the smaller crops of this year result in better prices to the farmer, they will prove a benefit in disguise. The labor strikes, it must be conceded, are a serious question, the most serious of any that are to be confronted immediately. Law and order are, however, being successfully preserved; and, unfortunately for labor, its cause has lost greatly in public sympathy through recent lawless developments in Pennsylvania and Idaho."

It should be remembered that Henry Clews' business is that of a banker and broker, whose chief interest is in stocks and bonds. These he buys and sells on commission, for customers as well as on his own account. His income is greater when he is receiving many orders to buy or sell these securities than during times of unchanging prices. His entire reasoning on the situation is with reference to the interests of purchasers and sellers of these "properties," and references to crops, the money question, and political movements are considered only as they are supposed to affect prices of securities. It is not safe to depend implicitly on either the judgment or the good faith of speculators in their discussions of prices, but their reasonings are well worth considering, based, as they usually are, upon the best obtainable information.

See "Butter and Cheese Makers' Manual" advertised on our dairy page.

New York city has 157 millionaires.

HOW DISPOSE OF THE OROPS.

A Colorado man, Walter A. Varian, presents the following timely considerations as to the crop situation in Kansas and Colorado:

"From the general news of the day in reference to agricultural matters it is evidently certain that Colorado and Kansas will reap this year the largest crops they ever handled, and that the returns outside their borders are such as to make them more profitable than usual. Therefore the present duty of the farmer is the study of the best mode of marketing and using the crops to produce the greatest ultimate returns. As the bulk of the crops in Kansas are chiefly grain of one kind or another the thoughtless farmer who sells of course may get nearly the full value for them as they are easily shipped and salable in a market they cannot glut and depress.

"The Colorado man has a harder problem before him, as the mass of his produce, since his great increase in alfalfa growing, is so bulky as to make it necessary to use it up in his own State or perhaps county. This being the case he must see that if he sells the crop he will be helping to glut an already low market, also losing by so doing the manurial value of the crop if fed on the place. Examine the general prospect for stock feeding, and it is evident there will be a great shortage and a certainty of high prices in all the main sorts.

"The immense flooded district is practically out of the count and will feed no stock. The spring through the corn States was so late and wet that much land intended for corn was not seeded, and the rest will be a very short crop because of the certain injury by frost before it is fit to harvest. Thus to me it seems that those Colorado men who will this season feed their crop of alfalfa and hay to cattle or sheep and add a little Kansas corn, or cotton seed cake, will be doing the best for themselves and the community."

YOUTHS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Provision has been made for the holding, in Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair, of a congress composed of youths of all nations of the world. Delegates will be sent, it is expected, from England, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Italy, Russia and countries of the Orient. These young men are to be selected from the high schools and the grammar school grades. Their ages are to range between 13 and 20 years. No World's Fair congress thus far arranged for, it is thought, will excite more interest than this project.

The idea is to get from each country not more than from fifteen to forty or fifty students. All told, it is intended to have 5,000 at the congress, and a special committee has been appointed to see that proper encouragement is lent to induce attendance. The preliminary address of the special committee has been issued by A. F. Nightingale, Chairman, and F. F. Bliss, Secretary.

President Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary, says that the topics discussed, will touch neither upon religion nor politics. His idea is to gather in Chicago next year a representative assembly of the educated youths of all countries. They are to be addressed by the leading educators of the age who may be in Chicago. The scheme originated with a committee of which Francis Bellamy is chairman. The pith of the argument for such a congress is embraced in the following paragraph from the preliminary address:

"It is felt that a carefully selected assembly of the young from all nations under such remarkable conditions as will prevail during the Columbian Exposition, cannot fail to powerfully aid this high end. It is purposed to draw together the worthiest and the most talented youth of all lands, and the coming leaders of mankind, that they may be led to realize, as could not otherwise be possible, the meaning and the worth of the fellowship of nations and the brotherhood of man. In a gathering so constituted there would certainly be some who will be called to deal decisively with the destinies of states and the serious concerns of millions of men. Brought thus together, and face to face with the larger relations of our independent humanity, those fresh minds would greatly gain in fitness for the important tasks decreed to their future. Among them will be many who will survive all who are now active on the stage of the world's affairs, and who would

therefore stand before the generation to follow as witnesses of the humanizing power of the World's Exposition of 1893, and be inspired by its influence to higher and more useful careers, making the fulfillment of its great promises their noblest claim to history."

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 1, 1892:

A deficiency of precipitation occurs in the Republican and Blue valleys and in the southeastern and extreme eastern counties, being greatest in Cherokee and Labette. There is also a great deficiency in Ford, Gray, Garfield and Hodgeman, and in the central southern counties. Elsewhere it is generally above the normal, with the greatest excesses occurring in Gove, where the total fall amounted to 3.15 inches, and in the southern part of Lyon, where it amounted to 2.30 inches.

During the fore part of the week the temperature was excessive over the whole State, but on the 28th a cool wave occurred, and the week has been below normal. As a result the temperature for the week has been about the normal over the greater part of the State, being slightly in excess in the western and south-central counties. There has been an average amount of sunshine.

The general effects of the past week's weather have been very satisfactory. The harvest is completed in all but the north-western counties; tame grasses are largely cut, and the cutting of prairie hay is about to begin.

The yield of oats is better than anticipated at harvest, ranging from twenty to forty bushels.

The hot weather the fore part of the week was very trying to the corn in some localities, but the rains of the latter part afforded timely relief and gave the corn a new impetus. Some fields are in the roasting-ear in the southern and central counties, and in the north it is tasseling.

Flax is being threshed in some localities, yielding from eight to ten bushels per acre.

Weather Report for July, 1892.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

An average July, except as to rainfall, the precipitation for the month being exceeded by only five Julys of our twenty-five years' record. The relative humidity was high, and mean cloudiness low. Compared with last July, the month has been hot, the temperature reaching 90° on twelve days; compared with the twenty-four other Julys of the record, the month has been slightly cooler than the average.

The mean temperature was 75.64°, which is 21° below the July average. The highest temperature was 96° on the 20th and 21st. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 70.27°; at 2 p. m., 83.49°; at 9 p. m., 74.61°.

The rainfall was 6.47 inches, which is 2.07 inches above the July average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on ten days. There were five thunder showers.

The mean cloudiness was 24.60 per cent. of the sky, which is 12.05 per cent. below the average. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), eighteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), eleven; cloudy (more than two-thirds), two. There were eight entirely clear days, and one entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 35 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 37.42 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 14.35 per cent.

The wind was southwest thirty-six times, south ten times, east twelve times, northwest four times, southeast eleven times, northeast twelve times, north four times, west one time. The total run of the wind was 9,150 miles, which is 1,075 above the July average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 295 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 12.3 miles. The highest velocity was fifty miles an hour from 1:30 a. m. to 1:45 a. m. on the 2d.

The mean barometer for the month, 29.114 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.138 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.090 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.115 inches; maximum, 29.40 inches on the 7th, minimum, 28.797 inches on the 2d; monthly range, .612 inches.

The mean relative humidity for the month was 77.99, which is 6.59 above the average; at 7 a. m., 86.40; at 2 p. m., 65.03; at 9 p. m., 82.56. There was one fog.

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.

ORANGE ORCHARDING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the orange season is just closing, perhaps your readers would relish a short account of how they are grown and marketed.

The leaf of the orange is dark green, heavy and glossy, very much like its sister variety, the Osage hedge. They are very numerous, hiding most, and very often all, of the limbs of the tree. The tree grows quite regular and is in general shape, both as to the trunk and branches, more like the cherry tree of your orchards than any other tree I now think of. There are two general methods of pruning, according to the variety of the orange, low and high. In the first method, the branching begins within two feet of the ground and the top is seldom more than ten or twelve feet high. In the second, there are three or four feet of body, and fifteen or twenty feet to the top. When the trees are full of fruit the branches often hang to the ground, entirely concealing the trunk.

Generally, I have noticed the trees to be about twenty feet apart. This gives 100 upon an acre, and leaves room for passing between with small wagons and cultivators. All orchards are cultivated, generally with disc harrows, from two to four times a year. By this means only can the weeds be kept down, for weeds grow here as in no other country I have seen. In this valley the orchards are irrigated during the summer two or three times, at a cost of perhaps \$1 an acre each time. A five or six-year-old orange tree should bear at least a half box of oranges, if it is a thrifty tree, but that is perhaps above the average. A thrifty tree ten or twelve years old often bears three or four boxes. Older trees sometimes yield seven and eight boxes (about sixty pounds per box), worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per box. As it costs about 40 cents to gather and market a box of fruit your readers can figure up the profit from a ten-acre orchard. The fruit is all gathered by hand, usually cut from the stem by means of shears or "clippers" made for the purpose. Fifty or sixty boxes a day are considered an average day's work for a man. From the field they are carted to the packing houses, and "packers" (men and women) wrap them in tissue paper, one at a time, and pack them for shipment.

Not all land is profitable for oranges. In this valley, the best is a rich dark loam with a good mixture of sand, but some good orchards are growing upon sandy, and others upon gravelly soil. Good orange land with bearing trees is worth from \$500 to \$2,000 per acre. The season for picking and packing begins in January and lasts till July. The blossoming is in April, May and June, and is a time of abundant sweetness.

