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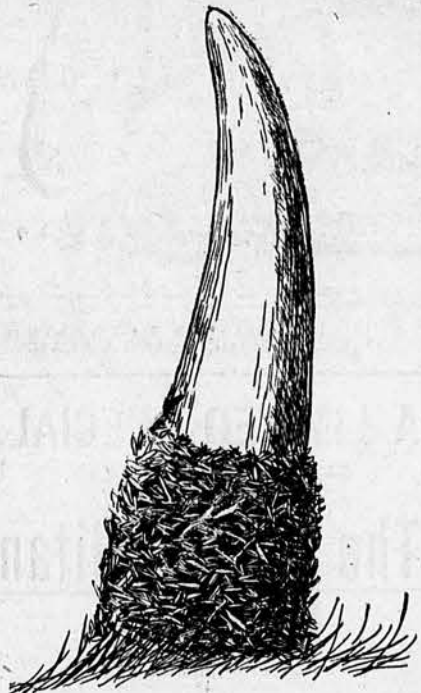
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The Stock Interest.

THE HORN-FLY.

The KANSAS FARMER is under obligation to Chancellor Snow, of the State University, for the use of the accompanying cuts, which will assist the reader in recognizing the horn-fly.



Reports indicate the increase of this pest, and since it is not only a great annoyance but also causes serious damage to cattle, it is well to look out for it and give it a proper reception as soon as it appears. The Oklahoma Experiment Station reports success in keeping the horn-flies away from the cattle by spraying with kerosene emulsion, as has been recommended in these columns. Prof. Waugh, of the station, gives brief and practical directions for preparing the emulsion. He says it is "made by dissolving three ounces soap in three pints water and adding one and one-half pints kerosene. This mixture is agitated until an emulsion is formed, and is then diluted to make three gallons."

L. O. Howard, Assistant Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Correspondence with European naturalists fails to show that this insect is at all a serious pest of European cattle, and it is undoubtedly true that in New Jersey, Virginia and the intervening country, where the insect was very abundant in 1889, it is comparatively scarce at present. This is attributed to the fact that native parasitic and predaceous insects which infest cows' dung for the purpose of preying upon the larvæ of the blue-bottle flies and other diptera living in dung, have accustomed themselves to feed upon the larvæ of the horn-fly, and have increased in numbers owing to the extraordinary supply of food. With this increase of parasites the number of horn-flies is necessarily lessened. There is every reason to suppose that the same state of affairs will hold in other portions of our country, although there may be occasional seasons in which the horn-fly will become more abundant again. In the South the case is greatly complicated by the presence of the screw-worm-fly and the damage accomplished by the horn-fly is thus increased."

A correspondent writes the Dallas, Tex., News: "They worry cattle until they become thin and weak, and take special delight in massing by thousands and thousands all over the entire body of weak and defenseless animals, as said animals become powerless to oppose them. And in another way they will (or may) cause the death of thousands of stock. It is in this way: They eat or suck blood about in spots on cattle—on the neck, dewlap, back of the shoulder-blades and under the belly of the animals. The spots when first discernible have a dry, scorched appearance of the cuticle, with the hair eaten off short and stubby close to the skin, as if burned off. These spots may be about the size of a nickel or as large as a dollar, but more often of the smaller or intermediate size. The cuticle is next eaten or dissolved away and a raw,

bloody sore results which the pest continues to molest. Prepare a stick as large or larger than a man's thumb, whittle a knob on one end, wrap a rag firmly around the end of the stick and tie firmly with a stout cord well wrapped around so as to clinch down behind the knob, and your weapon is a swab to apply the medicine with. An old paint brush will answer as well. Now a remedy that I have been successful with in keeping them off a week at a time is crude cottonseed oil, say one gallon; common pine tar, say one pint, or even less, thoroughly stirred together over a gentle heat (be careful, it easily boils over and does not stop after you take it off). Apply this thoroughly, rubbing it well over places where the flies congregate most thickly, and your animal is safe for a week or nearly so unless a heavy rain washes it off. The tar holds the medicine in the hair and together they saturate the cuticle and make it unpalatable to the flies."

The Wool Industry.

A special report on wools and woolens in the United States has just been sent to the printer by Maj. Brock, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The report brings down to date the report of the same character prepared by Col. Switzer when he was Chief of the Bureau in 1888, and adds many interesting facts which have come to light in the course of Maj. Brock's investigation. It appears that the number of sheep in the United States, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, was 44,938,365, valued at \$116,121,290 on Jan-

two and 9,212,922, or 63.36 per cent. for class three.

The per capita consumption of wool in the United States has grown from 4.49 pounds in 1840 to 5.58 in 1850, 6.84 pounds in 1860, 7.93 pounds in 1870, 8.52 pounds in 1880 and 9.07 pounds in 1890. The United States consumes more domestic wool in proportion to imported wool in domestic manufactures than either of the other leading manufacturing countries, as may be seen from the following table, giving the statistics in pounds for the calendar year 1890:

Country.	Imports.	Domestic production.	Supply.
France.....	298,895,516	154,808,000	453,698,000
Great Britain.....	273,021,515	147,475,000	420,496,515
United States.....	126,373,608	235,000,000	411,373,608
Germany.....	263,670,160	54,894,000	318,564,160

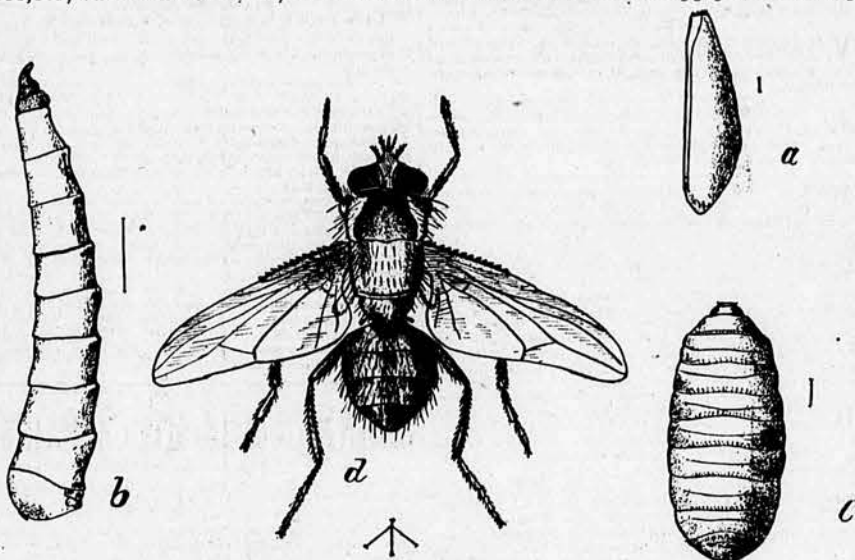
The total wool product of the world for 1891 is estimated at 2,250,000,000 pounds, and the latest statistics for the leading countries are given as follows:

Country.	Sheep, number.	Production, pounds.
Great Britain, 1891.....	33,533,988	147,474,238
France, 1888.....	22,630,620	125,334,660
Australia, 1891.....	115,744,021	545,000,000
Argentina, 1889.....	103,413,817	258,749,200
South Africa.....	.....	182,681,000

The growth of our woolen industry, as shown by the census returns, is set forth in the following table:

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Capital invested.	Product.
1890.....	2,106	\$89,566,037	\$76,146,569
1870.....	3,456	132,452,087	217,948,908
1850.....	2,689	159,091,869	267,262,913
1830.....	2,439	226,494,481	337,768,524

Maj. Brock reaches the conclusion that the limit of production of wool in the leading wool countries has been reached. He thinks this is especially true in such countries as Australia and the Argentine Republic, and that in the near future the supply will hardly



THE HORN-FLY—VARIOUS STAGES.

uary 1, 1892, and that the figures have advanced to 47,273,553 sheep, valued at \$125,999,264, in 1893. This is an increase of 5.20 per cent. in the number, and 8.43 per cent. in the value during the year. The wool product of 1892 is stated at 294,000,000 pounds. The amount of pulled wool for the year 1892 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 46,000,000 pounds, which with the fleece makes a total product of domestic wool in the United States in 1892 of 340,000,000 pounds.

The number of woolen establishments in the country in 1890 is shown by the Census Bureau to have been 2,489, with an invested capital of \$286,494,481, employing 219,132 hands, paying wages of \$76,666,742, and using 372,797,413 pounds of wool, which cost \$98,540,480. The cost of all materials used was \$202,815,842, and the value of the product was \$337,768,524. The growth of the sheep industry and the development of improvements in the quality of the fleece is shown in the following table:

Years.	No. of sheep.	Wool clip, pounds.	Wt. of fleece.
1890.....	22,471,275	60,264,913	2.7
1870.....	40,853,000	162,000,000	3.5
1850.....	40,765,990	232,500,000	4.8
1830.....	44,391,072	276,000,000	.....
1892.....	44,938,365	294,000,000	6.5
1893.....	47,273,553	.....	.....

The progressive improvement of the fleece was as striking before 1860 as after that year, the average weight of fleece in 1840 being reported at 1.9 pounds and in 1850 2.4 pounds. The increase in the number of sheep from 1860 to 1892 was almost exactly 100 per cent., while the increase in the wool clip was 387.84 per cent. The total imports of wool in 1892 were 145,663,089 pounds, of which 47,607,138 pounds were wool of class one, 5,743,029 of class

keep pace with the demand, with the result of an improvement in prices.

Fifty Years in Wool-Growing.

It is only by looking backward over a period of years that we can measure the progress that has been made in the different departments of live stock industry. Wool and Mutton furnishes us with the following facts relative to the increase of the fleeces of sheep during the last fifty years:

"In 1840 the average of a New Hampshire fleece was 2.04 pounds, in 1890 it was 5.83 pounds. Maine in 1840 produced 2½ pounds, and in 1890 5½ pounds. Massachusetts in 1840 produced a fleece of 2.78 pounds and increased to 5½ pounds in 1890. Vermont, the great Merino State, made the best improvement, producing a fleece in 1840 of 2.20 pounds and in 1890 one of 6.10 pounds. Pennsylvania had a fleece in 1840 that averaged 1.73 pounds and increased it to 5.08 pounds in fifty years. While in many sections in the East the number of sheep have decreased, the wool production has largely increased in comparison with the number of sheep. A veteran wool-buyer in the Panhandle counties of West Virginia and Pennsylvania bought 1,700,000 pounds of wool in 1847 at an average price of 29¢ cents. The following year bought 850,000 pounds at 28½ cents. Then wool did not average 3 pounds to the fleece. In 1888 a Washington county fleece averaged 5 pounds and sold at 30 cents, a fleece thus netting \$1.50, over double the amount received forty years before. Wethers in 1840 sold at \$1.12 and in 1888 brought \$4 per head, thus indicating that mutton has advanced in an equal if not greater ratio than wool. A hundred years ago the Spanish Me-

That Tired Feeling

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"About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

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always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

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rino fleeces produced 12,000 to 15,000 fibers to the square inch, while now they produce upwards of 200,000 fibers to the square inch.

"To-day there are sixteen States scouring 50 per cent. and less of wool. These are most favorable indications, and, with better systems of breeding and caring for sheep, with more enlightened flockmasters, and a much higher degree of intelligence, who can predict the growth and improvement in wool and mutton production during the next fifty years?"

The above shows a remarkable development, both in the weight of the fleece and in the quality of the wool. We believe that the next twenty years will show an equally great advance in the average mutton qualities of the sheep. The Merino sheep of to-day is undergoing a rapid improvement in the direction of mutton qualities, and at the same time maintaining its value as a producer of fine wool. The introduction of the English breeds and their adaptation to the different environments of America will aid very largely in the improvement. There is no better use to which the inferior ewes of the country can be put than to purchase a pure-bred buck of some one of the improved breeds, raise a crop of lambs and fatten both the lambs and the ewes for the market. This will dispose of the inferior stock rapidly and to the best advantage. In time a distinctly American type of sheep may be developed which will retain the hardiness, adaptation to the climate, and the flocking qualities to a great extent of the Merinos and combine with these many, at least, of the best qualities of the mutton breeds.—*Western Farm Journal*.

Cattle Prices.

"The recent sharp and sudden decline in the cattle market," says the *National Provisioner*, "has set the trade agog and created some wonder and inquiry as to how such a reaction could have come about in view of the well-known facts relative to the present status of this industry. Divers, odd and sundry arguments and reasons for this turn in prices have been given. Some of these are perhaps good and worthy of consideration, whilst others which have been set forth are somewhat nonsensical and unworthy of notice except to demonstrate the degree of imbecility which is stalking abroad unprovided for and unprotected by process of law. The 'Big Four,' of course, gets its share of abuse, and has been openly accused of being responsible for the fluctuation by unloading large stocks on the market to meet tight financial conditions. The break has been too small to be accepted as a contradiction or disapproval of statements and arguments already made in these columns, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the country is passing through an extraordinary financial crisis and all classes of trade are bound to be more or less affected. The cattle and meat industry is no exception to the general rule, and must show the pinch where and whenever it comes."

Agricultural Matters.

WHEAT RUST.

The great value of the wheat crop, the leading position of Kansas in the production of this, the most important of bread-making grains, together with the fact that the new wheat lands have nearly all been appropriated, make it important that every contribution to the knowledge, whereby the certainty of the wheat crop can be increased, be placed before our wheat-growers.

In this connection we desire to call the attention of our farmers to a successful means for combating the smut in wheat, of which there is so much complaint. A number of years ago a Mr. Jansen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, discovered that immersion of infected wheat in hot water would prevent smut entirely. Other experimenters in this country have made the same experiment and found it uniformly successful. It was also found by these men that wheat so treated gave an increased yield per acre, and when the small amount of trouble and the double result of prevented smut and increased yield is considered, it will surely prove worthy a trial.

In preparing seed wheat by the Jansen (or hot water) treatment, it is suggested that the wheat be first immersed in a barrel or other large vessel containing cold water. This will serve to wet the kernels and allow the smutted ones, which are lighter than the others, to float on the surface, whence they may be removed.

Provide two large vessels, as two kettles over a fire, or boilers on a cook-stove; the first containing warm water (say 110°-120°), the second containing scalding water (131°). The first is for the purpose of warming the seed preparatory to dipping it into the second. Unless this precaution is taken, it will be difficult to keep the water in the second vessel at a proper temperature. The temperature must be such as to kill the smut spores, and the immersion must not be prolonged so that the heat would injure the germ or embryo concealed within the seed-coats. If the water is at a temperature of 131° F., the spores will be killed, and yet the immersion, if not continued beyond fifteen minutes, will not in the least injure the seed. The smut spores will probably be killed by ten minutes' immersion. A fifteen-minute immersion, however, is recommended. The temperature must be allowed to vary but little from 131°; in no case rising for an instant higher than 135°, nor falling below 130°. To insure these conditions when treating large quantities of seed, the following suggestions are offered:

After the wheat has been in the cold water for from five minutes to a half hour, remove it and place it in some vessel, say a common gunny sack, and plunge it in the vessel of warm water. Repeat the operation several times in order that every kernel may come in contact with the hot water. Less than a minute is required for this preparatory treatment, after which plunge the sack of seed into the second vessel. If the thermometer indicates that the temperature of the water is falling, pour in hot water until it is elevated to 131°. If it should rise higher than 131°, add small quantities of cold water. This will doubtless be the most effectual method of keeping the proper temperature, and requires only the addition of two small vessels—one for cold and the other for boiling water. The sack of seed should, very shortly after its immersion, be lifted, and then plunged and agitated in the manner described above; and the operation should be repeated eight or ten times during the immersion (which should be continued fifteen minutes). In this way every portion of the seed will be subjected to the action of the scalding water. Immediately after its removal dash cold water over it, or plunge it into a vessel of cold water, and then spread out to dry. Another portion can be treated similarly, and so on till all the seed has been disinfected.

The important precautions to be taken are as follows: (1) Maintain the proper temperature of the water (131° F.), in no case allowing it to rise higher

than 135° or to fall below 130°. This will not be difficult to do if a reliable thermometer is used and hot or cold water be dipped into the vessel as the falling or rising temperature demands. Immersion fifteen minutes will not then injure the seed. (2) See that the volume of scalding water is much greater (at least six or eight times) than that of the seed treated at any one time. (3) Never fill the basket or sack containing the seed entirely full, but always leave room for the grain to move about freely. (4) Leave the seed in the second vessel of water fifteen minutes.

For cheapness as well as for greater efficiency without injury to the seed, this hot water treatment is recommended over all other fungicides. At the Kansas Experiment Station, where experiments were conducted along this line for several years, it was found that not only is the yield increased by an amount equal to the portion destroyed by smut, but in nearly all cases there is an extra increase, usually much beyond this amount.

This treatment is sure and costs but little trouble and we earnestly recommend our farmers to give it a trial during the coming seeding season.

Teaching Them to Eat Corn.

The methods by which the people of the old world are officially taught to use corn as an article of diet is well illustrated in the following article published in the Copenhagen (Denmark) *Dannebrog*:

"Colonel Charles J. Murphy, who has been sent to Europe by the United States Agricultural Department, in order to further the introduction of Indian corn as human food, last night, March 23, at the Hotel King of Denmark, gave a maize banquet, at which fifty-two representative gentlemen were present.

"Among the prominent personages present may be named the American Minister, the Hon. Clark E. Carr, who presided; the American Consul, Prof. Baker; the American Vice Consul, Olof Hansen; the French, Belgian, Russian, English and Swedish Consuls; Major-General Kooke, head of the Commissary Department of the army; Surgeon General Moller; several prominent grain merchants and millers, including Mr. Carre, Dr. Jorgensen, the noted food expert, etc., etc., and members of the press. Before the banquet began the company were shown in the salons samples of the different kinds of maize meals and flours, hominies, and the special preparations of corn known by such names as shredded maize, cerealine, etc., etc. The guests took great interest in Mr. Murphy's explanations, and many were surprised to learn that this useful grain (maize) costs in ordinary years about one-half as much as wheaten flour, and one-third less than rye. Upon adjourning to the banquet hall, the visitors found a rich feast of daintily prepared and wholesome maize dishes awaiting the judgment of their tastes. There was mush and milk, grilled oysters rolled in maize, fried hominy and maple syrup, roast turkey with maize croquettes, sweet corn (maize), maize pudding with California fruits, hot corn (maize) bread, cerealine pudding, mixed maize-wheat bread, maize-rye bread, ices, California raisins, American fruits, California wines of different kinds, as well as champagne.

"Every one was delighted with the maize and all agreed that such a food could be successfully introduced. Col. Murphy said that many more dishes than these could be prepared from maize.

"The toast of the 'King, Queen and Royal Family' and President of the United States were duly honored, after which Minister Carr spoke on the merits and use of maize as human food. During the course of the evening Col. Murphy's health was proposed by the Russian Consul General and drank with enthusiasm. After Col. Murphy's response, his son, Mr. I. I. Murphy, arose and addressed the company in French and German, as many present did not understand English. His theme was maize. He referred to some of the humorous incidents of maize introduction, and said that when this

grain was first made known in Ireland as human food, some of the traders interested in other cereals spread the report that if the peasants eat maize they would turn black, as it was on account of the maize being eaten in America that there were so many negroes in that country. But the speaker did not believe that many put faith in the legend. Mr. Murphy said that when Napoleon was marching at the head of his legions, he halted his vast army at one of the noted vineyards of France, which was said to produce the finest champagne, and ordered them to salute the vineyard, saying at the same time, 'From that vineyard come the wit and spirit of France,' so, Mr. Murphy claimed, that Americans could say that from their fertile fields of golden grain come the wealth and prosperity of the Republic. Mr. Murphy closed his remarks with the expression that the development of maize as human food would be but a further manifestation of the policy and motto of the United States, which was: 'Friendship, peace and commerce with the whole world.' Dr. Jorgensen in responding for the medical profession spoke eloquently on the subject, and said among other things that Minister Carr, at the suggestion of Col. Murphy, intended to request the government to appoint a commission to determine the best means of using maize in the army, navy, and other government institutions. Numerous toasts were drunk, among them being to the press, the merchants of Copenhagen, and to the presiding officer, Mr. Carr. Mr. Marstrand, the well-known baker, who has a large number of baking establishments, testified to the possibilities of maize in a business of his kind. The American Consul, Prof. Baker, in referring to Col. Murphy, said, it was not generally known that Col. Murphy was the first to inform Americans of the distress of the poor Russians, and his energy in soliciting subscriptions largely contributed to bring about the generous offerings of maize and other grains from America. The banquet was a great success. The hall was beautifully decorated with Danish and American flags, and the menu card was a most artistic and unique work of art, a souvenir worthy of the occasion. Col. Murphy was often complimented by the different speakers, during the course of the evening on his energy and tact, and his success in winning so many sympathies for maize. There is no doubt that maize will be appreciated by the Scandinavian people. We heard of Col. Murphy from his work in Germany; so he did not come to us entirely as a stranger. We understand that the business men are already interesting themselves in the commercial part of the maize propaganda, and that maize preparations are already on sale in Copenhagen.

"Minister Carr was very happy in his position as presiding officer, and it is to be regretted that this popular and excellent Minister is shortly to leave us.

"The maize banquet will long be remembered as a unique and interesting event, most pleasant to all that participated thereat, and which has done a vast deal in removing criticism in regard to the use and value of maize as human food."

Pointers for Kansas Farmers.

We would urge upon our farmers the necessity of an early start in the matter of fruit, in order that their orchards and small fruits may bring the earlier returns. "Put out fruit trees and put out a plenty while you're a puttin'" is advice which, if accepted, will bring money to him who accepts.

In our opinion there is no better paying animal to have on the farm than the sheep, and our advice to the farmers is to get a few head and give them a trial. Pasture them on the hill pasture until the corn is well made, then turn them into the fields as weed-killers. The result will doubtless prove a pleasant surprise in several ways. The land where the sheep "use" will be enriched as no commercial fertilizer can do it; the field weeds will be killed effectually and a neat clip of wool and an occasional leg of mutton for your visiting friends, with the consciousness that you always have a first-class market for any mutton you may wish to sell, will be among the net results.

The great botanical family of leguminosae furnishes the inquiring agriculturist with a number of plants which,

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—



Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Ask any jeweler for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

while valuable as crops, have the added merit of increasing instead of diminishing the fertility of the soil. It is also true that the crops produced by these plants furnish very often a very rich food. That is, they contain an abundance of that most valuable nutrient called protein, and hence must be used with more or less caution, or over-feeding occurs. Among these plants which are of especial value to our farmers we would place in the front rank the alfalfa, the cow pea and the soy bean. The soy bean has been shown by experiments made at the Kansas Experiment Station to be a great drought-resister, a good grower and a good yielder. Of the four varieties tested there the yellow soy is the earliest to mature and the heaviest producer of grain. The Edamame matures but little later. The Kiyusuke Daidzu showed the beans only about half grown at the date of cutting, August 24, and Yamagata Cha-Daidzu was a very late variety. If grown for the bean crop chiefly, the yellow soy is to be recommended, and of this bean a prominent authority says: "In point of nutriment, the soy bean is of all vegetables the nearest to meat." It is the earliest to mature and is a heavy yielder. Thirty bushels of grain to the acre of this exceedingly rich food is no unusual yield. The Yamagata promises to be more valuable for fodder than for grain, and its large, heavy growth makes a yield of two tons to the acre a not unusual one.

With the tame grasses and clovers farming is successful; without them it is a speculation. Among the clovers, for certain kinds of soil, there is nothing better than alfalfa. Of rapid and persistent growth, it is a grand producer. It withstands drought well, and, once started, it is there to stay. It must have a porous subsoil to bore through with its long tap-roots or it does not thrive, and it must not be pastured the first season. The seed-bed should be well prepared and the surface finely pulverized. Sow in the latter part of April or first of May, and use twenty-five or thirty pounds of seed to the acre on uplands and second bottoms. Somewhat less than this will do for bottom land. Never sow this clover with other crops, as the hot sun is very injurious when the other crop is cut. After sowing the seed the ground should be disc-harrowed and then rolled. During the first season run the mower over the field several times if necessary, to cut the weeds, but set the cutter-bar high enough to miss the alfalfa. The second season, when cutting for hay, the alfalfa should be cut only at blooming time, and then before more than one-fourth of the plants have blossomed. Let it dry a short time, but not too long, as the leaves drop off easily. Put into large cocks to cure and then stack. Always cover the stack, as this hay will not shed water and is sure to spoil when wet. Alfalfa, when once well set, is quite permanent, and, like other members of the great botanical family to which it belongs, is a great enricher of the soil. It makes a capital sheep and hog pasture and is equally good for cattle, if over-feeding and its consequent evils is guarded against. As a hay it is better than red clover, and as a crop it is bound to stand forth prominently as a factor in the new agriculture of the great West.

The Farmer's Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

There was recently organized, with headquarters in Chicago, a Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League, the purpose of which is set out in Article III of the constitution. The interest in this movement is so great and the demand for information as to its plan of operations is so sharp that we present herewith its

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS:

ARTICLE I.

This corporation shall be a joint stock company, and shall be called the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League.

ARTICLE II.

Its capital stock shall be \$200,000, to be fully paid, and divided into 20,000 non-assessable shares of \$10 each. The proceeds of the sale of stock to be used in fitting up a store and warehouse in Chicago, purchasing stocks of goods, etc., and in building up and promoting the business as the President and Board of Directors may direct. Not more than 1,000 shares shall be issued to any one member.

ARTICLE III.

The object of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' League shall be to act as distributing agent, to facilitate the economical distribution of merchandise, farm tools and machinery, lumber and other articles, between the manufacturer and consumer so as to furnish such articles as the consumer may desire, at the lowest possible cost, and obtain the highest possible price for the products of the farm, and to organize its members into branch leagues for mutual protection, co-operation, benevolence and social entertainment.

ARTICLE IV.

Its central office, headquarters and principal warehouses shall be located in Chicago, Ill., with power to organize branch leagues and establish branch offices in any part of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Its officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Manager, a Board of seven (7) Directors and a Board of three (3) Auditors.

ARTICLE VI.

The President, Vice President, Board of Directors and Auditors shall hereafter be elected by the stockholders annually, on the second Tuesday in January, each share of stock having power to cast one vote. The Secretary, Treasurer and Manager shall be elected by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the stockholders and Board of Directors, of which he shall be a member, sign all stock certificates, and exercise a general supervision over the business of the corporation. It shall be his privilege to veto any act of the Board of Directors which does not meet with his approval, giving his reasons therefor in writing, and handing the same to the Secretary within five days after the act was passed. Otherwise the act shall become a rule of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The Vice President shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors during the absence of the President.

SEC. 3. The Directors shall elect the Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, legislate for the corporation, making rules for the government of its employees and for conducting its business, not in conflict with this constitution; make appropriations and direct the uses to which they shall be applied. For this purpose they shall hold quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and September. Four Directors shall constitute a quorum. A vote of two-thirds of the Directors shall be sufficient to pass an act over the President's veto.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall be an employee of the corporation. He shall keep the minutes of all regular and called meetings of the Directors and stockholders, and shall be head book-keeper and responsible for all records of the corporation. It shall also be his duty to assist in the promotion and organization of branch leagues and establishment of branch offices; therefore he shall also be an experienced correspondent.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be an employee of the corporation, and, in addition to the usual duties of a Treasurer in like corporations, shall act as cashier, receiving all moneys and paying out the same, on order of the Secretary acting under instructions of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 6. The Manager shall have direct supervision of the commercial business of the corporation. As its success largely depends upon the Manager, he must be experienced in mercantile affairs, accustomed to buying and selling merchandise, and acquainted with mercantile houses and the

trade, familiar with organization and association methods; also, he must have experience, tact and judgment in dealing with employees. It shall also be the duty of the Manager to promote the organization of branch leagues and see that the business agent of each local league is supplied with a complete line of samples of merchandise and other articles which it is practicable to sell by sample, and such catalogues as shall be necessary to the intelligent conduct of the business of the corporation in its relations with its members. He shall also appoint and commission organizers to establish branch leagues and receive subscriptions to the corporation stock. The commissioner's certificate shall be signed by both the President and Secretary and have the corporate seal.

SEC. 7. The employees of the corporation, with the exception of the Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, shall be appointed by the Manager, by and with the consent of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. The President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager shall each submit a report in writing to the Board of Directors at their quarterly meetings, showing the condition of affairs in each department. These reports, after being approved by the Board of Directors, shall go on record in the Secretary's books as parts of the minutes of the meeting. Like reports shall be made at the annual meeting, which, after being approved by the Board of Directors and Board of Auditors, shall be published in convenient form and distributed among the stockholders.

ARTICLE VIII.

The compensation of the President, Vice President and Board of Directors shall be fixed at each annual meeting by the stockholders.

ARTICLE IX.

The Treasurer and Manager shall each give bonds, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, in a sufficient sum to afford security to the stockholders, to be gauged by the amount of money handled by each.

ARTICLE X.

The Auditors shall be a separate body from the Directors or other officers, and shall meet twice a year, on the second Monday of January and July, to audit the accounts of the corporation.

ARTICLE XI.

On the 1st of January and July each year an invoice shall be taken and a balance-sheet made, showing the condition of the business. At the first meeting in January, after appropriations for business needs are made and relief fund provided for, if there be any accumulated funds remaining, the Board of Directors shall declare a dividend to be divided pro rata on each share of stock.

ARTICLE XII.

(Benevolence.)

To provide a fund which shall be known as the relief fund. Ten per cent. of the net profits accruing from the business shall be set apart for charitable and benevolent purposes before declaring the annual dividend to the stockholders of the league; the said relief fund to be held by the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Directors, to be disposed of by them for charitable, educational or relief purposes for the country people, as herein provided. A portion of this fund shall be held in reserve to aid the districts smitten by cyclones, tornadoes, fires, crop failures or other calamities or pestilences. All applications for such assistance must be made through the business agent of the local league by a written order from the President, approved by the Board of Directors. When such demand is made on the Treasurer he shall pay to the business agent of the local league the sum required by such an order, and shall receive a report from him, showing the way in which the money was disposed of. This report shall, after being approved by the Board of Directors, be entered upon the Secretary's book and form a part of the records of the corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Membership.)

SEC. 1. Any person above eighteen years of age, of good moral character, with the exception of retail merchants, their clerks, or persons known in trade parlance as middlemen, who has subscribed and paid for one or more shares of stock, is eligible to membership in the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League.

SEC. 2. Each applicant, before being admitted to membership, shall be required to sign the pledge of honor, binding himself not to reveal the secrets of the league to those not entitled to receive them.

SEC. 3. Any member of the league violating or working contrary to the constitution or by-laws of the league, revealing any secrets of its workings, shall be expelled and deprived of its privileges as a member, providing that two-thirds of the votes of the local league be against him. Further provided, that he have the right to appeal to the Board of Directors, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE XIV.

Ten or more members may organize a branch league. As soon as such organiza-

The Amount of Money in the World.

Statistics compiled by the Director of the United States mint. Copied from the New York Press:

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Notes.	Each Inhabitant's Share.			
				Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
Great Britain.....	\$550,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$14.47	\$2.68	\$1.32	\$18.42
France.....	800,000,000	700,000,000	81,402,000	20.54	17.95	2.09	40.58
Germany.....	600,000,000	210,000,000	107,000,000	12.12	4.26	2.16	18.54
United States.....	654,000,000	575,000,000	405,790,000	10.08	8.85	6.24	25.15
Belgium.....	65,000,000	55,000,000	54,000,000	10.00	9.02	8.85	28.87
Italy.....	93,805,000	50,200,000	163,471,000	3.02	1.62	5.27	9.91
Switzerland.....	15,700,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	5.00	5.00	4.67	14.67
Greece.....	2,000,000	4,000,000	14,000,000	.91	1.82	6.30	9.19
Spain.....	100,000,000	125,000,000	94,000,000	5.56	6.94	5.22	17.72
Portugal.....	40,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	8.00	2.00	1.20	11.20
Austria-Hungary.....	31,380,000	90,000,000	240,000,000	.77	2.25	6.50	9.52
Netherlands.....	25,000,000	65,000,000	40,000,000	5.55	14.44	18.89	28.88
Scandinavian Union.....	32,000,000	10,000,000	27,000,000	3.72	1.16	8.14	8.02
Russia.....	180,000,000	60,000,000	500,000,000	1.68	.58	4.42	6.68
Turkey.....	50,000,000	45,000,000	.....	1.52	1.38	.....	2.88
Australia.....	100,000,000	7,000,000	.....	25.01	1.75	.....	26.75
Egypt.....	100,000,000	15,000,000	.....	14.29	2.14	.....	16.43
Mexico.....	5,000,000	50,000,000	2,000,000	.43	4.31	.17	4.91
Central America.....	.....	500,000	2,000,000	.....	.17	.87	.84
South America.....	45,000,000	25,000,000	300,000,000	1.29	.71	8.57	10.57
Japan.....	90,000,000	50,000,000	56,000,000	2.25	1.25	1.40	4.90
India.....	.....	900,000,000	28,000,000	.....	3.53	.11	3.64
China.....	.....	700,000,000	.....	.....	1.75	.....	1.75
Canada.....	16,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	3.56	1.11	8.89	13.56
Cuba, Hayti, etc.....	20,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	10.00	1.00	20.00	31.00
Total.....	\$3,632,935,000	\$3,968,700,000	\$2,284,663,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

tion is effected, notice shall be sent to the general Secretary at Chicago, with the name of the organization and the amount of the stock subscription, on receipt of which he shall forward the stock certificates, made out to each individual member, and a charter on which the names of the first or charter members shall be engrossed, together with the number of the branch league. After the organization is effected new members shall be elected by ballot. Those favorable, voting white balls, and those opposed, black balls. If two or more black balls are found in the box, the candidate's application is rejected.