But the orange business has its drawbacks. This year's crop, by a frost in December, was injured more than 50 per cent. Many large orchards were never harvested. The greatest enemy, however, is the scale bug. Perhaps your readers have noticed those dark or reddish little round spots on California oranges. There are several varieties of scale, the red and black kinds being most harmful. Fumigation and spraying are the remedies for this evil, and it costs money. Thousands of dollars are spent yearly fighting the scale bugs. Some orchards have been almost ruined by them. They attack the fruit, leaf, and the bark of the tender limbs.

There are four leading varieties of oranges:—Washington and Australian navels, Mediterranean sweets and seedlings. Oranges are grown in all southern California and as far north in the Sacramento valley as Sacramento city.

J. M. CLARK.

Santa Ana, Cal., July 18, 1892.

American Prunes.

In this country prune-growing is confined almost altogether to California, where the industry has an eminent advantage, as the curculio does not exist in that State. The growth of the prune industry in California, is confined, practically, to the past ten years. Ten years ago not a pound was produced in Santa Clara county; now prunes are grown in that county by the carloads. The growth of the prune is now successful in every county in the State, except those in the

highest mountain regions. Trees yield an average of 300 pounds each, and it is estimated that when the trees now growing in Santa Clara county alone shall mature, the annual product from them will be above 40,000,000 pounds of dried fruit.

Money in Fruit.

There is more money invested in fruit than most people suppose. The census took pains to determine how much money is invested in fruit, and the bulletins already published give some interesting, and almost startling, information. They show that in 1889 the vineyard interest covered 401,000 acres of land and produced 572,000 tons of grapes. This interest represented an investment of \$155,000,000. The vines now growing are expected to produce, within three years, from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 boxes of raisins. At present the consumption of the entire country is only 7,500,000 boxes.

Peach trees cover 507,000 acres and the value of the crop is \$76,000,000. In 1887 upwards of \$90,000,000 was invested in peach-growing.

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, for so long master of the National Grange, has charge of that branch of the census work that deals with fruit-growing, and he states that the entire capital invested in horticultural pursuits in this country exceeds a thousand million dollars.

How to Keep Borers From Trees.

Jacob Faith writes the *Journal of Agriculture* as follows:

"To keep borers from killing trees use a wash made as follows: Fresh lime slaked with soft water (old soap-suds is best). Make the wash the consistency of white-wash for a house or fence. Where one peck of lime is used, while hot add half a gallon of crude carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur and one gallon of soft soap; stir well and it is ready for use. If the miller has laid the egg which produces the borer, this wash is death to the egg and miller. Moths and beetles will not deposit their eggs in a tree thus washed. The wash described will prevent both apple and peach tree borers. Wash the trunks, branches and limbs as far as the rough bark goes. A man or boy can wash 100 to 500 trees a day with a flat paint brush.

"A weak lye and settlings of soap is a very beneficial and perfectly safe tree wash, with the exception of cherry trees, which do not need washing. Old soap-suds that have stood several days after being used will keep borers off and the bark smooth if trees are washed two or three times in the summer season. A pint of crude carbolic acid added to five gallons of old soap-suds, will keep insects off for months. Many other washes will keep insects from trees, but some are injurious instead of beneficial. Fruit trees well cultivated will grow rapidly and are little molested by borers."

The war on bugs and other enemies of our useful plants goes bravely on. The following inexpensive medicine for them and stimulant for their plant victims is given by the *Scientific American*: "Dissolve one tablespoonful of saltpeter in a pail of water. A pint poured around each hill of cucumbers or squashes is very good for the plants and very bad for the bugs, both striped and black, which burrow at night in the earth about the plants. Cutworms are also said to dissolve like earth treated with saltpeter. This is a remedy which would certainly be very useful to the plants, and if, as is claimed, it destroys or keeps away insect marauders, it will prove most valuable. This saltpeter solution is useful to any plant which is attacked by insects which at any time burrow in the ground."

For most of us the old-fashioned flowers have associations. I never see a spray of lilacs or breathe the fragrance of sweet-williams and mignonette without thinking of the old school house where these flowers, placed in an old pitcher or bottle, stood on the teacher's desk through long golden summer days. And the roses I have plucked for my pretty school mates, and the great peonies I have worn under my hat-band, and the bunches of poppies and hollyhocks I carried to cheer a sick friend, all come to my memory whenever any of these flowers pass under my notice. These old flowers have a meaning and significance that newer favorites have not. They speak of another time—of the life of

past generations—and their very perfume revives romances rich and varied as any of those in the Decameron.—From *Flowers of the Old Gardens*, in *American Gardening for July*.

The editor of the *Northwest Pacific Farmer* rejoices in having found the best possible remedy for the green aphid, which infests rose bushes. He says: "One morning, when going to get the first opening bud of a beautiful rose, it was found that the bush was thickly covered with this 'horrid' little insect which seemed determined to take the bush, bud, leaf, stem and all. We left vowing vengeance with kerosene emulsion. But all trouble and expense was saved. During the day a yellow linnet, or wild canary, alighted on the bush. This was soon followed by several more, and in a few days there was not an insect left. This is but one of many of the strong pleas and examples why the useful birds should not be killed."

The deepest mine in the world is the rock salt mine near Berlin, which is 4,175 feet deep.

Frederick Schwatka, the traveler, once experienced a temperature of 71° below zero in the Arctic regions, near Burk's Great Fish river. It is said to be the coldest ever endured by man.


The largest band sawing machine in the world has recently been completed in England and sent to Tasmania. The machine can saw through a maximum depth of 75 inches, and the carriage will accommodate logs 50 feet long and weighing about 50 tons.

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.

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



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The only \$3.00 shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.

Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at \$3.00, having only appearance to commend them.

W. L. DOUGLAS Men's
 \$4 and \$5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; \$3.50 Police and Farmers; \$2.50 Fine Calf; \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workmen's; Boys' \$2.00 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' \$3.00 Hand Sewed; \$2.50, \$2.00 and Misses' \$1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3.00 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

WILL NOT RIP.

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

Hay-Fever Sufferers

Should read our new 112-page book on the treatment and cure of Hay-Fever and Asthma. Sent free on application.

"I have been a sufferer from Hay-Fever and Asthma from birth—26 years. I have tried all remedies that came to my notice without permanent relief. I am pleased to say that your medicines certainly cured me to stay cured."
 W. L. WEDGER, Roslindale, Boston, Mass."

P. Harold Hayes, M. D.,
 716 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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, GRAPES, VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBS.

Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,**
 FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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.

FARMERS

SAVE

MONEY

Write for our Mammoth Catalogue, a 600 page book, plainly illustrated, giving Manufacturers' lowest prices with Manufacturers' discounts of all goods manufactured and imported into the United States. 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. We sell only first class goods. Groceries, Furniture, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Crockery, Jewelry, Buggies and Harness, Agricultural Implements; in fact anything you want. Saved by buying of us. Send 25 cents to pay expressage on catalogue, a buyer's guide. We are the only concern that sells at manufacturers' prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the wholesale trade. We guarantee all goods to be equal to representations or money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight with privilege of examination before paying.

A. KARPEN & CO., 122 Quincy St., Chicago, Illinois.

Idleness is a Crime. AGENTS WANTED. Both Sexes, to sell "ACTINA" Eye Restorer and Cataract Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Gargles, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 sample free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

OUR NEW
 76 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on "Piercing" issued Jan'y, 1892, mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. Mention this paper. Address: **MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,** Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.

In the Dairy.

The Melting Point of Butter.

A. L. Wirtton, Jr., of the Connecticut Experiment Station, says:

"For years Danish butter has commanded a higher price in the English market than butter from Friesland, the leading dairy province of Holland, because it does not soften so easily in warm weather, a quality of greater importance in English manufacturing cities than delicacy of flavor. All attempts to ascertain the reason for this difference in the butter from the two countries were unsuccessful until 1888, when Prof. Adolf Mayer, of Holland, proved that it was due to the difference in feeding. In Denmark the cows are stall-fed during the greater part of the year, on a ration of hay or straw with oil cake, while in Holland pasturage is the chief dependence. Mayer found that the melting point of the butter fat from a cow fed on hay and oil cake was 8° to 12° Fahr. higher than that from the same cow after she had been turned out to pasture. Further experiments showed that feeding with green fodder, whether from grasses or legumes, beets, and probably all fodders rich in sugars and other soluble carbohydrates produced a much easier melting butter fat, containing a larger proportion of volatile fatty acids and olein than feeding with hay, straw and ensilage. In other words, summer feeding, as usually practiced, makes easier melting butter than winter feeding, although the reverse state of affairs would be much more desirable.

"Recently Mayer has studied the effect of feeding cane sugar on the constitution and properties of the butter. He reasoned that if fodders rich in sugars make butter with a low melting point, then sugar added to a ration ought to bring about the same result. A cow seven months in milk was allowed, during three feeding periods of ten days each, a ration consisting of seventy pounds of the residue from beet sugar manufacture, eleven pounds of rye straw and nine pounds of oil cake. During the second period she was given, in addition to this ration, four pounds of cane sugar. Examination of the butter fat showed that the melting point, which during the first period was 92° Fahr., was depressed during the second period, when sugar was fed, to 86°, but rose again during the last period to 89°. As was the case in previous experiments, the easier melting butter was richest in volatile fatty acids and olein."