ARTICLE XV.

Aside from the subscription for stock, which each person must pay on becoming a member, each branch league shall have power to fix dues, to provide for local expenses and the cost of social entertainment, etc., provided, that women immediately connected with the household of a member shall be admitted to membership on signing the pledge and paying into the local treasury such amount as the local league may determine for initiation fee.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. The officers of each branch league shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Business Agent, Lecturer, Guide and Door-Keeper, who shall be elected at the last regular meeting in December and installed the first regular meeting in January each year.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside over all meetings of the league and be its responsible head.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep the records, accounts and roll of members, and perform the other usual duties of a Secretary, and also receive stock subscriptions and forward the same, with the name of the subscriber, to the general office.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid in for stock and local dues, and pay out the same as ordered by a majority vote of the members of the league present and voting.

SEC. 5. The Business Agent shall have charge of the commercial affairs of the league and shall transact the business between the local league and the general office and store, receiving and forwarding all moneys paid in for merchandise, etc., and receiving all shipments of goods and distributing the same to members. It shall also be his duty to promote the interests of the corporation by soliciting orders. Also, he shall be the custodian of all catalogues, price lists and samples furnished him by the Business Manager. These, however, shall be open to the inspection of all members, but the private price list, or names of manufacturers or houses from whom goods are bought, must not be revealed outside the league, when it is enjoined that the same shall be kept secret.

SEC. 6. The compensation of the Business Agent shall be a certain per cent. on the amount of moneys passing through his hands, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 7. The Lecturer shall have charge of the social features of the league and shall preside over the time given to recreation after the business has been completed.

ARTICLE XVII.

(Form of members' pledge omitted.)

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any existing farmers' or labor organization, such as the Alliance, Grange, F. M. B. A., or Farmers' Clubs, may receive the benefits of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League by complying with the requirements of its constitution and by-laws.

ARTICLE XIX.

This constitution can be changed by the Directors submitting the proposed change to the local leagues three months before the annual meeting of the stockholders. A two-thirds vote of the stock represented shall at

the annual meeting be necessary to effect said change. Any local league may petition the Directors to submit proposition for change. J. C. LEMASTERS, Manager, 706 Garden City Block, Chicago.

To Alliance Men and Editors.

By authority of President Loucks and Executive Board for the Alliance, and appointment of the National Reform Press Association, the undersigned have secured rooms 3 and 4 in the Stock Pavilion of the World's Fair as National Alliance and reform press headquarters, where all farmers and editors visiting the World's Fair will be extended a hearty welcome.

Editors are requested to send a copy of each issue of their papers to be placed on our reading tables for the benefit of all visitors who desire to rest and read.

Each visitor is requested, when at headquarters, to register, giving place where he is stopping in the city. This will enable members and friends from different sections to find each other while here. We have arranged to have a duplicate register kept at H. R. Eagle & Co.'s, 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, eight miles from the fair, which may be examined by persons stopping in the city who desire to find friends before or after locating. Those desiring to write us before starting, or to send papers for our reading tables, should direct to Rooms 3 and 4, Stock Pavilion, World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

J. HUGH McDOWELL, Chairman.

S. McLALLIN, Secretary.

CATARRAL DYSPEPSIA.

A Remarkable Cure of a Prominent Pennsylvania Merchant.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I had tried three of the best physicians in Indiana county, and had spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Pe-ru-na. I immediately commenced taking it and continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds and never felt better in my life. I am a walking monument of the virtues of your Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.
Hortons, Pa.
A treatise on catarrh in every phase of this dread disease is sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

Free Coinage Convention.

A meeting is hereby called to convene in Representative hall, in the city of Topeka, on Thursday, July 20, at 2 o'clock p. m., of the council and members of the American Bimetallic League and of all persons of Kansas, without regard to party, who are in favor of equal bimetallic coinage of silver and gold as it was before 1873, to take such action as may be thought best to advance the cause of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

Come, all bimetallics, and counsel with us in this day of our country's peril.

Application has been made to all Kansas railroads for excursion rates on the certificate plan, and they will be announced in the papers when granted. Take receipts when you buy your tickets to Topeka.

A. C. SHINN,
Vice President for Kansas, American Bi-metallic League.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "There is but little, if any, change in the horse market from last week. Good, smooth chunks and topky drivers are selling fairly well at steady prices, with a little demand for streeters and draft horses."

The probability is that before long the famous trotter, Maud S., will go to beat her record of 2:08 $\frac{3}{4}$, made in 1885. Bonner contends that the pneumatic tired sulky accelerates the speed from five to six seconds. Maud S. made her record with an ordinary sulky.

Emolita, the Kansas mare that was sold to Eastern parties during the winter, started in her first race at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day, and reduced her record to 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$. She is by Sealskin Wilkes, whose recent death was a great loss to Kansas breeding interests.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

The perfect saddler nowadays must possess a greater variety of gaits than formerly. Not less than five distinct gaits are now required—the walk, the running walk, the pace, the single-foot and the canter. Animals trained to all these need not hunt for buyers, at a price that pays well for the time spent in their education. This training is not usually difficult with saddled horses, which soon acquire the proper ways of going.

Riverside stock farm, owned by O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, met with a serious loss on July 5 by a disastrous fire which destroyed his horse barns and much valuable equipment, amounting to a loss of \$6,000, which was partially covered by insurance. The barns were the finest in every respect in the State. Fortunately, all the horses were saved with one exception, the mare Honecho, owned by F. L. Peacock, of Topeka. The cause of the fire is unknown. It may have been ignited from the hot water stove in the office or from some loose matches in the loft. The barns are to be rebuilt at once.

The Prairie Dell stock farm, owned by R. I. Lee, Topeka, Kas., is one of the creditable breeding establishments of Kansas. At the head stands Fergus McGregor, son of Robt. McGregor, and his dam and granddam are by sons of Hambletonian 10. He has demonstrated his power to sire speed, having six 2:30 performers in the year book. Jackdaw 2:28 $\frac{1}{4}$, stands next to Fergus McGregor, and he is a worthy stable companion. He is by Jay Bird, sire by Alerton 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, dam by Robt. McGregor 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$. Here is a trotter sired by a trotter out of a mare by one of the greatest trotters known to history, and he ought to be a great young horse to breed to. Glenwood, son of Nutwood, dam the dam of Glen Mary 2:30, granddam the dam of three in the list, stands next. This is a fine collection of McGregors, George Wilkes and Nutwood blood, which cannot but bring to the Prairie Dell stock farm a reputation that will last as long as the race course remains a feature of the horse industry.—*Western Resources*.

Horse papers, in connection with the announcement that an Eastern breeder has attempted to breed a strain of pure white horses, say that the experiment has not so far proved a success, the foals of pure white parents coming in all colors. It is likely that this would be the case, no matter what color was bred for, but pure white, or the absence of color, may be more difficult than any other to fix. An Australian who has been breeding with a view of establishing a race of black sheep has not been able to do so thus far, not being able to get as many black lambs as white from black parents. A race of black horses supplies the hearse animals for the London market. These horses are pure jet black, and so firmly has this color been fixed that no foals of any other color are dropped. This fixity of color is seen in the Cleveland Bays, and, perhaps less pronounced, in the Suffolk Punch horses. Horsemen will watch the experiment of the man who is breeding for white horses with great interest, though it is doubtful if a race of white horses will be of much practical advantage.—*National Stockman*.

Among the Ozarks.

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

A MINNEAPOLIS MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CURE OF J. B. WHITE OF THIS CITY.

A Cripple for Two Years Pronounced Incurable by Physicians and Given up by His Friends to Die—How He Obtained Relief and Became a Well Man—His Daughter's Marvelous Improvement.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.)

"Precious is the panacea that cures when hope is gone and medical advice pronounces the death sentence—incurable. How terrible it is to think of leaving this sweet life before the allotted years of man's time here on earth are spent." Thus spoke J. B. White, of 1201, Third street, northeast, last night to a *Journal* reporter. Mr. White has been much talked about of late, and the following conversation explains why:

"I am a native of Shediac, New Brunswick, and of French descent. I have been in Minneapolis for many years. I am now sixty years old. I fell from a building two years ago and broke my thigh, besides injuring myself internally. The doctors could do nothing for me but let the bones grow together as best they could. When I was able to walk on crutches I came near dying from the complication of troubles that had set in after the fall. For one year and a half I walked on crutches, striving in vain to find some relief from the misery I felt night and day. The worst part of my afflictions was that I could not eat anything. If I could have taken nourishment and kept it down I could have stood the pain better. I had four doctors and kept taking all sorts of medicines. I had to stop all of them or I would have been a dead man. I have enough bottles left to start a drug store. I would be troubled so with headaches, and my hips would pain me so that I often thought I should go crazy. I was so emaciated that there was nothing to me but skin and bone. Last summer I felt as if I was nearly dead. My kidneys then began to bother me. I got so I could not sleep only at intervals. Finally I gave up in despair. One day I was sitting out on the porch. It was a beautiful, sunny day. The singing of birds and the odor of flowers set me to thinking of my childhood days. From that my thoughts reverted to the little French weekly paper, *Le Monteur Acadien*, that we got, and I thought I would like to read it and see how things were at my old home. I told my wife to give me the last number. She brought me the one that came that morning. The first thing I saw was a long article about the miraculous cure of a cripple. I read on and on, becoming more interested than ever. The patient described in the article said that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured him and they would cure others. The story aroused my interest and I induced my druggist to send for them. I did not expect relief right away, but soon they made the headache pass away. After taking them some days I could eat. People laughed at me when I began to take the pills, telling me I was taking so much candy. But the day I threw away the crutches they thought different. I am now well and hearty as a young man of twenty-five."

At this juncture his married daughter, Mrs. N. White, came into the store. "There," said he, "is another case. She has tried them, too." The reporter thought it would be a good idea to speak of her case, also, since it was a woman's. Mrs. White married a man of the same name as her father, so this accounts for the same name.

"The doctors," she said, "told me I had uterine trouble. I was in a miserable condition. Nothing that I took could alleviate the pains I would feel in my limbs and abdomen. I often had fluttering of the heart, and frequent weak spells. I would eat, but it would do me no good. I could not sleep. I was in misery and despair. My father took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and his improvement was so rapid that I thought I would take them too. At first I felt worse, and then I began to mend so rapidly that I was astonished. I have taken seven boxes and am now nearly well. I can do my own work and can sleep and eat well. In the mornings I feel refreshed after a night's rest."

August Grotesend, who keeps the Germania drug store, at 1011 Main street, northeast, corroborated what Mr. White had said above in regard to his condition, saying: "I have sold a great many since these cures. Some of the lumbermen going in the woods have taken half dozen boxes of these pills with them. They certainly have done a wonderful lot of good and should have the entire credit of the cures."

On inquiry *The Journal* reporter found that these pills are now on sale at the various wholesale drug houses of Minneapolis and St. Paul and are meeting with a good sale, but not as fast as they will sell as soon as their merit is fully known. He also found that they were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred)

dred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system; in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Gossip About Stock.

C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kansas, is a breeder of Hereford cattle and has the famous bull, Beau Real, at head of herd. Those who contemplate the purchase of Herefords should look up his card and confer with him, as they will find it to their advantage.

About fifty farmers of Miami county have called a meeting at the court house in Paola, July 29, to organize and establish a public stock sales day in Paola. The object is to provide a scheme by which stock raisers and purchasers and the stock itself can be brought together at the same time and place. The idea may prove to be a good one if properly developed.

The June statement of the Omaha Union stock yards show about the same volume of business as June, 1892. The receipts last month were 46,317 cattle, 156,541 hogs, 9,529 sheep, and 1,083 horses and mules. There was consumed in South Omaha during June 33,686 cattle, 91,288 hogs and 5,999 sheep, nearly double the total shipments. The average weight of hogs for the month ending June 30, 1893, was 249 pounds.

The Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England has issued the second volume of their flock book. This contains the pedigrees of 506 rams and 89 ewes, with indexes of animals named in Volume 1 and 2, also an index of owners and list of members. The publication of this volume so soon after that of Volume 1, and showing a gain of two-thirds in membership, indicates that English Southdown breeders have awakened to the importance and necessity of recording their sheep. In addition to the registry of their stock, this association further advances the interests of this breed of sheep by sales from the flocks of its members under its direct supervision. American buyers desiring animals from the home of this breed will be glad of the success attending this association, and to know that by dealing with its members they may procure sheep of guaranteed purity and correct pedigree, and also by tattoo marks of the association be assured of the identity of the animal they purchase.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Wool and Mutton is the name of a new monthly journal published at Minneapolis, Minn., by Geo. F. Wright. It is devoted to the interests of wool-growers, sheep breeders and feeders. It is a bright and newsy journal and seems to be thoroughly in touch with sheep husbandry as now conducted in the Northwest.

THE CROWN SCRAP FILE—Is the best thing of the kind we have ever seen or used, and any one who has use for newspaper clippings in any manner whatsoever should have one. The price, fancy leather binding, is 75 cents, or in cloth 50 cents. Don't fail to send for one to B. White, Manager, 649 The Rookery, Chicago, or we will fill any orders sent to this office.

The twice-a-week St. Louis *Republic* is, beyond comparison, far superior to any weekly paper published in America. It is issued each Tuesday and Friday, fourteen to sixteen pages every week, and gives the news of the day at least half a week earlier and much more fully than any weekly. At the same time its Literary, Agricultural and other departments are unsurpassed. It fills the wants of every member of the family, and should be read in every household. It is a great semi-weekly paper, furnished to subscribers for \$1 a year, the same price as the weeklies. An extra copy will be sent free, for one year, to the sender of each club of four new yearly subscribers with \$4. Write for free sample copies and raise a club. Address the *Republic*, St. Louis, Mo. Clubbed with the *FARMER*, both papers, for \$1.75.

In all justice to Chicago and the World's Fair, we desire to say to our readers that the reports regarding the accommodations at Chicago and the exorbitant prices being charged by hotel and restaurant keepers have been largely exaggerated. Our Chicago manager states that there is no city on earth where you can get as much food for as little money as Chicago, and he states that the report concerning the exorbitant prices is all bosh. There is nothing in it. Chicago is the greatest city on earth, and can best handle a large crowd of people, and the World's Fair is the greatest in magnitude which was ever undertaken, and it can be seen for a little money. We would ad-

For A Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases, Phenol Sodique does wonders. For all animals and human flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

At druggists. Take no substitute.

vise, though, the securing of rooms before coming to Chicago, and there are plenty of hotels being advertised in which you can get very reasonable accommodations and within easy reach of the fair.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE FUTURE.—The July *Cosmopolitan* will mark the most radical step ever taken in periodical literature. With that issue the magazine unchanged in form, in fact, one of the best numbers of the *Cosmopolitan* ever issued, is on sale at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per copy—\$1.50 a year. The cutting in half of a price already deemed low for an illustrated magazine is the result of an intention long since formed, to give to the public an illustrated monthly of the very highest class at such a price as must bring it within the reach of all persons of intellectual tastes, however limited their incomes. There are more than ten million readers in the United States and less than eight hundred thousand magazines are printed to supply their demands. More than four years has been spent in reaching the organization necessary for the production of the *Cosmopolitan* at this price, a figure hitherto undreamed of by the reading world. Each department of the work has been slowly perfected, until with the January number of this year one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the magazine were prepared upon presses and machinery of the most improved form, built with a view to producing the finest results at the very minimum of expense—the only establishment in the world it is believed, devoted exclusively to the printing of an illustrated monthly magazine. To establish a magazine upon such a basis at the outset was impossible. Only the rapid growth of the *Cosmopolitan's* editions, almost unprecedented in magazine records, has produced the conditions which make this departure from established prices possible. The *Cosmopolitan* promises to make the year 1893 the most brilliant in its history. No other year has seen such an array of distinguished names as will appear on its title page during 1893. De Maupassant, Mark Twain, Georg Ebers, Valdez, Spielhagen, Francois Coppee, Flammarion, and Paul Heyse, are some of the old authors whose work will appear for the first time during this year in the pages of the *Cosmopolitan*. Among the artists whose work will decorate its pages for the first time during 1893 are Laurens, Toussaint, Vierge, Rochegrosse and Schwabe. William Dean Howells will be a regular contributor during 1893-94. A feature of the July number will be triple frontispieces by Rochegrosse and Guillonnet.

Good Roads, But No Bonds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have thought for some time to say a word about the good roads that are talked of, not that I have any influence, but to urge you and others to say that good roads should be made and paid for only by those who use them. I do not want to be taxed to make roads out of my own county, and I do hope we will not in any way be bonded by the State or United States to pay for roads we do not use. I want good roads and do more volunteer work to have them than any man in Eureka township, but it is because I travel them. Please speak out on this subject. Eureka, Kas. J. F. Woodrow.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Not piles of worthless stuff, but Steketee's Ointment and Pile Remedy combined will cure the worst case of Piles in any form, and have plenty left to cure burns or any sores on man or beast. Was never known to fail to cure sore breast and scratches on horses. All for 35 cents. Do not pay \$1.00 when you can have this for 35 cents. For sale by druggists, or on receipt of 35 cents in U. S. postage G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., will send it. Cut this out and take it to a druggist first; 3 boxes for \$1.00.

Make Your Own Bitters

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach and kidney diseases. Now is the time to use bitters for the blood and stomach.

WHEATON, Ill., December 7, 1890. MR. STEKETEE:—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for kidney or liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your bitters excellent. FRANK SCHUSLER.

Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 30 cents, U. S. stamps, and we guarantee that he will send at once.

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 Creed.

While in my simple gospel creed
That "God is love" so plain I read,
Shall dreams of heathen birth affright
My pathway through the coming night?
Ah, Lord of life, though specters pale
Fill with their threats the shadowy vale,
With Thee my faltering steps to aid,
How can I dare to be afraid?

Is there a world of blank despair,
And dwells the Omnipresent there?
Does He behold with smile serene
The shows of that unending scene,
Where sleepless, hopeless anguish lies,
And, ever dying, never dies?
Say, does he hear the sufferer's groan
And is that child of wrath His own?

O mortal, wavering in thy trust,
Lift thy pale forehead from the dust!
The mists that cloud thy darkened eyes
Fade ere they reach the o'erarching skies!
When the blind heralds of despair
Would bid thee doubt a Father's care,
Look up from earth and read above
On heaven's blue tablet, "God is love!"
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Door.--(Jelaluddin.)

One knocked at the Beloved's door.
"Who is there?" The loud reply
To the voice within was, "I."
"Go thy ways and come no more.
This house holds not Me and Thee;
Who himself loves, loves not Me."
Closed was the Beloved's door.

Back to the Beloved's door
After twelve months prayer and fast,
In the desert lone and vast,
The lover came and knocked once more.
"Who is there?" the answer now
Was no longer "I," but "Thou."
Opened was the Heavenly Door.
—Richard Henry Stoddard.

"JIGGERS," ETC.

Did some one introduce me to some new members of the "Home Circle?" Was it very long ago? I seem to have been dreaming! But if some one *did* make an endeavor to introduce us, I hereby acknowledge the courtesy.

There has been a score of things I wished to say to the friends of the "Home Circle" during my last few months absence from its columns—some of them I have now forgotten, and some of them pertain to events so long passed that it would be wiser to write something more timely.

I am glad to make new acquaintances; but I miss the old names from the KANSAS FARMER. "Bramblebush" has not appeared for more than "a few months." Is Mrs. Hunter's pen rusty?

One thing I would like to know: Who is our "Bachelor Editor?" I know very well that "N." need not acknowledge the implied unhappy condition. How often do we change editors? One likes to feel acquainted with the man (or woman) who reads our MS.

I just asked a member of my family to give me some poetical subject. The answer came, absently, as if some other thought had full possession of her mind, "Jiggers."

Well, if not poetical, that is certainly timely, and I will see what I can do with it: The "Jigger?" The chigre! An unfertile subject, of course, in any aspect you take it. The name, now—so lacking in force! The nature—a parasite! A getter of dishonest living. Who cowardly treads where a braver one cares not to enter.

But to take such a being to poetize with, stranger still! When the physical comfort is brought to a minimum, will you rhyme about what is producing the itching and smart? Can you speak smoothly of that which acts so disgusting a part?

But to philosophize, now, or to moralize, say, one might try To find some excuse for its fiendish existence, and why Something less insignificant could not wisely be sent To work on our patience—supposing that such good was meant.

Or suppose in the great plan of nature this pest plays a part, Supposing some infinitesimally smaller pests start The same itching and burning on their skin which we feel on us. Happy thought! Though so very uncertain we need not discuss.

After all, to come down to practical sense, the chigre's a jigger—A groveling, loathsome, intolerable, insignificant digger! When eluding our limited eyesight we wish he were bigger, And could be hunted with weapons befitting such game—say a trigger!

When cooler weather comes I hope to give something more profitable, if not more timely, to the readers of the "Home Circle."

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

"Phoebe Parmelee" is entirely correct.

The editor of "Home Circle" did introduce her February 8, 1893, to Miss "Aurora," of Winfield, Kas. As the introduction was unnoticed for nearly five months "Aurora" evidently became discouraged and has not appeared to us since. Her attention is now called to the acknowledgment of the introduction, and the suggestion is here made that now will be a good time for "Aurora" to again lighten and brighten the pages of "Home Circle."

Since "Phoebe Parmelee" challenges the "bachelor editor," he is obliged to acknowledge that he is no more a bachelor than she is Miss "Phoebe Parmelee." He has children almost old enough to vote, and in that respect is very much like herself, although this similarity would scarcely make them second cousins. It is barely possible that Miss "Aurora" has long since written her name with Mrs. in front of it. But how humanly natural it seems to be for mankind to attempt to appear what they are not. This is not always wrong, and if we observe closely we will be apt to come to the conclusion that very few show themselves as they really are, even to their best friends. It is entirely proper for any one to adopt any name or character which may dictate for newspaper work, so long as nothing improper is written—to the injury of any one, and so long as the purpose is kept in view to write that which will please and perhaps benefit those who read.

As to manuscript, Miss Phoebe Parmelee, you need not be alarmed in the least. The same one who has examined all articles for this department for three years past still has charge of it, and your manuscript is always perfect, anyway. Although the "bachelor editor" has had experience in the "Home Circle" for only three or four years, yet he has had experience in the home circle for twenty-one years, and can cook a steak, fry a pancake or sew on a button in three different languages. Notwithstanding this long experience, he sincerely invites all the old friends of "Home Circle," and new ones, also, to contribute their experience in the departments of human culture last above mentioned.

The Pickeral That Thawed Out.

"A few years ago," said an old gentleman, "I was a-cutting and piling driftwood on the lake shore, when a party from the village came down to fish through the ice. It was a cold, raw day. They told me if I'd let them use my fishing shanty, and they had any luck, they would give me some fish. Well, at it they went. Just as I was a-picking up at night to go home they fetched me a pickeral that would a-pulled down six pounds good and strong. I brought him home and put him up in the crotch of that apple tree over there. Then I done my chores, eat my supper, got the pickeral and thought I'd clean him; but he was froze hard as a brick, so I run a string through his gills and hung him up back of the stove to thaw out.

"I'd got a good grip on the sleep that night, and was plowing ahead on the gallop, when my wife woke me up and said there was some one at the door. I listened a bit 'nd heard a noise jest like some feller was a-knocking on the door with mittens on his hand. I were a bit vexed, slid out of bed, pulled on my pants and boots, but did not strike a light, grabbed a big cane which stood at the head of my bed, hurried to the door, opened it and jumped out, ready to knock the stuffin' out of anything. But, my dear sir, there weren't anything to knock. I run round the house; not a living critter could I see, not even any tracks in the snow.

"To bed I went ag'in and was just dropping off when the old woman she nudged me hard and whispered: 'Hear that! jest listen; there it goes ag'in!'

"I sat up in bed, and, jest as plain as day, I could hear a dull sort of thump, thump. I began to feel agerish like; might have trembled a bit; then hollered: 'Who's there?' No answer.

"I kinder shivered for 'bout half a minute, when there was the darndest racket out in the kitchen you ever heard; sounded as if some one was a-kicking a tin pan all around the room, and my dog, he came a-yelpin' and howlin' in the bedroom and crawled clear under the bed, where he kept a-whinin' and a-yelpin'. My wife screamed and crawled down under the bed clothes. I had not only the ager, but chills—sweating chills, good and strong.

"I was rattled, badly rattled. Just had sense enough left to crawl out of bed, grab my gun, which was loaded, and creep carefully to the kitchen door. There was certainly some feller out there barefooted, and he was having a hull dancing school all to hisself. I located him as near as I could in the dark, then, without making any noise, brought my gun to my shoulder and let her go.

"The flash of the gun was just long enough to let me see what the trouble was. I went back, lit a candle and then went to the kitchen. There, right in the middle of the floor, was that cussed pickeral having the liveliest kind of a circus all by hisself. He was a-cutting up in great shape with his flipy-flop, hipity-hop, jest as lively as if he



Every paper you read gives receipts for cleaning, taking out stains, removing spots, etc., but all call for something you don't happen to have or are afraid to use.

For home use there is nothing so effective and safe as Ivory Soap; those who have used it for years are frequently surprised at a new exhibition of its usefulness when some delicate article is spotted or soiled.

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G. 7.

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had jest been pulled out of the water. With a stick of firewood I busted that show quick-er'n you could say sho.

"You see, I hung him up in a good, warm place to thaw out, directly over the old woman's dishpan, right under the pan being a good, warm, out-of-the-way place the dog used to sleep. As that infernal pickeral began to thaw out his old cussedness began to creep back into him. Between the flippings of his tail and the workings of his jaws he broke the string, then dropping onto the dishpan, both fell onto the dog."—*Forest and Stream.*

A Paradox of the Pole.

At the north pole there is only one direction—south. One could go south in as many ways as there are points on the compass card, but every one of these ways is south; east and west have vanished. The hour of the day at the pole is a paradoxical conception, for that point is the meeting place of every meridian, and the time of all holds good, so that it is always any hour one cares to mention. Unpunctuality is hence impossible—but the question grows complex, and its practical solution concerns few.

No one needs to go to the pole to discover all that makes that point different from any other point of the surface. But the whole polar regions are full of unknown things, which every Arctic explorer of the right stamp looks forward to finding. And the reward he looks forward to most is the approval of the few who understand and love knowledge for its own sake, rather than the noisy applause of the crowd who would cheer him, after all, much as they cheer a winning prize-fighter, or race horse, or political candidate.

The difficulties that make the quest of the pole so arduous have been discovered by slow degrees. It is marvelous how soon nearly the full limits of northward attainment were reached. In 1596 Barents discovered Spitzbergen in about 78° north; in 1770 Hudson reached 80°; in 1827 Parry, by sledging on the ice when his ship became fast, succeeded in touching 82° 45'. Since then all the enormous resources of modern science—steam, electricity, preserved foods and the experience of centuries—have only enabled forty miles of additional poleward advance to be made.

The Arctic basin, occupied by the Arctic sea, is ringed in by land; the northern coasts of America, Europe and Asia, forming a roughly circular boundary broken by three well-marked channels communicating with the ocean. Bering strait between America and Asia is the narrowest, Baffin bay between America and Greenland is wider, branching into a number of ice-blocked sounds to the westward, and tapering off into Smith sound in the northeast. The widest channel of the three lies between Greenland and Europe, and this is bisected just south of 80° north by the island group of Spitzbergen.

The whole region is one of severe cold, and the sea is frozen for the greater part of the year, land and water becoming almost

indistinguishable but for the incessant movement and drift of the sea ice. In summer the sea ice breaks up into floes which may drift southward and melt, or be driven by the wind against the shores of continents or islands, leaving lanes of open water which a shift of wind may change and close in an hour. Icebergs launched from the glaciers of the land also drift with tide, current and wind through the more or less open water. Possibly at some times the pack may open and a clear waterway run through to the pole, and old whalers tell of many a year when they believed a few days' steaming would carry them to the end of the world, if they could have seized the opportunity. At other times, routes traversed in safety time after time may be effectively closed for years, and all advance barred. Food in the form of seals or walrus in the open water, reindeer, musk ox, polar bears or birds on the land, may often be procured, but these sources can not be relied upon. Advance northward may be made by water in a ship, or by dog-sledge, or on foot, over the frozen snow or ice. Each method has grave drawbacks. Advance by sea is stopped when the young ice forms in autumn, and land advance is hampered by the long Arctic night which enforces months of inaction, more trying to health and spirits than the severest exertion.—*McClure's Magazine.*

The Trocadero a Great Success.

New York, with its innumerable music halls, good, bad and indifferent, has long caused a wonder as to why Chicago, that mammoth city with over two million inhabitants, could not sustain a venture of this kind. The Trocadero supplies this necessity to the letter, and it may be said that there is not in America a place of amusement, conducted on the music-hall plan, that is of so high an order as this same Trocadero. Celestine Scott, the great English critic and conductor of the "London Theatre," publicly said, upon his visit to Chicago a few weeks since, that neither in Europe nor America has he found a place to compare with the Trocadero. The reason for this is very obvious. The Trocadero was started on the high-class musical plane with the introduction of special features as a sort of addenda. The public began to patronize the hall, and the management very soon became impressed with the idea that to the majority of its patrons the vaudeville portion of the entertainment over-balanced the musical. In deference to this opinion, from time to time high-class vaudeville features have been added, until now the Trocadero is the greatest music hall in America, and its audiences the most select of any place of amusement in the country. Of all the old additions to the Trocadero, outside of its steady attractions like the Von Bulow band, the Hungarian orchestra, etc., Amann, the facial artist who presents the most marvelous pictures of living and dead celebrities in his own person, Paquerette, the new French grotesque singer and dancer, seem to have made the greatest impression. The artistic portraits of Amann and the French chic of Mlle. Paquerette receive the most hearty recognition from the Trocadero patrons. In addition to all these features the Trocadero is cooler than any other place of amusement in the city, and an ideal place to spend a summer evening.

The Young Folks.

Society's Crime.

In the good old days when life was new,
And words were simpler, and hearts more true,
There lived an old lady of primitive ways
Whom rich and poor delighted to praise.
Dame Hospitality, this was her name,
And her door stood open to all who came.
For she counted it joy with each to share
Her pleasant home and her simple fare,
And the people gathered from far and near
For a smile of welcome, a word of cheer,
And, come they in coaches or rickety wagons,
They had comfort of apples, and slinging of flag-
ons.

But years passed on, and there came to the town
A frisky dame in a gorgeous gown,
And she found seven others as silly as she
And they called each other Society.
Their heads were empty, their heels were light,
So they danced and capered from morning till
night.

And somewhere or other, on every day
They sat down to eat, and they rose up to play.
They thought themselves happy, but now and
then,

They caught a word from the mouths of men,
A word of honest and hearty praise
Of the good old dame, and her simple ways,
And it filled them full of as fierce a hate
As Haman felt for the Jew at the gate;
And each one lifted her jeweled hand
And swore she would banish her out of the land.
So they sought next morning her open door,
And they flung her down on the polished floor,
And with ribbons of yellow, of pink, and of
white.

They snared her, and noosed her, and pinioned
her tight.

She did not strive and she did not cry,
But the pleading glance of her gentle eye
Was so full of reproach for their envious spite,
That they hastened to bury it out of their sight
With roses of various hue,
Pink, crimson and yellow, and possibly blue;
They stifled her first with their sweet smelling
savors,

And stopped her last gasp with what they called
"favors."

So there she lay dead, but of all things human
The cruellest thing is a heartless woman,
And, to make her sad ending as sure as could be,
They drowned her in gallons of "Afternoon Tea."
They had their way, and carried their point,
And their times no longer were out of joint,
So each seized each by her murderous hand
And they danced round the grave to a mandolin
band.

And this is the terrible way that it came,
That the dear old lady is now but a name,
And we mourn the loss of her simple ways
And sometimes sigh for the good old days
—Harriet Gilman Smith.

A JERSEY COAST SPOOK.

There was a ghost at United States Life-Saving Station No. 400, on the New Jersey coast. Five of the crew believed it, while Capt. Jack, Head Surferman Al Riley and Big Bill had seen it. Station 400 is a sort of spookish place, anyhow, situated as it is on an island beach, separated from the main land by a "thoroughfare," or bay, nearly two miles wide, and with not a house on it, save the station. It was known, too, that Capt. Kidd's treasure was buried somewhere there. Bill Riley knew it. His grandfather told him so, but failed to disclose the exact locality of its hiding place.