One advantage of the dairy business, especially to those who are far from market, is the manner of handling and transporting the products. One thousand dollars worth of butter, at 25 cents per pound, weighs 4,000 pounds. One thousand dollars worth of wheat at \$1 a bushel weighs 60,000 pounds. Thus it will be seen that the dairyman has to handle and pay freight on only two tons, while the grain farmer is obliged to handle and pay freight on thirty tons of his products.

In this country we make a vast quantity of butter, and consume the whole of it. At the small allowance of half a pound per head weekly, we eat not less than 1,500,000,000 pounds a year. The value of this is equal to that of the whole product of cotton, which used to claim to be the king crop, at 10 cents a pound, and nearly double the value at current prices. And we are only beginning to make butter, and are instituting schools to learn. No doubt the Danes make some good butter, at least they sell some. And they deserve great commendation for their enterprise, by which they have raised their dairy business to a high standard, but not yet equaling the French in the excellent quality of their products.

And we may learn something from their desire to learn and the docility with which they follow their teachers. At the present there does not seem much to mourn over in regard to our dairy business, especially when so many dairy-men are reporting yields of 300 to 350 pounds of butter per cow, and the quality is fast improving, and the market takes every pound of first-class butter at good prices. And the increasing demand will take every pound for many years to come of our best quality butter.

The professors in some of the agricultural universities tell us that \$200 worth of wheat, at last year's prices, carried from the farm \$67.60 worth of fertility, while 800 pounds of butter, at 25 cents per pound, worth \$200, carried off only 91 cents in fertility. Thus the dairy producers lose less than one-half of 1 per cent., while the wheat-raiser loses 33 per cent.

Shut Your Ears

To the representations of unscrupulous dealers who tell you that their bogus nostrums and local bitters are identical with or akin to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such statements are false. Ask for, and insist upon having, the genuine article, which is a well ascertained remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, kidney disorder and the infirmities incident to age.

The Poultry Yard.

Vermin on Young Chickens.

It will often be found that young chickens are subject to lice, which seem to prefer the head as their locality. Whether these lice really destroy so many of them as is thought may well be questioned, although very young animals bear but ill the loss of any large part of their juices.

Two remedies are in vogue, sulphur and kerosene. The former may be used as a preventive, in the shape of powder, the nests being well sprinkled with it before the hatching process is finished. After the birth of the chick it may be sprinkled freely on the bodies of both brood and mother, and is not dangerous to either. Sulphur is the specific for the itch in man, and seems to act directly by destroying the parasite which causes that complaint.

Kerosene acts in the same manner, but is not a safe remedy for very young chickens, unless used with caution. If it gets into the eye it may cause blindness, and it seems very irritating to the tender skin, if applied freely. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, its efficacy renders it a useful application in many instances. It must be rubbed upon the feathers, not upon the skin, near their roots, so as to certainly reach the lice. It ought also to be applied to the under parts of the hen, and caution is necessary here. The process is a tedious one, so much care is necessary, and the simple use of sulphur in the nests, as a preventive, is much to be preferred.

The Dust Heap.

The openness of the feathers or fowls which do not throw off the water well, like those of most birds, enables them to cleanse themselves easier from insects and dirt, by dusting their feathers, and then shaking off the dirt and these minute pests with the dust. For this purpose, one or more ample heaps of sifted ashes, or very dry sand or earth for them to roll in, must be placed, if possible, under shelter, so as to be perfectly dry. Wood ashes are the best. This dust-heap is as necessary to fowls as water for washing is to human beings. It cleanses their feathers and skin from vermin and impurities, promotes the cuticular or skin secretions, and is materially instrumental in preserving their health. If they should be much troubled with insects, mix in the heap plenty of wood ashes and a little flour of sulphur.—*Piper's Profitable and Ornamental Poultry.*

Poultry Notes.

Do not overlook the fact that dampness is more injurious to young chicks, ducks and turkeys than cold.

The most important point now is to guard against lice. The reason late chicks

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.

do not thrive as well as those that are early is due to lice. The crowding of fowls on warm days, by giving insufficient space on the roosts, is to be avoided. Do not attempt to economize in room by attempting to keep two hens where one only should be allowed.

Grease and sulphur have killed many a small chick, and should never be applied to them or to their parents, because we have a better, cleaner and more effectual remedy. Never use grease, including kerosene oil around the roosts or poultry house. It is effectual I admit, but it is filthy. Use insect powder. Good insect powder will not injure the old fowls or chicks, but it will kill every louse that comes in contact with it, and leave no bad effect anywhere. It should be applied to the skin above and below the vent, on the back just in front of the tail, in the hollows between the roots of the quills on the front of the wing-bows and in the hollow at the base of the neck. Remember, apply it to the skin, not the feathers. Lift up the latter and take a pinch as you would salt and put it on the skin in the same manner. If this is done to a fowl, I care not how many vermin she had on her, in less than half an hour every one will be dead, and enough of the powder will remain to kill every nit that has been deposited as soon as hatched.

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

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

Morning Noon Night

Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

Hires' Root Beer

delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRSES'.

"ACTINA."

The Great Restorer!

ONLY CATARRH CURE.

THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

ACTINA is the marvel of the Nineteenth Century, for by its use the Blind See, the Deaf Hear, and Catarrh is impossible. Actina is an absolute certainty in the cure of Catarrhs, Pterygiums, Granulated Lids, Glaucoma, Amaurosis, Myopia, Presbyopia, Common Sore Eyes, or weakened vision from any cause. No animal except man wears spectacles. THERE NEED NOT BE A SPECTACLE USED ON THE STREETS OF THE WORLD, AND BABIES TO READ WITH. STREET GLASSES ABANDONED. Actina also cures Neuralgia, Headaches, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Weak Lungs. Actina is not a snuff or lotion, but a Perfect ELECTRIC POCKET BATTERY, usable at all times and in all places by young or old. The one instrument will cure a whole family of any of the above forms of disease.

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE on application. Contains Treatise on the Human System, its diseases and cure, and thousands of References and Testimonials.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. See that the name W. C. Wilson, Inventor, Patent No. 341,712, is stamped on each instrument. None genuine without.

AGENTS WANTED TO CONTROL TERRITORY FOR TERM OF PATENT. LARGE INCOME CAN BE MADE. WRITE FOR TERMS.

New York & London Electric Assn.
1021 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PEOPLE FIND

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

It Pays to Use

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

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

Cures others, will cure you

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

as an anti-bilious and anti-malarial remedy are wonderful in their effects in freeing the system of biliousness and malaria. No one living in Malarial Regions should be without them. Their use prevents attacks of chills and fever, dumbague, bilious colic, and gives the system strength to resist all the evils of an unhealthy and impure atmosphere. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

JOSEPH W. McKEE, A.M., M.D.

SURGEON

KANSAS CITY EYE & EAR INFIRMARY,

Rooms 328, 329 and 330 Rialto Building, 9th and Grand Aves., KANSAS CITY, MO.

OCULIST AND AURIST TO

Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas City, Kas. St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.

Abundant references from patients. Send for question blank.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

and DOUBLE WIRE SUSPENSORY Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND 5c. POSTAGE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. ADDRESS THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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.

OVERHEATING.—I have a mare that got overheated last week. When I work her she gets very hot and will not sweat. Can anything be done for her? G. W. S. Adrain, Kas.

Answer.—Your mare came near having a sunstroke. Take of nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; gentian, 3 ounces; nux vomica, 2 ounces; mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one powder night and morning. Feed on oats, bran mash and green grass. Give rest, and shelter from the hot sun.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—I have a fourteen-year-old horse that has a discharge from the right nostril; for fifteen days before it broke he went down in flesh. At first the discharge was thick and yellow, and had an offensive odor. Some of my neighbors fear it is glanders; but I have not had him examined by a veterinarian yet. Bucklin, Kas. F. A. G.

Answer.—We hardly think your horse has the glanders, and yet, as this can only be determined by a personal examination, we advise you to have him examined by a competent veterinarian, if possible. We think likely you will find the disease to be an attack of influenza that will yield to the following treatment: Muriate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, gentian root and Jamaica ginger, of each 4 ounces; mix, and give a heaping tablespoonful in bran or oats three times a day. If the throat is sore it should be blistered with cerate of cantharides.

HORSE SLOBBERING.—I have a four-year-old horse that slobbers in his feed so much that when he has eaten his corn he leaves about a cupful of water in his box. He is well in every other respect and always ready for his feed. Will you be kind enough to inform me what is the cause of this trouble and what will cure it? Barnard, Kas. J. W.

Answer.—Your horse is just now passing through the most critical period in the process of dentition, and the probabilities are that the whole trouble comes from sore and inflamed gums. Examine his mouth to see that no old caps of the first teeth remain hanging by one side to cause irritation; dissolve an ounce of alum in one pint of water and swab his mouth three times a day; feed him on bran mash, ground oats (but no corn) and green grass, and bear in mind that he is only a colt and cannot stand as much work as an old horse.

LAME HORSE.—I have a horse that got hurt in a runaway two years ago; it is either in his feet or his shoulders. He can go uphill better than down and I can see a difference when I pare his heels. After a hard drive, he either lies down or stands with his feet forward. I have used a good many different liniments in different places. Meriden, Kas. W. R. W.

Answer.—Remove the shoes, pare the feet down well, especially at the seat of corns, then apply a warm linseed meal poultice every day for a week. Change the poultice once every twenty-four hours, and keep it moist by pouring warm water on it several times during the day. When his hoofs become thoroughly softened then apply a fly blister around the coronet above the hoof and turn him out to grass for a month. If the ground is wet and soft the horse may be turned out without shoes, but if it is dry and hard he should be shod either with bar-shoes thin at the heels or with tips, either of which can be properly done only by a skilled horse-shoer.

During the dog-day season, the drain on nervous and vital energy may be counteracted by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, it acts as a superb corrective and tonic, and enables the system to defy malarial and other climatic influences.

Gossip About Stock.

Nancy Hanks failed to lower her record at Cleveland last week. The best she could do was 2:13 flat.

Rogers & Rogers, the widely-known live stock commission men of Kansas City, are again offering a \$75 baby carriage to the best Kansas baby exhibited at the State Fair, September 11-17.

The automatic hog watering trough, which is advertised in this paper by Chas. A. Yont, of Brock, Neb., is giving most excellent satisfaction. We have seen some very flattering letters from breeders and others vouching for its value and merits, as a device that every farmer and breeder should have.

Our Iowa representative recently visited the noted herd of prize-winning Poland-Chinas owned by W. W. McClung, Waterloo, one of our advertisers, and one of the best breeders in that State. A glance at his breeding list shows that "blood will tell." Kansas breeders who desire first-class stock will make no mistake in sending him an order.

The knowledge gained by experience is always of the most valuable kind, and the wise man is he who profits by the experience of others. Mr. C. E. Kittinger, of Powell, S. Dak., has gained a great deal of valuable experience in cheese-making, and is willing to impart to farmers generally the knowledge so gained on the terms named in his advertisement on page 11 of this paper.

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills are considered the best. Being sugar-coated, they are as agreeable as any confection, and may be taken by the most delicate.

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.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 9,063 cattle, 1,593 calves. The supply of beef steers was light. Good stock was wanted while medium and low grade was quiet. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 00@4 50; corn-fed Colorado, \$2 30@3 30; Texas steers, \$1 50@2 30; Texas cows, \$1 05@1 75; Texas calves, \$1 50@2 25; Panhandle feeders, \$2 25; Indian steers, \$2 00@2 60; Indian cows, \$1 60@2 00; Indian calves, \$4 50@5 75; Colorado steers, \$2 25; Colorado cows, \$1 20; Colorado calves, \$2 00@2 50; cows, \$1 85@2 75; bulls, \$1 30@1 80; heifers, \$1 40@2 25; calves, \$4 25@5 50; stockers and feeders, \$1 50@2 80.

HOGS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 2,740. The supply was light but the market ruled quiet and closed weak. The bulk of the sales were at \$5 45@5 55. Pigs and lights, \$5 30@5 50. Representative sales, \$5 20@5 60.

SHEEP.—Good stock sold readily. We quote lambs, \$4 00@5 70; muttons, \$3 40; Texas muttons, \$3 55.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,000. No good natives; Texans steady to strong. Native steers common to best, \$3 50@5 00; Texans, \$2 00@2 85.

HOGS.—Receipts, 1,300. Sales were at \$5 30@5 95.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 2,000. Mostly through Texans. Nothing good here. Natives, \$3 00@5 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 14,000, 4,000 of which were Texans. The market was steady. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 25; bulls, \$1 50@2 60; cows, \$1 00@2 75; Texas steers, \$2 05@3 25.

HOGS.—Receipts, 35,000. Market 10a15c lower. Mixed, \$5 10@5 80; heavy, \$5 20@5 90; light weights, \$5 25@5 85.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@5 25; lambs, per cwt., \$5 50@6 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 264,000 bushels. By sample on track, on basis of Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel lower). Sales were: No. 2, hard, 45,000 regular out of elevator at 69 3/4c; 40 cars 60 and 61 pounds at 71c, 5 cars 60 pounds at 70c, 20 cars at 60 and 62 pounds at 70 3/4c, 20 cars 61 and 63 pounds at 71c, 4 cars 60 pounds at 69c, 8 cars 60 and 61 pounds 70 3/4c, 1 car choice 63 pounds at 71 1/4c and 1 car fancy 63 pounds at 71 1/4c. No. 3, hard, 2 cars old 57 and 58 pounds at 65c, 4 cars old 56 1/2 pounds at 64 1/4c, 2 cars new 58 and 59 pounds at 68c, 2 cars new 57 1/2 and 59 pounds at 68c, 1 car old 58 pounds at 66c. No. 4, hard, 1 car 53 pounds at 62c, 1 car 55 pounds at 62 1/4c, 2 cars



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



BARKLEY
670, PHAETON

HARNESS

FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS.
This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness
which we make a specialty of and
DEFY COMPETITION



For 22
CONSECUTIVE
YEARS
we have
manufactured and sold to dealers,
direct to consumers, saving you the
traveling man's expenses
and dealer's profit. Write for
illustrated catalogue and prices
FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO. 282 & 284 Main St.
CINCINNATI, O.



BARKLEY
\$55.00 BUGGIES
a Specialty. We guar-
antee satisfaction.



BARKLEY
8152, CABRIOLE

55 and 57 pounds at 62 1/4c, 6 cars 53 and 57 pounds at 61c, 1 car 52 pounds at 60c, 1 car 53 pounds at 58c and 1 car choice 56 1/2 pounds at 64c; rejected, 1 car 53 pounds at 56c, 1 car 55 pounds at 61c, 1 car 54 1/2 pounds at 62c, 1 car 51 pounds at 54c, 1 car spring at 52c, 1 car soft 55 pounds at 58c. No. 2 red, 6 cars 59 and 64 pounds at 73c, 5 cars early 62 pounds at 75c; later, 2 cars 60 and 61 pounds at 74c. No. 3 red, 4 cars new 58 pounds at 68c, 2 cars new 59 pounds at 70 1/4c, 1 car 57 1/2 pounds at 70c and 1 car 60 pounds smutty at 68c. No. 4 red, 1 car 57 pounds at 64c, 1 car 57 pounds at 65c and 1 car 54 pounds at 63c.

CORN.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 132,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars at 42c. No. 3 mixed, 1 car special at 42c and 2 cars at 41 1/4c. No. 4 mixed, 2 cars at 40, 3 cars at 37; no grade, 1 car at 36c. No. 2 white, 10 cars at 50 1/4c, 11 cars at 50 1/4c and 5 cars at 50c. No. 3 white, 49a49 1/4c.

OATS.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 41,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, new, 24a25c; No. 3 mixed, 22a23c; No. 4 mixed, new, 20a21c; No. 2 white, new, 28a 28 1/4c; No. 3 white, 27a27 1/4c, and No. 4 white, 25a26c. Sales, 2 cars choice No. 2 mixed at 25c; 3 cars No. 3 mixed at 22c, and 1 car 22 1/4c.

RYE.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 3,500 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 58a58 1/4c; No. 3, 55a55c. Sales of 1 car No. 2 at 58c.

HAY.—Receipts in past forty-eight hours, 410 tons, and shipments, 200 tons. Slow sale. Quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$5 50; good to choice, \$4 50a5 00; prime, \$5 00a4 00; common, \$3 00a3 50; timothy, fancy, \$8 50, and choice, \$7 50a8 00.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 408,000 bushels; shipments, 19,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, closing 73 1/4c; August, 72 1/4a73 1/4c, closing 73 1/4c asked; September, 74a74 1/4c, closing 74 1/4c; December, 77a78 1/4c, closing 78 1/4c asked.

CORN.—Receipts, 62,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Cash, closing 45 1/4c; August, 45 1/4c bid; September, 44 1/4a45 1/4c, closing 45 1/4c.

OATS.—Receipts, 48,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000. No. 2 cash, 30c asked; September, 29c asked.

HAY.—Steady. Prime to strictly choice old timothy, \$10 00@11 50; prairie, prime to gilt edge, \$8 00@9 00.

WOOL.—Receipts, 214,000 pounds; shipments, 140,700 pounds. Market dull. Missouri and Illinois—Medium, 20a22c; coarse and braid, 18a 19c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 15a17c. Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, etc.—Medium, 19a22c; coarse, 15a17c for 8 to 12 months. Montana, Wyoming and Dakota—Medium, 17a21c; coarse, 15a16c. Colorado, Utah New Mexico and Arizona—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 13a16c. Choice tub-washed, 30a 30 1/4c.

Chicago.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 126,000 bushels; ship-

ments, 404,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 77 1/4c; No. 3 spring, 76a77 1/4c; No. 2 red, 77 1/4c.

CORN.—Receipts 187,000 bushels; shipments, 360,000 bushels. No. 2, 40 1/4c; No. 3, 41 1/4c.

OATS.—Receipts, 265,000 bushels; shipments, 273,000 bushels. No. 2, 30 1/4a30 3/4c; No. 2, white, 32 1/4a33c; No. 3, white, 31 1/4a32c.