Capt. Jack was the first man to see the ghost "for fair." He had gone to the little, old, tumble-down shanty that served as a stable early one morning before daybreak to feed Dexter, the stallion horse, and as he opened the door a tall, ghostly figure in white rushed by him, and with a long, low wail disappeared over a sand dune. Capt. Jack knew it was a ghost. Only ghosts traveled noiselessly and without so much as a rustle, and, besides, he thought he detected a sulphurous odor about the place. That settled it—the sulphurous odor did. The Captain hurried back to the house and told the men what he had seen. They, too, pronounced the object an uneasy ghost, that, perhaps, of some one who had perished in the wreck the week before. Lew Miller said he knew it was a "she ghost," for he had seen one in his sleep during the night, and Joe, his brother, said he had felt "ghostly" for a day or two. Jim Riley believed the ghost to be one that was watching Kidd's treasure, and that it had been on the island for many years. Then when Big Bill came in off the north beat he told a queer story of how he saw strange blue lights in the cedars near the point and heard shouts and yells and awful sounds, as though of men in mortal combat. He went to investigate, and mounted a sand dune to get a better view. Then the lights suddenly disappeared and immediate silence ensued. He was sorely puzzled.

Finally, unable to solve the mystery, he turned to resume his beat, and as he did so he faced a great, grim, ghostly figure, all in white, that pointed a long, skeleton finger full in his face. He stood terrified and unable to move. For an instant they faced each other. Then the ghost receded and faded into the air. Bill said the ghost had no face—only a grinning skull leered at him. This ghost, too, smelled of sulphur, so the crew quickly decided that it was the same one that had appeared to Capt. Jack. The interest was increased when Al Riley came in from the south patrol and said he knew "something awful" was going to happen, and that evil was in store for No. 400's crew. Then he told of seeing a figure in white flitting up and down the beach, just opposite where the ship was wrecked. He heard a low, wailing sound and saw strange lights at sea. He hallooed to the figure, and it paused, but as he approached

it seemed to float away from him down the beach.

News of the ghostly appearance reached the mainland speedily, and it was from there that the first gleam of sunshine pierced the clouds about No. 400's house. This was in the shape of a posse of four men who came over to the island with the avowed purpose of trapping or catching the ghost, which, the stout-hearted leader said, they could do if no evil-designed person "powwowed" the island, for he knew a vague something that would charm ghosts if any were in the vicinity. He had a good, hard head, did that leader, and before night placed a platter of cake and meat out on a board by Dexter's stable; for, with a meaning smile, he said that ghosts were—or ought to be—very hungry because of their long abstinence from food, and he knew that victuals would draw an appetite if any were near, whether it belonged to the living or the dead. Then he had a private and very earnest talk with Capt. Jack, and when the latter emerged from his room it was with a sheepish look, yet still a shade more brave and determined than before, and he said, "Boys, we are going to catch that ghost ourselves!"

The sun was sinking to the horizon when the four ghost-hunters, saying that the mysterious spook could be trapped by the life-savers, if they didn't shoot at it, left for the lower end of the island to arrange a trap and bait there, so as not to miss the spectral wanderer. The night came on apace and the surfmen went on their beats along the lonely seashore. Neither Capt. Jack nor Al Riley went to their beds, but sat up as though they expected something would turn up. The Captain sat alone in his room, watching an arrow that was suspended from a window casement by a cord that led out of doors, like some sort of signal line. The hands of the clock finally pointed to midnight. All was silent in the station. Naught could be heard save the heavy breathing of sleeping men in the dormitory. Suddenly there was a whistling sound from the window. Capt. Jack looked up hurriedly. The arrow had fallen. He watched with intent gaze, and soon the arrow was drawn up again by some power without. The Captain hurriedly donned his hat and rushed into the mess room, where Head Surferman Al Riley was dozing.

"Come on!" excitedly whispered the Captain. Then the two men noiselessly went out the back door and disappeared in the darkness. Within five minutes the Captain noisily rushed in, and opening the dormitory door yelled: "Boys, we've caught it! Got it trapped in the stable! Get up and we'll see what it is," for even then his superstitious fears were a little aroused.

The men upstairs turned out of their bunks and came tumbling down on the double quick. At the Captain's command two lanterns were lighted and the party hastened to the stable, at the solitary barred door of which Al Riley stood guard.

"It tried to get out at the door, but it held against all the beating at it," he said, "and it made the wailing noise. Wonder what it is?"

Then Capt. Jack went to the rear window and flashed the light within, revealing the ghost huddled up in a white, spectral heap in the corner against the manger. The face was buried in two white hands, but, then, dazzled and alarmed by the sudden flashing of bright light, was revealed full to the gaze of the astonished men. It was that of a woman of perhaps 35 years, and was decidedly lifelike, save that the features were wan with suffering and the eyes bore a startled, half-starved expression as they were turned toward the window.

"That's the ghost I seen," ejaculated Big Bill, "sure's I live, but she wore only a skull that night." Al Riley, too, identified it as the one he had seen on the beach. What is it? was the question one asked the other, and then, what is to be done with it? The men, that is, some of them, said it would be death for any one to touch it, and asked the Captain to let it loose. The latter heard their remarks and waxed righteously indignant.

"You think the ghost brings you near to death, do you?" he asked in contemptuous tones. "No. 1, guard the door; No. 4, hold the lantern to the window and I'll bring out the ghost myself." The memory of that earnest, confidential talk of the afternoon evidently recurred to him.

Then he opened the door a little, and entering, approached the cowering ghost in the corner. It turned an appealing gaze upward and a low wail was heard. The Captain spoke soothingly and reassuringly, and his face beamed in pity on the uneasy spirit. Then he gently placed his big hand on its head, patted it and talked coaxingly.

It was a deeply thrilling scene to those anxious surfmen peering in the window, and reached its climax shortly afterward when the Captain reappeared at the door leading the ghost gently by the arm. Silently he led it to the station and coaxed it to eat, which it did in an eager, famished way. The surfmen thought it ate and acted much like a human being, and they looked foolish as the Captain told how he

had found the ghost's footprints in the sand; that the leader of the mainland ghost-hunters had also seen them, and how they had arranged the signal line so that no one could open the stable door without moving the arrow in the Captain's room in the station. He said he knew what kind of a ghost it was. Then the men looked more foolish than before.

The ghost proved to be a woman who had been washed ashore from the late wreck. She was scantily clad for exposure in such weather, and her ghostly robe was a cream-colored woolen dress, that was all. Hardships and perils rendered her demented. She had subsisted on shellfish on the shore. In the two days before a friend, who had been notified, came to take her away, reason resumed its sway to an extent and she partly regained her power of speech. There was a deal of whispering about the woman among the surfmen. Big Bill said there was some mistake about the "grinning skull" he had seen that night and the "odor of sulphur." The laugh was on him and Al Riley, and all admitted, generously, that the ghost was a creation only of their imaginations.—Philadelphia Times.

The Heart.

Throb, throb, throb. Never sleeping, but often tired, loaded with care, chilled by despair, bleeding with wounds, often inflicted by those who do not understand it, or burdened with affection, it must beat on for a lifetime. Nothing finds a lodgment in its chambers that does not add to its labors. Every thought that the mind generates steps upon the heart before it wings its way into the other world. The memories of dead loved ones are mountains of weight upon its sensitiveness; and anxieties of the soul stream to the heart and bank themselves upon it, as the early snow-drifts cover the tender plant; love, if it loves, fires it with feverish warmth and makes it the more sensitive; hate, if it hates, heats it to desperation and fills it with conflicts. Still it works on. When slumber closes the eyelids the heart is beating—beating beneath all its burdens; it works while we sleep; it works while we play; it aches when we laugh. Do not unnecessarily wound it; do not add to its bleeding wounds. Speak a kind word to cheer it; warm it when it is cold; encourage it when it desponds.—Good Words.

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The government crop report for July furnishes the following estimates of averages: Corn, 93.2; winter wheat, 77.7; spring wheat, 74.1; oats, 88.8; rye, 85.3; barley, 88.8; potatoes, 94.8; tobacco, 93.

A serious fire occurred at the World's Fair last Monday. The cold storage warehouse and skating rink was burned. About forty persons are reported to have perished. Most of these belonged to the fire department.

The government report gives the following as the July averages for wheat: Kansas, 46; Missouri, 77; Illinois, 66; Indiana, 83; Michigan, 79; Ohio, 93; Kentucky, 92; California, 80; Oregon, 96; Minnesota, 77; South Dakota, 69; North Dakota, 73; Nebraska, 60; Iowa, 95; Washington, 91.

A little cash just now will buy marvelous bargains. Think of it! We offer to send the *KANSAS FARMER* and the best \$3 magazine published, the *Cosmopolitan*, both papers, one year, for only \$2. Tell all your friends. Never before was there ever offered so much valuable and first-class literature for the family as this offer obtains.

The average condition of corn is 93.2 against 81.1 last July. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 93; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 92; Iowa, 98; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 93; Nebraska, 94; Texas, 89; Kentucky, 90. The acreages of corn in the principal States are: Ohio, 99; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 105; Iowa, 105; Missouri, 103; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 112; Texas, 101; Kentucky, 98.

The "bear" guessers on this year's wheat crop figure it out that about 460,000,000 bushels will be harvested in the United States and that the surplus on hands is about 70,000,000 above the minimum. They admit that careful figuring on the returns of this year's crop give only about 400,000,000 as the probable outturn, but they reason that the official estimates of the great crops of the last two years were too low, and that an addition to this year's official figures must be made which will bring the aggregate to 460,000,000, and including the present surplus to 530,000,000, which may be disposed of during the next twelve months. Even these figures show 25,000,000 less exportable wheat than was spared during the twelve months just ended. But these estimates fail to take account of the fact that while excessive crops are usually underestimated, as were those of the last two years, it is quite as true that light crops are generally underestimated, so that instead of having to add 60,000,000 to the official estimates it is not unlikely that the actual amount of the crop will be measured by reducing the official estimates.

KANSAS AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal's forthcoming report will surprise the friends of Kansas and will astonish those who have been too eager to withdraw their investments from the State. Reports received up to June 1 show that the people of the State had on deposit in the banks \$42,000,000, \$20,000,000 of which was in the State and private banks and \$22,000,000 in national banks.

Since June 1 the financial conditions have caused the people to draw out about \$10,000,000, most of the withdrawals being made in western Kansas.

Kansas was admitted as a State in the Union in 1861. She immediately sent a large quota of her able-bodied men into the war. She bore more than her part in the great struggle. Her people were not rich in this world's goods and those of us who have come to the State since that time were possessed of capital which consisted almost entirely of pluck and energy. We took claims or bought railroad lands and paid for and improved them out of what they produced. We still owe some money, and yet it is pleasant to contemplate the fact that we have also some "laid by." Forty-two millions in bank on the 1st of June, the time of year when our finances reach about their lowest ebb, is comforting. As the *Kansas City Star* remarks, this is about \$24 per capita, while the per capita deposit for the whole country is about \$15. The *Star* further says:

"Recent investigations made by the *KANSAS FARMER*—a paper, by the way, which has no political axes to grind, and which is an agricultural publication in spirit as well as in name—show that on the great agricultural belt just east of the center of the State the farmers own from one-half to three-fourths of the bank deposits. And even in the western counties, where the deposits are much smaller, the money in the banks represents wealth which has been produced wholly from the soil. This capital, too, belongs almost invariably to actual farmers, rather than to land-holders who farm by proxy. All of this indicates that the farmers in Kansas are laying the foundation for that independence which is their due, and that the banks are sustained chiefly by an industry which is practically unfailling.

"It must be remembered, of course, that a vast amount of the earnings of the soil in Kansas up to this time has gone to pay for the soil itself and to make improvements. The savings from now on will be much larger than they have been in the past, and the bank deposits will constantly increase. Kansas is rapidly reaching the point when it will cease to borrow money and will become a lender.

"Commissioner Breidenthal has not been noted as an optimist, but he ventures the opinion that the banks of Kansas are in good shape, and this judgment is not based upon proof of a speculative or uncertain character, but upon accurate information which has been obtained by careful and thorough investigation."

The agricultural journal of the East, the *National Stockman and Farmer*, in an editorial headed "Banks and Farmers in Kansas," says:

"It was remarked on this page last week that the current money stringency was not bearing as heavily on farmers as on some other classes of people, and that it was not likely to annoy them to the same extent during any part of the period of its continuance; one reason given for this being that the unfavorable conditions surrounding the farming industry for some years past had led to conservative business methods and careful management, thus placing farmers in better shape now than men engaged in many other pursuits. We find an unexpected confirmation of this opinion in the columns of our observing contemporary, the *KANSAS FARMER*. That excellent journal has recently been investigating the relation of farmers to the banks of its own State, and its preliminary figures will really be a surprise to farmers elsewhere, in view of the very unsatisfactory condi-

tion of things reported from Kansas for some years past."

The *Live Stock Indicator* indulges in a two-column editorial on "Kansas Farmers and Bank Deposits," in which it reviews the situation. It remarks:

"The result of this investigation is gratifying to the people of Kansas as well as to Western farmers generally. The impression has gone abroad that Kansas is a land of drouths, grasshoppers, cyclones, of long-haired men and short-haired women; that its financial condition is much like that of a last-year's calf that has lived through the winter on straw and corn stalks, with the north side of a barb-wire fence for shelter, and it is ready to die when it has the first taste of grass in the spring. The impression is the result of slanders on the State by men who started out to shear sheep and came back shorn.

"We see no reason whatever to doubt the accuracy of these statistics, and the statement that in over two-thirds of the State the farmers own half of the bank deposits should tend, at least to some extent, to open the eyes of the people of the East not only as to the resources of Kansas but as to the actual thrift and prosperity of the farmers of that State."

SO ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

What strange change has recently come over the spirit of the dreams of the *Topeka Capital*? In its issue of July 6 it says:

"England learned as long ago as 1696 what the free silver men in this country have not yet comprehended, that the currency is a matter of banking. England started two centuries ago to work her currency system on a banking plan, and to the complete success of the experiment are due her unequalled triumphs in commerce and her commanding financial situation to-day. The facts are a thousand-fold more apparent that prove the correctness of the *English financial system*, but it requires panics and shrinkages and the threat of bankruptcy to bring the people of the United States to an appreciation of the laws that must inevitably govern trade and commerce. For the rest, the Bank of England system is the best model that can be found."

In view of this laudation of English systems what becomes of the significance of the *Capital's* oft-repeated quotation from Benjamin Harrison: "The gates of Castle Garden never swing outward?"

But let us see about this vaunted superior prosperity which our contemporary ascribes to the "English financial system."

Bell's Weekly Messenger and Farmers' Journal, the oldest, and, we may say, the ablest agricultural journal in England, in its issue of May 1, 1893, reports a discussion in Parliament from which we take brief extracts. These, however, are sufficient to show that at least the English farmer is suffering from depression of his industry:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the honorable Baronet [Sir J. Dorington] that it was not from any want of sense of the great depression of agriculture, nor from lack of sympathy with that interest, that he was obliged to say he was unable to assent to the amendment. The claim which the honorable Baronet now made was one arising out of the distressed condition of agriculture.

"Mr. H. Farquharson hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he could do nothing this year, would endeavor next year, if in office, to do something for the agricultural interest.

"Mr. Muntz earnestly appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do what he could to relieve the land, although it be but to a small extent.

"Mr. Freeman-Mitford considered that the position of the farmers was now such that they really could not afford to pay income tax. Many of them were actually working their farms at a loss, and it would be impossible for them at the present moment to pay.

"Mr. Chaplin said this was one of the few opportunities the House would have of discussing the agricultural question, and all he wanted to do was to put in a plea for the relief which

the agricultural interest demanded, especially under the exceptional circumstances that had attended the occupation of land during recent years. When agriculturalists had proposed protection, relief of local burdens, or bimetallism, they had been met with a sort of *non possumus*, and had to ask themselves how any plan could be carried out.

"Mr. Gladstone: The right honorable gentleman had passed from protection to bimetallism, but that was a remedy which was immediately discounted by an honorable member who sat immediately behind the right honorable gentleman.

"Mr. Chaplin: I did not say bimetallism; I spoke of a reform of the currency.

"Mr. Long remarked that the position of the agricultural interest demanded more than a passing reference of sympathy."

And, so! the English currency system needs reforming!