WOOL.—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue to arrive in fair-sized lots, and the change in condition for the better as noted in our last report continues to be shown. Wools from southeastern Kansas, sell in this market at the same price as those from Illinois, bringing outside quotations. These wools are in lighter condition than for many years and occasionally sell for more than quoted. Those wools from northeastern and middle sections of Kansas sell on same level as South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota wools, while the far western and those from southwestern corner of the State are heavy, full of soil and sell at prices quoted on heavy and average Kansas and Nebraska wools. In comparison with previous years these wools are entering in better condition, are better grown and are meeting better favor from manufacturers. Recent sales of these wools include sales from the southeastern corner of the State as high as 21c while one sale from southwestern corner was made at 15c, the wool being heavy and very shrinky. We are able to report sales of medium from different sections, ranging from 19 to 24c.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

BYRON TYLER.

BENJ. F. TYLER.

—Established 1879.

TYLER BROTHERS,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
Kansas City, Mo.
Usual advances on consignments. Daily official Market Report furnished on application.

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

Consignments solicited. Market reports free.

References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

THREE
STYLES.
FIVE
SIZES.
Thousands
sold.



MORGAN Spading Harrow

The Best all around Rotary Harrow and Pulverizer.
NO EQUAL for Fall plowed land, Stubble, Vine-
yards and Peach Orchards. Leaves no
furrow or ridge. Angle of teeth adjustable. Send
for Catalogue. Mention this Paper. Address

D. S. MORGAN & CO. Brockport, N.Y.

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.

SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

WOOL

HAGEY BROS. COM. CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office, Cor. Main and Olive Streets.

Warehouses, 222-224 North Main Street, 223 and 225 N. Commercial Street.

Wools handled exclusively on commission. Sales and full returns guaranteed inside of six days at highest market prices. Information by mail or wire. We have daily communication with every wool market in the world.

WOOL

FUNSTEN & MOORE,
Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo.

Market Reports sent free upon application. Wool Sacks free to our shippers. Twine furnished at lowest prices. General agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip.

REFERENCES:
Woodson Nat'l Bank,
Yates Center, Kas.
Exchange Nat'l Bank,
El Dorado, Kas.
St. Louis Nat'l Bank,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Apiary.

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

Smokers.

At this season of the year, when beekeepers are putting on and taking off sections, it is a good time to discuss smokers.

A smoker is one of the tools that cannot be dispensed with in the apiary. Many who never saw a modern bee-smoker are aware of the great benefits to be derived from the use of smoke in the manipulation of one or a dozen colonies, and hence they use rags or rotten wood in an old pan, and blow the smoke among the bees with a fan or a puff of wind from the mouth.



SMOKER.

"The bellows smoker," however, to use the language of "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," "is as far superior to the old method of blowing smoke on them with the mouth from a piece of punk or rotten wood, or a bunch of rags, as the movable-frame hive is superior to the box-hive of old."

The reasons for this superiority are, you can make the smoke when you want it, blow it just where you want it, and at the same time regulate the quantity of it.

The principle upon which bees may be subdued and governed with smoke is thus stated in "Langstroth on the Honey Bee": "Bees, when frightened, usually begin to fill themselves with honey from their combs: A honey bee when heavily laden with honey never volunteers an attack." Remembering these two facts, by the judicious use of a smoker bees may be easily handled with but little danger of a sting. No one should undertake to handle a single colony without a smoker.

Any kind of fuel that will burn can be used in a smoker. The farmer, no doubt, will find old cotton rags the most convenient fuel at his command. They should be twisted and tied into knots to make them last longer. Fill the fire chamber with rags prepared in this way. Do not fill it too full, however, or the fire will not burn well. Light the rags with a match or a live coal dropped on the rags, close up the door and work the bellows slowly until a volume of smoke begins to pour out from the nozzle of the smoker, and you are now ready for work. When you approach the hive it may be well to blow a few puffs in at the entrance. Then wait a few minutes before you lift the lid. As you lift off the lid puff the smoker under it and drive the bees down among the combs. All you want is enough smoke to keep the bees in the hive until they fill themselves with honey. The amount required will depend on the colony of bees, as some are very much more easily subdued than others. Do not use any more smoke than is needed, as the bees do not like it, and there is no use to torture them for nothing.

Always handle your bees as quietly as you can, and remember that they have feelings and rights as well as yourself, and you will have but little trouble.

In order that those who have never seen a smoker may get some idea of its form, we present a cut of one at the top of the column. These smokers sell for from 50 cents to \$2, depending on the quality, and can be had of any dealer in bee supplies.

Mr. D. P. Norton, of Council Grove, sends the editor of this column the following letter. By the way, we should be glad to hear from more of our readers:

DEAR SIR:—I keep bees and read your column in KANSAS FARMER with great interest. In FARMER of June 29 you say: "A cake made of granulated sugar, weighing six or seven pounds, placed above the cluster, etc., will winter any colony." Do you mean to say six or seven pounds will winter any colony if they have no honey in the combs below?

Such seems to be the inference from your language, but I can scarcely credit it, as it is contrary to all teachings I have seen. If true, I would like to know it. I

usually leave twenty-five pounds honey for winter supply. If that can be taken and the colony wintered on ten pounds of sugar, I would make the exchange. Please let us hear further about this.

Last year our bees did well. From seven colonies to start with in the spring, I have sold \$96 worth of honey, including cost of buckets and jars in which the honey was sold, and supplied the family besides. I keep Italians and work for extracted honey, keep down swarming as far as possible, and if they swarm much I unite them again after the swarming fever is over.

Yes; a cake weighing seven or eight pounds, made of granulated sugar, will take any colony through the cold months of the winter in first-class shape, if put on the hive as suggested in the article to which you refer. It should not be put on the hive until cold weather sets in, for if it is the bees will chip it off and carry it away. It should be removed in the early spring for the same reason. If any of the sugar is left it can be melted up and fed to the bees in the form of a syrup, to stimulate brood-rearing.

We have found it a good idea to put a cake of sugar on top of each colony, even if they have plenty of honey in the hive. Then, if there comes a long, cold spell, and the bees consume all of the honey in the frames on which they have clustered, they are sure to have plenty to eat just above the cluster where they can always reach it, no difference how cold it is.

Where Will You Spend Your Vacation?

The BURLINGTON ROUTE has on sale round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Yellowstone Park, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spirit Lake, the Black Hills, Puget Sound points, and to all tourist points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Alaska and California.

For rates and further information, address, A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up, with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

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

BIENNIAL SESSION

—OF THE—

SUPREME LODGE

—AND—

ENCAMPMENT

—OF THE—

UNIFORM RANK

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

TO BE HELD AT

KANSAS CITY,

August 23 to 27, 1892.

THE

Missouri Pacific Railway

Will offer the following Attractions for this Occasion:

THE LOWEST OF RATES.

SPECIAL TRAINS,
SPECIAL SLEEPERS,
SPECIAL COACHES

For the different Lodges and Divisions.

The finest of equipment, consisting of Vestibule Sleeping Cars, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Pullman Parlor Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), Elegant Day Coaches (adjustable seats).

All Missouri Pacific Lines lead to Kansas City.

For further information, address

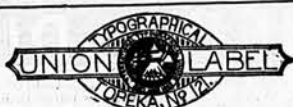
J. H. LYON, Western Pass. Agent,
800 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Weak Men

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

FREE

to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele etc. Address with stamp, L. S. FRANKLIN, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.



In writing advertisers mention KANSAS FARMER.

ARGUMENT. THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Jersey City, N. J., have undertaken to guarantee to their Advertising patrons a total circulation for their various papers of not less than ONE MILLION. This means an addition of 500,000 to our present list. It has been said that to secure a half million new subscribers in six months is a business impossibility. This is proba-

bly true by ordinary or common methods, but NOT TRUE when the effort is associated with the kind of enterprise that appears in this prospectus. Five hundred thousand new subscribers will mean to us more than \$500,000 of advertising revenue during the next five years. We can afford to pay for them at least half their value to us. We are willing to do even more than this if necessary,

and to that end have originated the fairest and most ingenious plan of distributing Cash Premiums or Rewards of Merit among new subscribers that the world has ever known. The plan or method is in conflict with no law against lotteries or schemes of chance; it involves nothing that is illegal or immoral; it places a premium on brains; it is, in short, the very essence of what is commendable, honest, liberal and attractive.

CASH FOR BRAINS

For CORRECT ANSWERS to ANY ONE of the following Ten Word-Riddles the American Publishing Company will pay the following

CASH REWARDS

For a correct answer to any ONE word,	\$20.00	For a correct answer to any SIX words,	\$150.00
For a correct answer to any TWO words,	\$50.00	For a correct answer to any SEVEN words,	\$175.00
For a correct answer to any THREE words,	\$75.00	For a correct answer to any EIGHT words,	\$200.00
For a correct answer to any FOUR words,	\$100.00	For a correct answer to any NINE words,	\$225.00
For a correct answer to any FIVE words,	\$125.00	For a correct answer to all of the TEN words,	\$250.00

As SPECIAL GRAND REWARDS we will Pay in Cash:

For the FIRST correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, \$5,000

For the SECOND correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, \$3,000

For the THIRD correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, \$2,000

Here are the Ten Word-Riddles—Can You Solve Any of Them?