Again, in the same journal of June 19, the report of the discussion is resumed, and an attempt was made, in view of the urgency of the subject, to obtain an early report on the depressed condition of agriculture. The report says:

"Mr. Everett asked the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on Tuesday whether, in order to obtain an early report at an early day upon the depression now existing in the great industry of agriculture, and the possibility of remedying it, he would consent to the immediate appointment of a select committee to inquire into the limited question of the cause of the extraordinary and long-continued fall in prices which had produced the depression."

Again, another English agricultural paper, the *National Agricultural Union Cable*, of June 24, publishes a communication from Laver Marney, in which he quotes from Sir Thomas Farrer, when he says: "It may be that quite recently things have changed; that the long-continued agricultural depression has had a cumulative effect; that the depression of prices following bad seasons has caused the change to go on more rapidly, and that it is causing some suffering at the present time. But whether this is so or not, it remains true that, on the whole, the transfer of English capital from an English industry which doesn't pay, to a foreign or colonial industry which does pay, is no loss to England generally, and causes no diminution in the employment of English labor."

In his reply to this, Mr. Marney, while taking exception to some of the conclusions, confirms and emphasizes the statement as to depression, and inquires:

"What becomes of them [the laborers] afterwards is no concern of theirs. My poor rate, I see, has gone up 50 per cent. this year, and this will no doubt explain what has become of a good many of them, and it looks as if the poor-house will be the home of many thousands more. * * *

Again, a recent official English publication on "Strikes and Lock-outs" reviews the situation of laboring people in the United Kingdom. In this it is shown that "in 1890 the average percentage of unemployed was 2.02, in 1891 it was 3.39, and last year it rose to 5.25."

Does the *Capital* want to bring these conditions to our doors?

English systems may be well enough for the rich and the privileged, but the common people of this country prefer something more democratic.

Our contemporary will admit that the *American Economist* is pretty good authority on facts. That journal, in its issue of June 30, 1893, in the course of a comparison of American and English conditions, says:

"Meanwhile we have paid our daily costs and lived better than the people of any other land do, or ever did. We have used and bought more *per capita* than the dwellers in any other land."

If the *Capital* proposes to exchange our condition—which is by no means too good to mend—for those of England, will it please have the farmers and laborers and other common people excused?

The area of corn in the United States is about 2,000,000 acres greater than last year.

SUNDAY OPENING A FAILURE.

The KANSAS FARMER has a long and able communication from J. T. Alexander, of Augusta, Kas., in which he takes exception to the remarks of "The Family Doctor" as to Sunday opening of the World's Fair. Mr. Alexander takes the position of almost all Christians, that Sunday opening is a violation of the commands of God, and that therefore no question of pleasure, expediency, convenience or profit are to be considered. This is admirably stated by our correspondent, when he says: "As a nation we take the God of the Bible to be our God, and his law to be our law, in all questions of morality. God has designated and set apart one-seventh of our time to be given and devoted by us to sacred and holy uses for our moral benefit. And as his subjects, he commands us to 'remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' And our duty is to render a loyal obedience to his authority."

But the rebuke which the managers are receiving at the hands of the people who were expected to be Sunday patrons of the great fair is a stunning one, and as will be seen from the following Chicago dispatch of July 10, is likely to accomplish more as an object lesson than it is possible to do by argument:

"President T. W. Palmer, of the World's Fair National Commission, paid his first Sunday visit to the World's Fair yesterday. Two friends were with him, and after casting his eye over the scenes, he said: 'It is the best Sunday we have had yet, and still there is hardly any attendance. I do not see what further proof of the fact that the working people and the mass of citizens generally do not care to visit the fair on Sunday the exposition Directors desire.'

"It was an unusually quiet Sunday at Jackson park. The gate returns at 3 o'clock showed that but 28,000 persons had paid to enter the park up to that hour, and the Superintendent of Admissions estimates that there were not over 40,000 paid admissions during the entire day. The small Sunday attendance has been probably as disappointing to him as to any other exposition official, as he had repeatedly prepared for the reception of unusually large crowds on that day. Said he: 'It looks as though the people do not want the fair opened on Sunday. It is none of my business, but if the attendance on Sunday keeps up like this, I should favor closing the park and opening Midway wide.'

"Apart from the religious services held in Festival hall there was but little to attract the visitors. A large number of the exhibits were covered and many of the buildings were closed. A quiet that was peculiarly a Sunday quiet was all-pervading. Even in Midway Plaisance, where generally all is activity and bustle, there was a comparative stillness. There was no mistaking the fact that the day was Sunday.

"National Commissioner Butt, of West Virginia, was among the day's visitors. He was accompanied by Commissioner Holliday, of Kansas. Mr. Butt has been from first to last a champion of Sunday opening. Mr. Holliday, of Kansas, has advocated Sunday closing. The two were standing in the rotunda of the Administration building, and this is what the Sunday-opener said to the Sunday-closer: 'Sunday opening is a failure.'

"A meeting of trades unionists was held last night at the Sherman House in furtherance of an effort to induce employers to grant their employees a half holiday, and to secure from the World's Fair directory half-rate admissions to Jackson park, that the labor people might see the fair. William C. Hollister, editor of the *Eight-Hour Herald*, was made Chairman of the meeting, and G. W. Geary Secretary. It was decided to make Saturday Labor Day, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to meet with a committee of employers now being formed.

"In an interview Hollister said: 'The object of this movement is to arrange for the labor people to see the fair, which they will not do unless there is some concerted action in the matter. We thought some weeks ago

that opening the fair on Sunday would accomplish this, but we find that it will not. There is too much of it covered up to be satisfactory, and especially is it unsatisfactory to have all the machinery shut down, for so many workmen are interested in machinery. Then, again, there are many who object to the Sunday after trying it once, on the ground that it wears them out and unfits them for work on Monday. We think that if we can make satisfactory arrangements with the employers for the half holiday on Saturday, that will solve the problem. From 1 o'clock until 10 will be all any man can stand in one day, and then he sees all of the fair the same as anybody else, and if he wears himself out it won't make any difference, because he can rest on Sunday.'

"Other labor leaders present expressed similar views in regard to Sunday opening."

Sunday opening is a failure.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IRRIGATION.

The irrigation problem is attracting more attention each year. The advantage of having the necessary moisture under as absolute control as the cultivation or the seeding, is so manifest that great numbers of farmers and others are interesting themselves in the various methods by which the desired end may be accomplished. It is freely predicted that within the next half century a majority of the cultivated area of Kansas and the other Western States will be released from dependence upon either Providence or Frank Melbourne for its supply of moisture; that irrigation will be as extensively practiced here as it is now in Colorado or California.

No one who understands anything about the matter, however, will question the fact that the establishment of so extensive a system of irrigation will involve the outlay of vast sums of money. The supply in our natural water courses is so fickle, and in the case of the Arkansas, at least, thoroughly appropriated by the ditch companies of Colorado, that little dependence can be placed upon it. The water to irrigate Kansas farms must come almost exclusively from the great "under-flow," which Professor Hay tells us underlies extended areas in the State, or it must be stored in reservoirs from the heavy spring rains which now serve but to swell the volume of the Missouri and Mississippi.

The extensive development of either of these systems of irrigation will be expensive—so much so that the development must of necessity be very slow. It is doubtful if it can be made profitable to store water in a reservoir to irrigate 50-cent wheat—certainly not as long as the average yield is below fifteen bushels per acre. Irrigation must be applied to more remunerative crops, and not until the culture of such crops has become more general, or until more intensive culture is practiced with reference to the crops now raised, can a general system of irrigation in Kansas be adopted with profit.

But there are opportunities for irrigation now offering in this State which promise much profit to those who take advantage of them. In nearly every Kansas county there are hundreds of hills and at their bases greater or lesser areas of as fertile land as there is in the United States. Numerous ravines in these hills gather the water from every rain and concentrate it into miniature torrents which rush over the fields below, burying the crops in some places and washing deep gullies in the earth in others.

Every gallon of this water might be brought under control and what is now a source of loss turned into a source of profit. Stone abounds in all these hills. With it, dams which would back up from half an acre to ten acres of water might be constructed at the mouth of every ravine at a comparatively light expense. Then the water, instead of being allowed to add its volume to an excess of moisture on the fields below in spring, might be stored until the parching days of June, July and August, when "moisture is money."

Probably few farmers would be able to irrigate more than from ten to twenty acres each in this manner, but

it is well known that there is greater profit and infinitely more satisfaction in tilling ten irrigated acres than in growing 160 acres of wheat. On the irrigated area, highly profitable crops would be the proper ones to grow. Strawberries, raspberries, grapes, celery, all manner of garden vegetables, and of field crops, potatoes, sugar beets and others might all be grown. There is close at hand a ready market for all of these products except sugar beets, and it is not improbable that there will be a market for them shortly.

A few farmers have already tested this method of irrigation and are much pleased with it. Others are contemplating its adoption and will put in the necessary dams before next spring. In examining a ravine in the bluffs bordering on the Kaw river near Manhattan, with a view to putting in a dam for irrigation purposes, it was found that a twenty-foot dam would back up more than half an acre of water to an average depth of sixteen feet. This amount of water would be ample to thoroughly irrigate, three times, eight of the acres that lie immediately below and insure a bountiful crop of whatever was planted. The estimated cost of the dam and the necessary ditches was \$250, or a trifle more than \$30 an acre for the area irrigated. That amount would be more than repaid each year through the possibility of raising more profitable crops than can be grown without artificial watering. A count made at the time of the inspection of this ravine revealed the fact that there were no less than twenty-three similar ravines in sight and hundreds within a radius of ten miles, each of which could be made a source of water supply.

Professor Mason, of the Agricultural college, was one of the first to suggest the outlined system of irrigation. He is firmly convinced that it offers great opportunities for profit to those farmers who are so situated as to be able to avail themselves of it. Certain it is that it is the cheapest, and practically the only available system of irrigation possible in any but the southwest portion of the State at present. That it must be limited in extent is no argument against adopting it wherever practicable, for a small area irrigated is better than none at all.

WHEAT POSITION AT THE END OF THE CEREAL YEAR.

The 1st of July is usually considered the commencement of the cereal year in considering the wheat crop. The amount of wheat on hands at that date is considered as carried over from the old to the new crop year. This amount has varied greatly in the last ten years, but was never before as great as in 1893. The following table shows, in bushels, the "visible" supply July 1 for the years named:

1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
62,316,000	24,202,000	13,590,000	20,174,000	15,301,000
1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
23,619,000	34,413,000	28,219,000	41,332,000	15,489,000

The receipts at primary markets continued large up to the close of the cereal year, although for the last few weeks they have been smaller than for the corresponding periods last year. Thus for the last week of the year the receipts in bushels were:

1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
2,317,000	3,794,000	1,201,000	541,000	1,737,000
1888.	1,886,000	1,180,000	1,346,000	783,000

Earlier reports indicating a shorter crop in 1893 than was harvested in 1892 are confirmed by later reports which show a considerable probable shortage in the spring wheat as well as in the winter wheat regions.

Kansas Crops Officially.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, on July 7 issued the following report of the condition of crops:

The agricultural conditions, in a general way, as reports from correspondents of this board show, have been improved considerably throughout the State during the month of June. In the central and western sections of the State this improvement came, however, only in the last week of the month. Abundant rains have fallen in the central and many of the western counties of the State. These rains have greatly improved the condition of corn, potatoes and all kinds of forage crops, as well as pastures.

Winter wheat.—From the estimate, reported by correspondents, of the area of wheat which will be harvested, the yield per acre, quality, etc., we find no improvement in the probable final outcome of the wheat crop in Kansas

over that reported one month ago. In nearly all the eastern and especially in the southeastern counties, where the wheat prospects have been best, the wheat is reported much damaged in quality by rust and chinch bugs, and in some places by excessive rain. In the eastern belt, Atchison, Jefferson, Coffey, Linn and Miami counties report quality good. All other counties report more or less damage in quality. In the central and western belts where there is wheat it is reported only medium in quality. Whether the inferior quality of the wheat will reduce the estimate of the total product for the State, as reported, cannot be known until a considerable portion of the crop has been threshed.

The following is the estimate of the total wheat product for the State made on the conditions existing June 30, also given by belts: Total area sown to wheat in the fall of 1892, as reported by assessors, 4,543,334 acres. Total area reported by correspondents worth harvesting, 2,327,724 acres. Average yield per acre, reported on area worth harvesting, 9.4 bushels, being a total winter wheat product of 21,880,605 bushels. By belts, as follows:

Eastern belt.—Average yield per acre on area worth harvesting, 13.4 bushels. Product, 8,477,778 bushels.

Central belt.—Eight bushels per acre on area worth harvesting. Product, 13,057,672 bushels.

Western belt.—Six bushels per acre on area worth harvesting. Product, 377,070 bushels.

The harvest is reported from one week to ten days late. In the southern counties the wheat harvest is reported for the most part completed June 30; in the central counties about half completed, and in the northern counties fairly commenced.

Spring wheat.—The area sown to spring wheat in the State, as reported by assessors, is 201,412 acres. In the eastern belt nearly all is reported worth harvesting. In the central and western belts less than half. Average yield per acre on area worth harvesting, ten bushels, making a total spring wheat product for the State of 1,050,000 bushels.

Rye.—Average yield per acre of rye, as reported for the State, is ten bushels. This, on the area reported by assessors, 241,765 acres, gives a total rye product for the State of 2,417,650 bushels.

Corn.—The area planted to corn last spring, as reported by assessors, cannot be given in full at present, but it will be largely increased over that of a year ago. Because of the failure of wheat over large areas, corn has been planted instead. The condition of corn for the State is reported, for the most part, good. The stand is good, and since the rains of the last week in June came and warm weather, the growth has been very rapid and the color excellent. It is reported late but very promising, and the average condition for the State is reported at 85 per cent.

Oats, barley and flax in the eastern belt are reported in good condition. In the central and western belts, for the most part, in poor condition.

Grasses of all kinds and all forage crops have shown marked improvement in the western half of the State in the last week of June.

In the eastern half all these crops are reported in good condition. Potatoes also promise a good yield and good quality.

SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITION.

Corn, compared with average, 85; oats, 67; barley, 54; broomcorn, 75; castor beans, 65; flax, 89; millet, 72; clover, 75; timothy, 79; blue grass, 83; alfalfa, 75; prairie grass, 65; sorghum, 72; potatoes, 77; apples, 25; peaches, 46; grapes, 78.

Chinch bugs.—Chinch bugs are reported plentiful in nearly all portions of the eastern half of the State. In many counties the wheat crop has been seriously shortened by them. As the wheat has been harvested the bugs have gone into the adjacent corn. Whether much or little damage will be done to corn and other crops depends on the rainfall. With plenty of rain, probably but little damage will be done.

Rainfall.—In all the counties of the eastern division of the State rains are reported abundant, in some, excessive. In the central division a plentiful supply of rain came the last week of June, also, in a general way, in the western division, and if conditions from this on continue favorable, corn, potatoes and forage crops of all kinds will be abundant in all portions of the State, and with the largely increased area planted to corn in districts where wheat failed, the State may in large part make up for the short wheat crop.

Horticulture.

How to Keep Borers From Trees.

In the *Journal of Agriculture* the following item is found, written by Jacob Faith, and is worth considerable to any one that has an orchard:

"To keep borers from trees, use a wash made as follows: Fresh lime slacked with soft water (old soap suds is best). Make the wash the consistency of whitewash for a house or fence. When one peck of lime is used, while hot add a half 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 200 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 Tomato as a House Plant.

The production of tomatoes under glass is on the increase. On a commercial scale this is, of course, accomplished in a greenhouse. Those who cultivate house plants for ornament may introduce variety and possibly the luxury of a few tomatoes at Christmas by giving a place or two to tomatoes. For this purpose the seeds should be sown during July and cared for in the usual way while the weather is suitable for them to remain out of doors. When handling for the last time, select boxes eighteen inches square and a foot deep. Place in the bottom a layer of about an inch of clinkers from the stove or furnace, then fill to within two or three inches of the top with prepared soil, consisting of three parts of good garden soil and one part well rotted manure. Each box will hold four plants. Train the plants to a single stem each and tie up to suitable supports. All lateral branches should be promptly removed as they appear. When the plants are four or five feet high pinch off the terminal buds and cause the plant to send its vitality into the fruit. As the fruit grows heavy give suitable support by tying up the main stem by a string just above the leaf. Keep the soil in good condition and work in a little well rotted manure.

When the plants are in bloom it is found necessary to assist in pollination. Some growers attend to each flower separately, but others quite as successfully accomplish their purpose by giving each plant two or three sharp taps with a paddle stick.

The variety of tomato recommended as giving the best results "under glass" is the Lorillard.