1	B-r-n--	A NAME MADE FAMILIAR BY GREAT ADVERTISING TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS EVER VISITED A CIRCUS.
2	-ea-ty	A CHARMING QUALITY WHEN POSSESSED BY WOMEN, THAT ATTRACTS THE ADMIRATION AND OFTEN WINS THE LOVE OF MEN.
3	Bl---e	WAS NOT CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AT THE MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES.
4	-le-----	SERVED TO DEFEAT JAMES G. BLAINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1884.
5	-ol---	THAT WHICH YOU CAN SECURE TO THE AMOUNT OF \$5,000 IF YOU WIN THE FIRST PRIZE HEREIN OFFERED.
6	-r-ss	THAT WHICH WOMEN KNOW HOW TO WEAR TO GREATEST ADVANTAGE THAN MENSEMEN.
7	-i-ht	SOMETHING WHICH JOHN L. SULLIVAN, CORBETT, JACKSON, SLAVIN AND OTHER BIG FUGLITERS EXCEL IN.
8	-ar-i--n	OCCUPIES THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND FOREMOST POSITION CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST FOREIGN OR HOSTILE NATIONS.
9	-ict--e	THAT WHICH PLEASES OR SATISFIES THE EYE, AND WHICH, IF ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED, ATTRACTS THE ATTENTION AND EXCITES THE ADMIRATION OF LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.
10	Qu-e-Vic----	PROBABLY CONSIDERED OF GREATER CONSEQUENCE AND MORE SOUGHT AFTER BY THE IDLE, EXCLUSIVE AND TITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY THAN BY THE AVERAGE BUSY, HUSTLING AMERICAN.

Explanation. Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words indicates the absence of a certain letter. Each letter, and when the proper letters are supplied the original word selected to form each Riddle will be found a complete name. EXAMPLE: H-r-e, something every farmer should possess. In this case the omitted letters are o and s, and when properly inserted the completed word is Horse.

REWARDS paid in cash the VERY DAY any answer is found to be correct.

Each answer will be numbered as received, to be examined in the order of its number, and when found correct a New York Certified Bank Check for the full amount of whatever reward such correct answer secures will be sent the VERY DAY the award is made.

REMEMBER If you only solve one word you will receive \$20 in Cash; you are not confined to any particular word—any one of the entire ten will bring you a \$20 cash reward—while if you are bright enough to solve more than one your reward will be increased in proportion from \$50 to \$250. Also remember that you do not have to be first, or last with your answer. EVERY correct answer for even a single word wins a splendid cash reward.

The Only Condition.

The object of this extraordinary offer is, of course, to secure Subscribers at once and in large numbers. We therefore require that 50 cents for a year's subscription to some one of our papers shall be remitted with every answer. We publish four great papers: The American Fireside, The American Homestead, The American Household Journal, and The American Cottage Home. Name your choice of any one of the four—they are all the same price, 50c. a year. If you send answers to more than one word you must send a separate name and 50c. for every word you answer. Thus, if you send answers to two words, send an extra name besides your own and \$1, and so on—one name and 50c. for a year's subscription for each word you answer. The total amount of cash rewards that you receive for correct answers can be divided pro rata among the list, or you can keep it

all, just as you arrange between yourself and those whose names you send. In every case we will pay the full amount of the reward for correct answers to the person who sends the names.

Don't send answers without subscriptions—they will receive no attention and cannot possibly win a reward even if correct.

Protection. As a means to guard against irregularity or collusion, a copy of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles is deposited with Mr. C. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1892, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

DESIGNATE THE WORDS YOU ANSWER BY THEIR NUMBERS, and be wise and send your answer at once.

Address all letters and make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the American Publishing Co., as follows:

Hon. J. F. KELLY, Treas., 214 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Buy Your **WALL PAPER** By Mail
AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Handsome New Designs, 3c a roll.
Beautiful Gilt Papers, 5c a roll.
Elegant Embossed Gilt Papers, 8c a roll.
4 to 18 inch Borders, With Gilt, 2c and 3c a yard.
Send 5c to pay postage on over 100 samples.
Address F. H. CADY, 305 High St., Providence, R. I.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
in your own home. First class Sewing Machines shipped anywhere to anyone at wholesale prices. All latest improvements. Warranted five years. Complete set of attachments FREE. Send for catalogue. Standard Singer Machines, \$9.50 to \$15.50. 1500 Arlington Sewing Machine for \$12.50. 800 Kenwood Sewing Machine for \$22.50.
CASH BUYERS' UNION, 180 W. Van Buren St. B. 67 Chicago.

Mention FARMER when writing advertisers.

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

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.

Cancers Permanently Cured.

No knife; no acids; no caustic; no pain. By three applications of our **CANCER CURE** we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots and leave permanent cure. If it fails, make affidavit properly attested and I will promptly refund money. Price of remedy (invariably in advance), \$20, with instructions for self remedy. Describe cancer minutely when ordering remedy or writing me. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

FARM AND GARDEN.

A. B. C. of Agriculture—Weld.....	50
Asparagus Culture.....	50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Broomcorn and Brooms.....	.50
Flax Culture (paper).....	.35
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture.....	.60
Headerson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	.80
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them.....	1.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	.20
Slice and Knappe.....	.50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Silk Culture (paper).....	.80
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	.25
Farming for Profit.....	8.00
Jones' Peanut Plant: Its Cultivation, etc. (paper).....	.50

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Cider-Makers' Handbook.....	1.00
Canning and Preserving (paper).....	.40
Grape-Growers' Guide.....	.75
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition).....	5.00
—Downing.....	1.50
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	.75
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	1.00
Elliot's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Headerson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.00

HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....	2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....	1.25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.50
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	1.00
Horse-Breeding (Sanders).....	2.00
Law's Veterinary Adviser.....	8.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	.75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Yount & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Harris on the Pig.....	1.50
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.25
Randall's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Sheep's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	3.00
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.00
A. B. C. Butter-Making (boards).....	.80
Butter and Butter-Making (paper).....	.25
Hog-Raising and Pork-Making (paper).....	.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Egg Farm—Stoddard.....	.50
Everybody's Paint Book.....	1.00
How to Co-operate: The Full Fruits of Labor to Producers, Honest Value to Consumers, Just Return to Capital, Prosperity to All. A Manual for Co-operators. By Herbert Myrick. 352 pages, 33 illustrations, octavo.....	1.50
Grains for the Grangers—Discussing all points bearing upon the farmers' movement—S. Smith.....	1.00
King's Bee-Keeping Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	.30
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	.50
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.....	1.50
Dogs (by Richard).....	.40
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairyming.....	1.50
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards).....	.40
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Butter Book.....	1.00
Practical Forestry.....	1.50
Household Conventions.....	1.25
Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases.....	1.00
Profits in Poultry.....	1.00
Hammond's Dog Training.....	1.00
Farm Appliances.....	1.00
Farm Conveniences.....	1.50
Household Conventions.....	1.50
Husman's Grape-Growing.....	1.50
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1.50
Reed's Cottage Homes.....	1.25
Allen's Domestic Animals.....	1.00
Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00
Farm Talk (paper).....	.50
American Bird Fancier (paper).....	.50
Wheat Culture (paper).....	.50
Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper).....	.30
Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper).....	.30
Our Farm of Four Acres (paper).....	.30
Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper).....	.20
The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swann.....	1.00

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CUTS AND Engravings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

JAMES A. MASON, Engraver,
Mound Valley, Kas.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

H. H. Parker, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. H. Warren, Defendant.

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 22d day of August, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lot number 351, in the west half of lot numbered 363, on east Six street, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas, subject to a mortgage of \$200.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$650, 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.

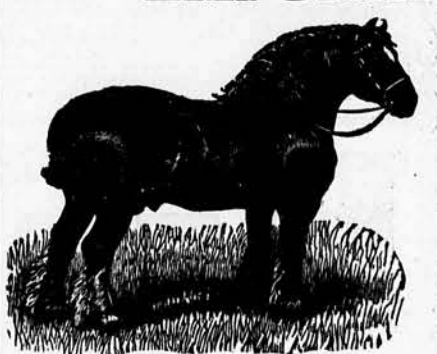
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 9th day of July, 1892.

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

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.

WM. AUSTIN, EMPORIA KANSAS.



I have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. I call especial attention to my references. By these it will be seen that I am not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With me you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

**CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY**

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,672	17,486		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

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

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT FOR STOCK.

ONE TON WILL GO FIVE TIMES AS FAR as common loose Evaporated Salt, and costs no more per ton. All kinds of Live Stock will thrive 25 per cent. better when Royal Lump Rock Salt is used. ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT does not cause colic, scours, or other dangerous and often fatal diseases in horses, cows and other Live Stock, which is a common result of the use of ordinary loose Evaporated Salt. ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT is the PUREST, CHEAPEST and BEST in the world for use on the RANGE, in the PASTURE, the FEEDING YARD, and MANGER. FARMERS—SAVE MONEY and get BETTER RESULTS by curing your meats with Royal Lump Rock Salt, known as "Packers' Fine." It makes all meat sweet and juicy and is preferred and used by all Packers. For sale by leading Merchants everywhere. Ask for Royal Lump Rock Salt. ROYAL LUMP ROCK CO., Gen'l Offices, Kansas City, Mo. Mines and Works, Kanopolis, Kan.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly; leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are STRONG, TOUGH and DURABLE. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100; assorted sizes.

MANUFACTURED BY JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass.

J.I.C. DRIVING BIT The only bit made that can be used on a gentle horse or the most vicious horse with equal and entire success. 50,000 Sold in 1889. 75,000 Sold in 1890. THEY ARE KING. Sample mailed X C for \$1.00. Nickel \$1.50. Station Bit Fifty Cents Extra.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. J. P. Davies, Mgr.

SUCCESSOR TO AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., EMPORIA KANSAS.

Importer and Breeder of

**Suffolk Punch, French Coach,
ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON**

And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares

My horses were selected direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. I paid spot cash for all my stock and got the best at great bargains and was not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling me to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other dealer in America.

I have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. I call especial attention to my references. By these it will be seen that I am not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With me you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.



Pantagraph Stock-Printing Co.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Most Extensive Stock-Printing House IN THE WORLD.

PRINTING FOR BREEDERS

Importers, Stock Owners, and Dealers, AND LIVERYMEN.

Our facilities for printing Catalogues, Posters, Cards, Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Circulars, is not exceeded by any house in the world.

OVER 1000 CUTS representing all breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, to select from. No extra charge is made for using cuts on printed work. Our cuts are copyrighted and not for sale. GENERAL REPOSITORY for Pedigree and Service Account Books, Hostlers' Record Books, Service Date Books, Breeders' Certificates, Receipts, and Bill Heads. Six different forms of Breeding Notes. All the various Herd Books and Registers kept in stock. The most valuable books on breeding and diseases of animals published, sold at special prices to our customers.

QUALITY OF OUR WORK UNEQUALLED.

Our prices are very reasonable. We guarantee satisfaction. Our experience enables us to correct all errors and misspelled words. We prepare your forms. Catalogues, giving full information, prices, and all cuts, together with samples, sent to intending purchasers. Address,

KANSAS FARMER CO. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR Pantagraph Stock-Printing Co. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

OLDEST & ORIGINAL



Dr. WHITTIER

10 WEST NINTH ST.,

(Near Junction.)

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Regular Graduate Registered.)

Leading and most Successful Specialist in all blood, Nervous and Urinary diseases.

Nervous Debility

With its many gloomy symptoms, Cured.

LOST VITALITY

Perfectly and permanently restored;

SYPHILIS

Any Stage, cured for life without mercury.

CATARRH

Cured; method new and unfailing.

Urinary Diseases

Cured quickly and thoroughly.

For a limited period all who consult Dr. H. J. Whittier will receive his advice and services

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Avail yourself of this opportunity at once, and receive the candid opinion of a physician of experience, skill and integrity. No promises made that cannot be fulfilled.

Medicines from the doctor's own laboratory furnished at small cost, and sent anywhere secure from observation.

Improved Question Blanks on above diseases, by mail sealed.

Office hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Call or address in confidence.

H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,

10 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

TELEPHONE 1381.

GUIDE To Health and Happiness by mail, sealed, for 6 Cents in Stamps.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

"DIETZ" TUBULAR DRIVING LAMP



It is the only practicable and perfect Driving Lamp ever made.

It will not blow out.

It gives a clear, whitelight.

It looks like a locomotive head light.

It throws all the light straight ahead, from 200 to 300 feet.

It burns kerosene.

Send for book.

R. E. DIETZ CO.,

65 Lighthouse St., New York.

COOPER'S SHEEP DIP

Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice, improves both Sheep and Wool. \$2 packet makes 100 gallons. Order of SWIFT & HOLIDAY, Topeka, Kas., and FUNSTEN & MOORE, St. Louis, Mo.

KEMP'S DOUBLE HAY PRESS
FULL FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND.
CIRCLE
AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.
GIVEN FREE IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars
AWAY claim. Send for free circulars giving
full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.

CHAMPION STEAM HORSE AND HAND POWER ALL STEEL HAY WOOD STEEL PRESSES
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
FAMOUS MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

The LAIDLAW BALE-TIE CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ADJUSTABLE WIRE BALE-TIES.
Headquarters for this Class of Goods
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

A Small THRESHING MACHINE of great capacity for Light Power.
The Columbia something new.
EVERY FARMER can now DO HIS OWN THRESHING, with less help and power than ever before. Send for free illus. Catalogue.
We make a full line of Horse Powers.
Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WELL MACHINERY.
Illustrated catalogue showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc., SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.
THE PECH MFG. CO.
St. Louis, Mo.
62 S. Canal St., Chicago.

ALL STEEL. LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE
K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY
Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.

WRITE FOR CATALOG IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE
WE CLAIM MANUFACTURED BY
Lightest Running, Easiest Feeding, Fastest Pressing, Simplest and Best.
KINNARD PRESS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOKER WINDMILL.
The Best Mill on the Market for the Money.
TESTED FOR 12 YEARS.
Price Lower Than Any Mill Made and Fully Guaranteed.

If there is no agent in your vicinity, farmers are requested to write us for prices and testimonials. We can suit you in price on Tank, Mill and Pump. Manufactured by
PRESCOTT & CO.,
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.
Mills are in use in all parts of the United States.

OSCILLATOR THRESHER
HORSE POWER ENGINES.
John S. Davis Sons
DAVENPORT IOWA
Send For Catalogue

Keystone Cider Mills

ARE BEST!

BECAUSE THEY

Do More Work,
Produce More Cider,
Require Less Labor.

Made with Adjustable Cylinders.
Adapted to Crushing Grapes
and Small Berries.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Keystone Mfg. Co.,
STERLING, ILL.

ADVANCE

Threshers, Engines,
Self-Feeders, Stackers,
and Horse-Powers

For Catalogues and prices write

ADVANCE THRESHER CO.,
BRANCH HOUSE:
1905-9 W. 12th St. } Kansas City, Mo.

IDEAL in Name and in Fact.
Steel WIND MILL
and Three Post STEEL TOWER.
The LATEST and BEST.
8-9-12 ft. Geared.
10 and 12 ft. Ungeared.
TOWERS, 30, 40, 50 & 60-ft.
Mills with or without graphite bearings.
STOVER MFG. CO.
535 River St., FREEPORT, ILL.

FREE TO EVERY FARMER

The Wind - AS A -
Motive Power.
How to obtain it.
ATTACH A
LITTLE GIANT
Power Converter
to your ten foot
Pumping Windmill
and grind your Feed, cut Fodder, shell Corn and run the Grindstone, Churn, Wood-saw, etc. Self-acting. Will not choke. A governor regulates it according to speed of wind. "Does all you claim for it." - Wm. Mohr, Georgetown, Mo. "It far exceeds my expectations." - J. H. Brown, Climax, Mich. "Mill works like a charm." - J. M. Norton, Eagle Pass, Texas.
Ask your dealer or send for illustrated circular and price list. Address
O. D. HELWIG,
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY PAILS

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

Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

YONT'S AUTOMATIC HOG WATERER
A self-supplying trough for watering hogs. Easily attached to any barrel or tank, and works against any head of water. Keeps the drinking water as clean as that in the supply tank. While the supply of water lasts in the tank the trough cannot be drunk empty nor overflowed. It has no nose-plates to freeze fast, or annoy ringed or snouted stock.
An Effective Preventive of Mud-Holes.
No learning is needed, and pigs drink as easily as hogs. The trough is well made of iron and brass, and the valve being within the tank it is practically unbreakable by stock or ice. Every trough guaranteed perfect. Weight eight pounds, price \$2.50. Special express rates on single troughs. Circulars and testimonials free on application.
CHAS. A. YONT,
Patentee and Maker, Brock, Nemaha Co., Neb.

IMPROVED MONITOR HAY PRESS
U.S. HAY PRESS CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE CHAMPION WAGON.
Will guarantee it to please or no sale. No whipping of tongue, and no side draft, no matter how rough the roads. Parts peculiar to the Champion warranted for three years. Write at once for prices, terms and agency to
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.
or J. C. MEACHAM, Atchison, Kansas.

ADAM'S PORTABLE GRANARY A NEW THING.
CHEAP. CONVENIENT. DURABLE.
Holds more grain for the same money than any granary built. Send for prices and particulars to
W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Illinois.

THE SOUTHWICK BALING PRESS.
A 12-Tons-a-Day Machine at a 10-Tons-a-Day Price.
Our Warranty Goes with Each Machine.
The Southwick Baling Press is a 2-horse, full-circle machine. It has the largest feed opening of any Continuous-Baling, Double-Stroke Press in the World.
Bales tight; draft light.
Capacity; Construction; Durability—all the BEST.
SANDWICH MANUFACTURING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., STATION "A."

Honest Goods at Honest Prices!
HARNESS | BUGGIES | Road Carts
\$5.50 and upward. \$55.00 and upward. \$11.50 and upward.

We are selling direct to the consumer at the very lowest cash prices that it is possible to make and sell **HONEST GOODS**. A trial will convince you that we are offering goods of a **QUALITY, DURABILITY and ELEGANCE NEVER BEFORE PRODUCED**. Write for free Illustrated Catalogue, containing all information, and prices that will please.
KEMPER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER when you write.

MADE BY THE CHICAGO SELF-DUMPING BRADLEY SURPRISE.
SULKY HAY RAKES Combination POLE OR SHAFTS.
GENUINE OIL-TEMPERED STEEL TEETH.
STEEL AXLES, DOUBLE STEEL SEAT-RAISER.
WOOD OR STEEL WHEELS.
10 and 12 FEET RAKES
A SPECIALTY.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR CIRCULAR; If he has none send to us or to our branches for it.
DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The above goods all for sale by J. W. STOUT, 208-210 W. Sixth St., TOPEKA, KS.