Good trellises for the new vineyards should always be provided. The one just completed at the experiment station at Stillwater, Ok., is a model in its way, and illustrates to those who see it the system of trellising and pruning so successfully used by T. V. Munson, of Denison, Tex. The posts stand five feet eight inches out of the ground. To the top is nailed a 1x6 cross-piece two feet long. Along each end of the cross-piece a wire is run so that there are two top wires to the trellis two feet apart. Eight inches below them another wire is run, it being fastened directly to the post. The theory of this system provides that one strong cane shall be brought up to the lower wire. The top is then pinched off and two side branches are run along the wire, one each way. When the short

bearing branches appear the next year they are carried sidewise out over the upper wires. This leaves the fruit hanging down within easy reach for spraying and picking, and at the same time keeps the fruit in the shade of the foliage. The bearing wood is renewed from the top of the upright cane by two side shoots brought out each year.

Canned Fruit.

In her talk before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Miss Parloa, after having explained the various methods of preserving fruit, said:

"More fruit is preserved by the exclusion of air than by any other method. To be successful in this, certain things are essential. First, the fruit must be perfectly sound; next, every utensil used in process must be absolutely clean. Again, the cans must be perfectly air tight. Finally, the cans and the fruit must be made free from germs and dirt before sealing, and the canned fruit be kept in a dark, cool and dry place. Now as to the different means of treating various kinds of fruit, we know that when the various are killed, and the air is excluded, sugar is not necessary for the preservation of the fruit. But there are few kinds of fruit that are not improved by some sugar, because it fixes the color and flavor, and gives much finer results. Some kinds require but little sugar for this purpose, while others are poor, indeed, without a generous amount. One has only to contrast the flavor and quality of the canned peaches that are put up with and without sugar, to realize the great superiority of those with which saccharine matter has been used. Where fruits are too dry to give out enough juice to generously cover them, a light sirup might be used. But in the juicy fruits, avoid water if possible. A good rule in the case of small berries is to allow one-third of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

For fruit like peaches, pears, pears, etc., make a light sirup. Quinces must be cooked in clear water until tender. In paring fruit use silver-plated knives and drop each piece as soon as pared into a bowl of cold water, which has been made acid by the addition of lemon juice. This prevents the fruit from turning dark. Use earthen bowls and wooden or silver-plated spoons. Avoid any delay while doing this work. To pare peaches and plums, put a little of the fruit into a wire basket and plunge it into boiling water for three minutes, then into cold water for a few seconds; then turn the contents into an earthen dish and pare with silver knife. Save all the juice that falls by catching it in a bowl. When the work is properly done the skin will peel off perfectly smooth. To fill the jars, have on the stove two pans partially filled with water. Let the water in one be boiling, but in the other not so hot that the hand cannot be held in it with comfort. Put a few jars and covers in the cooler water, turning them now and then until all parts become warm, then put them in the boiling water. This does away with all danger of breaking; now fill and seal them one at a time. In filling the jars be sure that they stand level, so that the sirup has filled all the interstices between the fruit, and that it also runs over the top of the jars. Even with this overflowing of the sirup it will be found that after cooling the can is not quite full, but if the work has been properly done the fruit will keep all right."

Removing a Source of Peril.

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Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always send several specimens, where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attacked, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit, and never loose in a letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is available at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

The "Kansas Potato Bug."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to find something to exterminate the Kansas potato bug. Please answer in next paper. P. E. G.

Scott Co., Kas.

Answer.—If by the "Kansas potato bug," our correspondent means something different from the "Colorado potato bug," the probability is that he is visited by some one of the several destructive blister beetles that invade gardens in middle and western Kansas. The Colorado potato beetle, as is well known, is a short, thick-bodied, rather inactive insect, striped yellow and black, and easily captured by hand, if need be. The blister beetles, on the other hand, are long-bodied, long-legged, slender, yellow-brown or black, some of them an inch and a quarter long, and all of them active, running rapidly when alarmed, though at first they may drop to the ground as does the Colorado beetle. The blister beetles come in upon a previously unoccupied garden in swarms, either flying or walking from surrounding plants, and, unlike the Colorado species, they are prone to feed upon almost any garden plant, peas excepted. They are voracious feeders, and, usually appearing in considerable numbers, they can clean up the crops in a small garden with surprising rapidity.

These beetles are true vesicants, as their name blister beetles would imply, and the principle is as active in their dried bodies as in the best cantharides from Europe.

As these insects feed upon the leaves by devouring the solid tissues, the readiest method of extermination is by the use of Paris green dusted or sprayed over the attacked plants. The powder, well mixed with several times its bulk of flour, may be sprinkled upon the plants while the dew is on, from a sack of loosely-woven cotton cloth, or sprayed upon them in the form of a mixture with water in a strength not less than an ounce of the Paris green to ten gallons of water.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Hood's cures.

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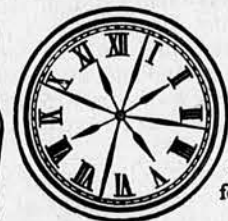
Advantages peculiar to the Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines make them the desirable thoroughfares from St. Louis to Bedford Springs, Altoona, Edensburg, or any of the delightful summer havens in the cool Allegheny mountains. By no other route can Cresson, the ideal retreat on the crest of that romantic mountain range, be reached, as the Pennsylvania is the only direct line to it, and the only one leading past the Pack Saddle and the Allegrippus, around the famous Horse Shoe Curve, and along the Blue Juanita, the richest of America's scenic gems. For reaching Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Elberon, Ocean Beach, Berkeley, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, or any of the numerous watering places that dot the Atlantic seaboard, these lines are particularly desirable. For a trip to the Adirondacks, the Catskills and resorts in northeastern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, exceptional facilities for a delightful journey are offered via this direct route, over which three fast through trains run daily to the East from St. Louis as follows: 8:10 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 9:00 p. m. The service includes Pullman vestibule sleeping and dining cars. For details address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

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In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oak and Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

The Battle of the Breeds.

World's Fair butter contest, progress and summary.

JERSEYS.					
For the 24 hrs. ending at noon.	Pounds of milk	Per cent. of butter solids	Per cent. of fat	Pounds of fat	Pounds butter 80 per cent. fat
June 1..	197.1	14.27	4.9	43.95	52.4
" 2..	873.0	14.01	4.8	41.90	49.34
" 3..	893.1	14.25	5.0	44.64	52.59
" 4..	898.1	14.38	5.1	45.80	54.35
" 5..	858.5	14.27	4.9	43.06	50.49
" 6..	862.6	14.15	4.7	40.54	49.17
" 7..	887.5	14.14	4.8	42.80	51.71
" 8..	878.9	14.14	4.8	42.19	51.11
" 9..	869.7	13.79	4.6	40.00	49.18
" 10..	890.6	14.13	4.9	43.64	52.16
" 11..	865.6	14.40	4.9	42.41	51.48
" 12..	854.0	14.27	4.9	41.85	50.36
" 13..	839.2	14.89	4.7	39.44	47.95
" 14..	849.3	14.27	4.8	40.77	48.42
" 15..	858.8	13.77	4.6	38.28	43.34
" 16..	848.5	14.13	4.9	41.58	49.31
" 17..	890.2	14.13	4.9	42.15	50.50
" 18..	870.5	14.14	4.8	41.78	50.25
" 19..	845.7	14.00	4.9	41.44	49.84
" 20..	817.2	14.14	4.8	39.23	46.03
" 21..	811.1	13.87	4.9	39.74	47.08
" 22..	842.5	14.48	5.4	45.50	
" 23..	812.0	14.62	5.3	43.04	
" 24..	796.6	13.88	4.8	38.24	
" 25..	793.8	13.88	4.8	38.10	
Summ'ry	21369.6	14.21	4.88	1042.03	1061.05

GUERNSEYS.					
For the 24 hrs. ending at noon.	Pounds of milk	Per cent. of butter solids	Per cent. of fat	Pounds of fat	Pounds butter 80 per cent. fat
June 1..	784.5	13.65	4.5	35.30	43.46
" 2..	781.7	13.65	4.5	35.27	42.90
" 3..	776.5	13.58	4.8	37.28	44.21
" 4..	761.7	14.01	4.8	36.56	42.51
" 5..	768.8	13.62	4.7	36.13	43.26
" 6..	773.9	13.66	4.4	34.05	43.59
" 7..	772.8	13.89	4.7	36.32	43.59
" 8..	760.5	14.18	4.8	34.94	41.40
" 9..	748.7	13.78	4.5	33.69	40.36
" 10..	749.4	13.78	4.5	33.72	40.81
" 11..	732.8	13.90	4.6	33.71	40.09
" 12..	733.9	13.90	4.6	33.76	41.71
" 13..	742.6	13.77	4.6	34.16	41.04
" 14..	737.8	13.91	4.5	33.20	40.16
" 15..	733.4	14.03	4.6	33.74	39.94
" 16..	751.4	14.03	4.6	34.56	40.07
" 17..	755.6	13.78	4.5	34.00	40.44
" 18..	736.4	13.78	4.5	33.09	38.46
" 19..	757.1	13.65	4.5	34.07	40.71
" 20..	752.6	13.78	4.5	33.87	40.21
" 21..	736.3	13.65	4.5	33.13	39.88
" 22..	734.5	13.77	4.6	33.79	
" 23..	721.3	13.91	4.5	32.59	
" 24..	731.1	13.90	4.6	33.63	
" 25..	740.3	13.66	4.4	32.57	
Summ'ry	18777.4	13.43	4.56	861.15	870.00

SHORT-HORNS.					
For the 24 hrs. ending at noon.	Pounds of milk	Per cent. of butter solids	Per cent. of fat	Pounds of fat	Pounds butter 80 per cent. fat
June 1..	771.6	12.94	3.7	28.55	33.61
" 2..	774.3	12.67	3.7	28.65	32.72
" 3..	792.7	13.54	3.7	29.33	32.62
" 4..	800.3	12.43	3.5	28.01	32.91
" 5..	800.0	12.69	3.6	28.80	34.25
" 6..	788.4	12.81	3.7	29.17	30.05
" 7..	784.5	12.67	3.7	29.13	34.35
" 8..	786.4	12.83	3.6	28.31	34.26
" 9..	771.5	12.93	3.8	27.32	33.18
" 10..	790.1	12.55	3.6	28.44	34.27
" 11..	792.8	12.82	3.6	28.54	31.74
" 12..	822.5	12.93	3.8	31.26	36.25
" 13..	826.3	12.42	3.6	29.75	35.26
" 14..	839.0	11.92	3.6	30.20	35.67
" 15..	852.5	12.67	3.7	31.24	36.98
" 16..	854.3	12.81	3.7	31.61	36.83
" 17..	837.8	12.81	3.7	40.00	36.57
" 18..	831.3	12.69	3.6	29.93	36.04
" 19..	826.0	12.42	3.6	29.74	35.65
" 20..	812.7	12.55	3.6	29.26	34.74
" 21..	797.7	12.43	3.5	27.92	33.10
" 22..	802.7	12.43	3.6	28.89	
" 23..	796.2	12.67	3.8	30.26	
" 24..	806.8	12.54	3.7	29.81	
Summ'ry	19357.5	12.52	3.62	716.02	728.4

Very True.

Referring to the dairy test now in progress at the World's Fair, the *Rural Northwest*, of Portland, Oregon, says: "There is certainly enough money wasted in keeping poor cows in the United States to pay the interest on the national debt. If the Columbian dairy test will only start up a line of thought among the farmers of the United States which will lead to the general comprehension of the fact that we can easily produce more butter, cheese and milk than we now do with less than half the number of cows, and that the cost of keeping alive the other half is so much dead loss, this alone would amply repay the cost of the exposition."

Dairy Notes.

A chunk of rock salt in the feed lot is the most economical way of using that condiment.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has appropriated \$25,000 towards the fund that is being used at the World's Fair to demonstrate the value of the Jersey in the dairy.

The meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club in New York city authorized the board to print for general distribution that report on the herds of Bovina, wherein the Jersey blood in commercial dairies made

such a splendid showing. That certainly was a great card for the Jerseys and should be repeated in other counties, where equally good reports could be had.

The cow is a social creature in her way, and when confined by herself apart from the rest of the herd she is uneasy and nervous, soon falling off both in milk and flesh.

There may be portions of the country where the farmers desire a general-purpose cow—one that is uniformly a good beef animal and a good milker, but the farmer in the dairy section who thoroughly understands his business wants no such cows. He wants a dairy cow pure and simple; one that gives a uniformly fair quantity of milk, but rich in quality.

The butterine men would have the people believe that they put out a strictly healthy article. This leads Col. Littler, Secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange, to ask how it happens that there are so many cases of Bright's disease since butterine came into use. It is safe to wager that the butterine manufacturers do not eat their own goods, but insist on having a strictly pure article of butter.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

In the cheese test at the World's Fair, the yield in ten days, by each herd, consisting of twenty-five cows each, was as follows: Jerseys—Milk, 892.96 pounds; average butter fat, 4.55 per cent.; average total solids, 14.86 per cent.; green cheese in ten days, 969.75 pounds. Guernseys—Milk, 721.21 pounds; average butter fat, 4.48 per cent.; average total solids, 13.80 per cent.; green cheese in ten days, 755.75 pounds. Short-horns—Milk, 804.91 pounds; average butter fat, 3.58 per cent.; average total solids, 12.66 per cent.; green cheese in ten days, 724.75 pounds. Jerseys, 8.79 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese. Guernseys, 9.32 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese. Short-horns, 10.86 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese.

There is injudicious haste on most farms in getting outdoors to milk. It lessens work in putting the cows into the barn and cleaning out the stables. It also lessens the yield of milk. This last fact spoils all the fun. Milk in the barn. Have a bite in the mangers for the cows to eat as long as they will eat when put in. Milk there in wet weather, in hot weather, in cold weather, in windy weather, in all kinds of weather. We have all kinds of weather in this country, and the only way to have the cow where she is at home and under uniform conditions at milking time is to milk in the barn. Lack of uniformity breaks up good milking habits. The same milkers for each cow, the same milking place and the same milking time beget good milking habits, provided, of course, these conditions are what they should be. Helter-skelter, here and there, now and then, yelling, scolding, pounding, setting on the dog—all such things knock the profits out of dairying and make it a dreary drudgery.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Lice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The writer has long been bothered with chicken lice. This statement is to be taken literally, for every time he went into his hen-house he came out literally covered with them. In self-justification it may be said that the hen-house is perhaps fifteen or more years old and that the writer has only had possession of the premises whereon it is situated for a few months.

Never having had experience in handling this kind of "varmint," I at once began a consultation of the agricultural papers for information as to what to do. I found many remedies given, and tried most of them, but with only partial success. The building was so old and so full of cracks and other places of concealment that the killing of a few millions of them seemed to make no difference. Something had to be done. The lice swarmed in the nests, on the floor, the ceiling, the perches, outside the building—everywhere. The chicks began dying rapidly and the older hens began to succumb. The lice seemed to thrive on the kerosene with which the perches and walls were soaked. They bridged the tar bands about the walls with their dead and the remaining hosts passed over in safety. Burning sulphur killed a few millions, perhaps, but it drove the larger number to the outside of the building, where they remained till the fumes dissipated.

At last a happy thought struck me. Why not try kerosene emulsion? So, one hot afternoon, when the lice seemed to be out in greater numbers than usual in the enjoyment of a hot-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

air bath, I took my little spraying pump, put on a vermored nozzle and went at them. I sent that fine, death-dealing spray into every nook and cranny of the building, both inside and out, and success was mine.

I unhesitatingly pronounce this a successful method of destroying these pests, and, thus far, it is the only one I have found. As a spraying pump is now almost a necessity on every well-regulated farm, it would be wise to include this use of it in the round of duties to which it should be assigned. G.

Preventing Cholera.

The cure of cholera in fowls has often been given, but prevention is more important to the average poultry-keeper. We cannot afford to lose half our flocks before we have learned to cure the disease. Cholera is largely the result of carelessness, and with right attention it can be avoided. A great many farmers raise a few chickens in a haphazard way, and never think they are worthy of much notice. They feed them morning and night, and give them the run of the barn-yard. With this little attention they are expected to lay plenty of eggs, and produce good chicken meat for the table when they have stopped laying.

We must attend to the poultry as we do other things on the farm if we expect them to pay their way. Fowls will naturally make their surroundings unclean, and it is this uncleanness that breeds cholera, which so devastates the flock in summer. In the first place poultry cannot be overcrowded. Fifty to sixty are about the right number for a flock, and such a flock needs a good roosting place and plenty of room for exercise. If they are crowded more than this they are apt to make their surroundings unhealthy, and all sorts of diseases are bred. Filth breeds vermin, disease and death. Pure air is essential to good chickens, as it is to healthy individuals, and no birds shut up in close, stifling quarters can produce eggs. There is a noxious effluvia exhaled from the collected droppings, and this proves a deadly poison to the birds that must breathe it.