FREE For 30 days. In order to introduce our **CRAYON PORTRAITS** in your vicinity, and thus create a demand for our work, we make you the following bona-fide offer: Send us a good photograph, or a tintype, or a daguerreotype of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you one of our finest **CRAYON PORTRAITS** free of charge, provided you exhibit it to your friends and use your influence in securing us future orders. Send this out and return it to us with your photograph, with your name and address back of photos, so we can ship your portrait accordingly. **CODY & CO., 755 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.**
REFERENCES, all Banks and Mercantile Agencies in New York City or Brooklyn.

"THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM."
WE WILL SELL YOUR
Grain, Hay, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Calves, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Hides, Pelts, Furs, and all kinds of Produce on the Chicago market for you on commission, to best advantage. Send for tags with instruction for shipping. **NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CLUB, 179 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois**

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.
Special:—All orders receive, for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE—A fine registered English Shire stallion for milch cows, Jerseys or Holsteins preferred. Also wanted a man to put fifty to seventy-five cows on a farm and run butter dairy. Farm joins this city and finely fitted up for that purpose. Good offer to competent man with small family who will put on the cows himself. Hog-tight fences, 150-ton silo, all buildings, tools, engine, etc. W. E. Hutchinson, Hutchinson, Kas.

WILL INVALIDS SEND THEIR ADDRESSES to me, giving description of their diseases, enclosing stamp. Miss A. Webster, Hinsdale, N. Y.

65,000 SHEEP—Of all ages and grades for sale at 6 market prices, from Utah, Colorado and New Mexico ranches. Address H. L. Wells, Room 19, 1838 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

A FINE 160 ACRE FARM—In southern Kansas, four miles from county seat, two and one-half miles from railroad station and large elevator; all fine farming land; good house, five rooms and good cellar, house new, painted; good barn with hay-mow, will stable twelve head of horses; two granaries; all shingled. Eighty-five acres under cultivation; 60 acres fine pasture, fenced with two boards and two wires; 8 acres in timothy, fenced; fine young orchard; two wells; corral; hog lot, 1½ acres, fenced with three boards and two wires. For price address J. R. Matthews, Newton, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Desirable residence of seven rooms, cellar, eastern city water, barn, small fruit, shade and fruit trees. Lot 100x150 feet. One block from State Agricultural college. Stone walk to town and college. Address "Gid," care KANSAS FARMER.

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

\$100 REWARD—Stolen, on the night of July 2, from my barn in Frontenac, Kas., a black mare, 4 years old, half French Norman, weighs about 1,000 pounds, had a white stripe from top of head to the nose, white spot on one hind leg to the hoof, little white spot on one side of the neck. Taken at the same time a cherry-red saddle, horn broken off and set back on, has sheepskin stitched on inside of skirt. I will pay \$50 for return of mare and \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Chas. Wagoner, Box 75, Frontenac, Kas. N. Skinner, City Marshal, Pittsburg, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An improved 800-acre farm in Virginia, \$4,000. A 140-acre farm in Adair county, Mo., buildings cost \$2,500, a bargain at \$4,500. 120 acres rich bottom land in Adair county, Mo., unimproved, \$1,500. Owners of Kansas land desiring any kind of exchange write me, giving full particulars. W. B. Rumsey, Box 829, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Timothy, clover and English blue grass seeds. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—New crop turnip seeds; twelve varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pedigree seed wheats; ten varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

TO SELL OR TRADE—Homestead improvement, near Salem, Fulton Co., Arkansas. Say what you have and address R. L. Hankins, Salem, Fulton Co., Ark.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian bull Heptagon No. 9219, certificate of registry the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Four years old June, 1892. Postoffice address, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.; residence one and a half miles southwest. Purchaser can have a bargain. R. V. Sutherland, Berryton, Kas.

FENCE—The best is the cheapest. In this case the cheapest is the best. Send us 10 cents for full instructions how to build the best fence on earth for 12 cents per rod. (Mention this paper.) Reliance Manufacturing Co., 719-720 American Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Farm of 230 acres in Elk county, Kansas. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Howard, Elk Co., Kas.

IMPROVED KANSAS FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT—For term of years. Well improved Kansas farms of from 160 to 1,500 acres each, all located in the northeast part of Kansas, the garden spot of the State, will be sold or rented for a term of years at reasonable prices. These farms are very choice and are bargains. Address D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kas.

HAY WANTED—The highest market price obtained for timothy or prairie hay. Prompt returns, correct weights. Liberal advances made on consignments. Correspondence solicited. Address E. R. Boynton, 1325 West Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One complete Nichols & Shepherd threshing outfit. Will sell for part cash, balance to suit purchaser. Or I will trade for young stock. T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kas.

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

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

275,000

FARMERS' HOMES reached regularly by them.

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

Agricultural and Live Stock Advertising, THE BOOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL.

✓ Rates, sample copies and estimates freely furnished.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1892.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Dyer, in Gardner tp., P. O. Gardner, June 25, 1892, one red heifer, 3 years old, white strip on inside of right hind leg and line back; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. E. Brooks, in Neosho tp., June 10, 1892, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, shod in front, star in forehead, white on nose, white on left hind foot, branded bar on left shoulder, F and 2 on left hip; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1892.

Coffee county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Job Hulse, in Pottawatomie tp., June 11, 1892, one bay horse, white hind legs, blind in one eye, a little white in forehead, collar marks on neck and shoulder; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Floyd Smith, of Caldwell, June 20, 1892, one dark bay horse mule, 14 hands high, scar on right hind leg; valued at \$30.

MULE—By same, one blue-roan horse mule, 13 hands high; valued at \$50.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo. P. Morse, in Louisville tp., P. O. Louisville, June 24, 1892, one dark brown filly, 2 years old, a small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Wilson, of Peru, June 26, 1892, one roan gelding, 15 hands high, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one bay gelding, 15 hands high, 8 years old; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

PONY—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, B. 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 1,000 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 18, 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.

Clawford 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.

A. D. JOHNSON, President.

G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President.

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN
COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

ARE YOU HUNGRY

FOR A HOME?

If so, write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A. A. T. & S. F. E. R., Topeka, Kansas, for copy of new edition of Oklahoma folder, containing full account of Cherokee Strip and Chickasaw Nation.

DO YOU WANT

SOME YELLOW GOLD?

It can be easily obtained in the new mining camp of Cripple Creek, Colorado, near Pike's Peak, directly reached via Santa Fe Route. The sensation of 1892.

A COOL RECEPTION

IN HOT WEATHER.

Can be had by buying tourist tickets to Colorado, on sale beginning June 1. It will pay you to investigate what the Santa Fe Route has to offer, before making final arrangements.

Sheriff's Sale.

[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:

Lot numbered 158, on Liberty street, in Veale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

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

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

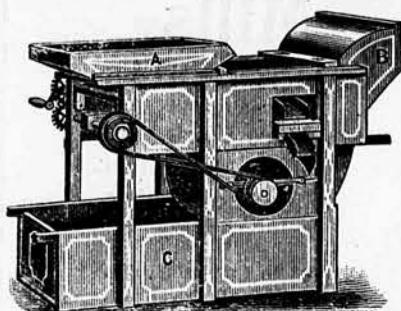
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 29th day of July, 1892.

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—By Senator Peffer, is a book that every one should read who is interested in present financial and political conditions. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly-printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

✓ In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

SEEDS

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

Clean your Seed Wheat from cheat and other weed seeds before sowing, on the CLIPPER MILL, and increase thereby the yield from four to six bushels per acre and also improve quality of wheat.

The Clipper Mill will clean every kind of grain or seed. Send for price and description to

F. BARTEDES & CO.,
General Agents, LAWRENCE, KAS.

WM. A. ROGERS.

ROBT. COX.

FRANK MITCHENER.

ROGERS & ROGERS,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

✓ Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

W. H. H. LARIMER,

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED
PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY METAL ROOFING AND CORRUGATING CO.
SUCCESSORS TO JEROME TWICHELL & CO.
CORRUGATED IRON
FIRE PROOF, LIGHTNING PROOF, CHEAP AS LUMBER.
ALUMINOUS METAL ROOFING,
METAL SHINGLES, WIRE FENCING, ROOF CRESTING, ETC.
BUILDERS AND TRADERS EXCHANGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

Cook Book Free



We are enabled to offer our readers a most attractive combination, by which all may obtain a copy of the "Modern Cook Book" absolutely free. This handsome and valuable Cook Book has

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and
Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated.

IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL, ILLUMINATED COVER.

It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

Any person accepting our offer will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion, one year, together with the Cook Book, all mailed, postpaid, for less than the regular price of the two papers alone.

The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the Ladies Home Companion, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the Ladies Home Companion if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest Fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to Housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of Flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

OUR OFFER! Send us \$1.30 and you will receive the Kansas Farmer one year, and also the Ladies Home Companion one year (twenty-four numbers). And every one accepting this offer will receive the above Cook Book, postpaid.

This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers, renewals as well as new names. Subscribers whose subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this Great offer, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell People's Party Badges, in gold and silk. Send 10 cents for sample and terms. Circulars free. Big money and quick sales. Address Geo. Bignell, 704 Twenty-ninth St., Denver, Colo. [Patented.]

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