Water that is stagnant and impure is a frequent cause of cholera in the poultry yard, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against. Water that has been allowed to stand for any length of time is covered with a greenish scum, and shortly small insects will be floating around in it. This liquid is then a positive poison. It matters not whether the water has been standing in a drinking trough or in a stagnant pool. Either one is bad enough to poison the birds. Most barn-yards have manure piles, and the filthy liquid from this often drains in small pools, and fowls that have not been properly supplied with drinking water will slake their thirst at these poisonous pools. Such places should be carefully covered with straw, or should be drained away to some other place. The fowls will drink of the impure liquid often when they are supplied with fresh water.

Another cause of cholera is poor food. Many farmers take their musty corn and feed it to the poultry. It must be remembered that mould is a parasite that will often breed disease. If we

must get rid of such corn, by all means boil it thoroughly, and all disease germs will be killed. Exclusive feeding on corn is bad. It is too heating, and alone is capable of developing cholera. Other grains, such as buckwheat, bran, middlings and wheat, should be a part of the diet for the fowls. By using a little judgment in this way one may avert an epidemic of cholera in the chicken yard that may cost half the value of the flock before summer is over.—*Annie C. Webster, in the Farmers' Guide.*

Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in the hands of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time-tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply for information and receive a full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities; and it cannot but prove a convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair Grounds," How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses.

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot in Chicago to impart all information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

As an outsider, the greatest need of Kansas in my judgment is a good, healthy "fool-killer," and have him enter upon his duties and follow it up until there is a large amount of vacant land left for men who are willing to farm and not be statesmen.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS, please notice that you will, as a rule, find me from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the 8. E. balcony of the Agricultural Building, Jackson Park, and from 8 to 10 a. m. at my new office, where you may call or write for Butter and Cheesemakers' Manual, advertising Chr. Hansen's Butter Color, Cheese Color, Rennet Extract and Rennet Tablets (for farm cheese-making). J. H. MONRAD, 5 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Making Cheese at Home.

Send \$1.00 to C. E. KITTINGER, POWELL, SOUTH DAKOTA, for ten rennets, with complete instruction, by mail, for making cheese at home without any costly apparatus or previous experience. Any woman can make cheese while attending household duties. Milk that will make one dollar's worth of butter will make two dollars' worth of cheese. Simplest process of all. Endorsed by the Manhattan Experiment Station and hundreds of farmers in all parts.

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The Family Doctor.

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

"To keep wash ma slacked is be er

The Keeley Cure Again.

Week before last, one "J. P. L." in a paid communication to this paper, made a savage personal attack on its medical editor on account of our quotations and comments concerning the Keeley cure the week before.

As our quotations were from one of the most reputable journals in the country, the *Sanitary Era*, we have no apology to offer for making the quotations.

As to the petty personal flings in the attack, we pass them in silence, for they came from some one who was ashamed to sign his name to his tirade. But to show his untruthfulness generally, we quote one of his paragraphs and place the truth alongside of it. He said: "Dr. Roby is a homeopathist, therefore why does he disagree so signally with the National Association of Homeopaths, who in a body endorsed the Keeley cure?"

We wrote the Secretary for the facts, and here is his reply:

Henry W. Roby, M.D., Editor Medical Department Kansas Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of June 27th, asking if the American Institute of Homeopathy has ever "officially or otherwise, endorsed or commended the so-called 'Keeley cure' for drunkenness," is to-day received.

The American Institute of Homeopathy has never, by expression or implication, "officially or otherwise, endorsed or commended," or in any manner whatsoever favored "the use of the so-called 'Keeley cure' for drunkenness." On the contrary, the American Institute of Homeopathy has, in common with other reputable medical organizations, explicitly and repeatedly condemned any and all acts of its members and of other physicians, tending to encourage the sale or use of secret nostrums; and at its meeting in Washington city, only one year ago, its attitude on this subject was emphatically re-affirmed.

Will you permit me to add, that the medical profession is, and has long been, engaged in persistent, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing efforts to uncover and publish to the world the therapeutic secrets of nature, in the hope that, by and by, the human race may obtain mastery over disease and untimely death. It is not likely that such a profession can have much sympathy or any "endorsement or commendation" for that mercenary spirit which would conceal a "remedy," either real or pretended, from the free and unrestricted examination and use of the public. This sentiment and attitude of the medical profession are not actuated by bigotry, as has been charged, but by the broadest philanthropy.

I have the honor to remain respectfully and fraternally yours,
PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.,
General Secretary, American Institute of Homeopathy.

Further comment on the veracity of "J. P. L." or the mendacity of his attack would be a waste of good breath.

HENRY W. ROBY.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have had piles for ten years and have never seen a well day in all that time. I seem to be weighed down all the time with a sense of heaviness all over and a tired-out, dragging feeling; have no ambition or courage to do anything. Can I be cured quickly of the trouble, and how?
J. P.

Lawrence, July 6, 1893.

Yes, and the formula is short: Anæsthetic, snip out the piles, stitch up the hiatus, and in four or five days you are a new man with a new lease of life, new hopes, new ambition, new aspirations, new courage, a new seat of empire in quick touch with all the physical forces of life.

Medical Notes.

Prof. Woolf, of New York, is just now posing before the world as a would-be benefactor of his race. But, like Dr. Keeley, he seems to be very busy keeping his secret to himself until he gets weary of enriching himself out of it. He claims to have discovered a process by which, through the aid of electricity, he can manufacture a disinfecting liquid that will safely and cheaply take all contamination out of sewage, decaying meat or other putrescent substances. He promises thus to kill all the germs of all contagious diseases, and inaugurate a new sanitary era for all microbe-infested populations.

From Honolulu comes the joyful news that a little colony of twenty-eight lepers in the island of Kanui have organized a rebellion against being removed to the leper colony on Molokai, and in a sportive mood have killed the Sheriff, and now hurl red-hot defiance at the board of health and the new provisional government. In the meantime, Minister Blount is coming home to give his private opinion privately to the President, who is privately quarantined at

Gray Gables with gout, after which, in the fullness of time, we may possibly get Grover's private opinion that it would be well to annex and send the rebellious lepers to—well some nice warm place where the rest of us do not care to live.

Hindoo hypnotists are at last getting in their work on American soil, and we are now promised some most wonderful developments in this line. A mind-reader by the name of Seymour, who thinks he can see more than other Yankees in the field of the occult, is on his way to Chicago, "sounding the loud timbrel" and promising there to be buried alive and have a field of barley sown over his grave, and after the barley ripens and is harvested, say about the 2d of September next, he is going to rend the ceremonies of the tomb and play the resurrection act. He says he has sent a \$3,000 coffin on ahead in which to while away the intervening time. He proposes thus to add to the World's Fair attractions a genuine case of suspended animation that shall last as long as the visitors care to sit by his grave and wait for his return.

According to the latest Russian medical census, it appears that in central Asia there is only one physician to every 103,500 people. What a glorious time medical men must have over there. No chance there for professional quarrels or jealousies. No races with swift horses to see which doctor shall arrive first and by priority of presence secure the case for glory and profit. No chance for a fidgety mother to telephone half a dozen doctors in as many minutes at the dead of night that her baby is just dying with colic or croup, and have them all arrive about the same time to find the house dark and everybody, including the baby, sound asleep. No chance for the man who always tries to beat and jaw down the doctor on prices, to say, "Your bill is outrageous. Why, only last week Dr. Ponce De Leon came out to see the hired girl and only charged half as much for his visit as you do. And only the week before Dr. Joblinsky came to our next door neighbor's and staid all night with a case of fits and only charged them a ruble and five kopecks." And what a glorious chance for mileage for the doctor who lives at Nizushurk or Kara Bulsk. He may travel a whole week at ten kopecks a mile and not cross the path of his medical rival. He might really put in his whole summer vacation traveling around the periphery of his legitimate field of practice. If you have any medical friend sighing for a good opening, you might tell him privately of this splendid field where he can have 103,500 people all to himself. And the Russian laws are so liberal that they compel the doctor to go when called and also compel the payment of his fee, which is fixed by statute at ten kopecks, which is worth 6 cents in our depreciated silver.

Word comes from the little town of Ironwood, Mich., that the recent outcrop of typhoid fever in that place has become a raging epidemic. All the schools have been closed and all available buildings turned into hospitals. The doctors are all overtaxed and some of them are falling victims of the scourge. There are now between four and five hundred cases in the village, and patients are dying off at the rate of about a dozen a day. The authorities seem powerless to arrest the spread of the disease and a real panic is prevailing. All the people who can are leaving the town and business is paralyzed. The epidemic is supposed to have originated in the foul water supply of the town. The waterworks are of such a nature that filters have to be used to clarify the filthy liquid served to the people by the water company, and it is now charged that in a fit of laziness or economy, Superintendent Southern has for several months neglected to filter any of the water furnished the people. The popular indignation is so intense that lynching the Superintendent is freely threatened, in consequence of which he has left town for parts unknown. This seems to be another instance where the greed of capital has sacrificed many lives for a little gain, and put the entire community in peril of its life. And when it is all over, probably some indictments will be handed down from the grand jury to be duly filed away in appropriate pigeon-holes, where they will gently drowse away into a full Rip Van Winkle sleep. And finally, when the company secures the election of some friend to the office of prosecuting attorney, the indictments will be given an eternal dose of somniferece, while the few survivors of the epidemic organize an association to decorate the graves of the typhoid dead.

St. Louis Wool Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Received, 92-145 pounds; shipped, 45,420. In light movement and unchanged. Choice grades in limited offering, but dealers doing little, claiming mills can buy cheaper in other markets than this.

Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 15 to 16 cents; light fine, 13; heavy fine, 10 to 11; extra heavy, 7 to 9.
Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas—Medium, 8 to 12 months, 16 to 16½ cents; 6 to 8 months, 14 to 15; fine, 8 to 12 months, 11 to 12; 6 to 8 months, 9 to 11; heavy and sandy, 6 to 8.

JESSE T. BAKER,
President St. Louis Commission Co.

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HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD Tablets will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in any form in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

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Non-Poisonous.

Cures Foot-Rot, Mange, Scab, Warts, Sores, and kills Ticks, Lice, Fleas and Maggots.

General agents for this Celebrated Dip and Liniment. Price of Dip \$1.50 per gallon. One gallon will dip 100 sheep. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Cannon's Liniment.

(Made at Lincoln, Eng.)

Great Curative Qualities.

Destroys Screw Worms, heals Wounds and Saddle Galls and expels Internal Worms.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,293	23,078		
Sold to shippers.....	440,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending July 10, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

Very good rains have fallen from Greeley to Ness, from Sheridan to Ellsworth, in Sedgwick and Butler, in Cloud and Washington, Brown, Doniphan and Atchison. The rains were light in the northwest, southwest, central southern and central eastern counties, and from Pottawatomie and Riley to Chase, Lyon and Osage.

The week has been quite warm in the eastern half of the State and excessively warm in the western. The sunshine has been excessive.

Hot winds have prevailed the greater part of the week from Clark to Barton and Reno, and on the 5th and 6th generally through the southwest, reaching into Thomas on the 6th, but their deleterious effects have generally been greatly modified by timely rains.

From Morton and Stanton east to Kingman and Sumner, and from Barber and Harper north to Barton and Rice, the week has not been encouraging, while over the rest of the State it is generally reported a very good week.

The wheat harvest is generally over, with only a fair yield. Oats harvest is now general, but the crop is medium to poor, generally owing to rust.

Corn is doing very well; it is tasseling except in the extreme north, while in the south it is beginning to silk.

Grass is generally good except in the southwest. Haying is in progress in many counties south of the Kaw.

Flax harvest has begun in the south. Chinch bugs have entered Republic.

University of Kansas.

A handsome illustrated Columbian year souvenir has been issued by the University of Kansas. The souvenir contains excellent half-tone engravings of buildings, laboratories and museums, and will be sent on application to the Registrar of the University, Lawrence, or to the Chancellor, F. H. Snow.

The twenty-eighth academic year of the

University of Kansas begins on Wednesday, September 6. Students are admitted on certificates from over seventy-five Kansas high schools, or on examination. The University now occupies eight buildings (including a library building, \$75,000, and a physics building, \$50,000, now in course of erection); its faculty numbers forty-five; its student enrollment for last year was 739, exclusive of more than 400 university extension students enrolled for credit. The University comprises schools of arts, law, pharmacy, engineering (civil and electrical), and music and painting.

Tuition is free to Kansas students. A lecture fee of \$25 is charged students in the school of law. For catalogues and information apply to the Registrar of the University, Lawrence, or to F. H. Snow, Chancellor.

World's Fair.

Accommodations in substantial Stone and Brick buildings, both in the WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT and just outside. We can suit ALL tastes and pocketbooks. 65 cents a day up; meals, 30 to 50 cents. Harvey Hotel receipts for \$3 or less, received as cash.

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THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER. TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Will be sent free to you and your friends. Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

350 CENTS 14K FREE A fine 14k watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold-plated watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$4.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at anytime within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Pan. Watch at once, as we shall send out samples for 50 days only. THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

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.

ABSCISS ON BOAR.—My Poland-China boar has a swelling on his right flank in front of his hind leg. It broke and discharged, then healed up, but now it has gathered again and is very hard.

D. F.

Wakefield, Kas.
Answer.—Lay the abscess open with a knife and dissect out the callous as much as you can, then rub the inside of it with powdered blue vitriol and in a few days add more if necessary. When clean it will soon heal.

SWELLINGS ON FORWARD ANKLE.—I have a three-year-old gelding that, two months ago, got his leg over the tie-rope and sprained one of his forward ankles. The lameness is all gone but there is a swelling on each side of the tendon above the joint. Can anything be done for it?

F. A. D.

Alta Vista, Kas.
Answer.—A blister of cerate of cantharides applied every three weeks may reduce the puffs some but there is very little prospect of a complete reduction at this late date.

GARGET.—I have a cow with her first calf that gives bloody milk, sometimes out of one teat and then out of another. Please give remedy through KANSAS FARMER.

E. W. S.

Axtell, Kas.
Answer.—The bloody milk is due to the breaking of small abscesses which form in the glands and discharge through the milk ducts. Give a tablespoonful of saltpetre night and morning, milk clean, then shower the udder with cold water and wipe dry with a soft cloth.

BOG SPAVIN—CROOKED LEG.—I have one sucking colt with a bog spavin, and another with a very crooked fore leg. Can anything be done for either of them?

T. A. T.

Rock Creek, Kas.
Answer.—Bathe the bog spavin twice a day, for one week, with cold water, then blister with cerate of cantharides and in time the colt will outgrow it. If the crook in the fore leg is the result of contracted tendons, an operation might straighten it. If it is in the bone, let nature alone.

WART.—A weanling mule got cut on the hip. The cut soon healed but now at 2 years old a lump has grown out at the same spot. Our veterinary looked at it some time ago and said it was a wart. He gave me some medicine to take it off but it does no good. What is it and what can I do for it?

R. T. S.

Answer.—If the wart is only attached to the skin the best way is to cut it out, including a quarter of an inch of the skin all around it. But, if it seems to be deep, tie a string tight around the base and the wart will drop off in a few days. If you cannot do this, cut it off with a knife and stop the blood with a hot iron. When it is down level with the skin, rub on a little powdered sulphate of zinc every day until the wart is all burned out, then wash the wound every other day with the following: Sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; mix.

QUESTIONS.—Will you please answer through the KANSAS FARMER the following questions: (1) What should be done with a colt that is born with very crooked or curved legs? (2) What should be done with a curb of long standing? (3) What is the best treatment for lampas and puffs? (4) Is there any treatment for leucorrhoea or urethral gleet in mares? (5) The mare does not breed readily. (6) What is the best book on stock-doctoring for the farmer?

B. W. W.

Ruleton, Kas.
Answer.—(1) Let it alone. Nature will do more for it than you can do. (2) Blister it, if anything. (3) Rub lampas with powdered alum. It all depends on where the puffs are located. (4) Yes, there is treatment for both diseases. Describe your case fully and I will prescribe. (5) "Law's Farmer's

Veterinary Adviser" is as good as any. Send \$3 to the KANSAS FARMER CO., and they will send it to you.

OVER-FEEDING.—I have two hogs, 6 months old, that knuckle over with their hind feet so that they have been scarcely able to walk for six weeks. They eat and drink hearty and are fat. The muscles tremble when they are lying down.

H. F.

Dover, Kas.
Answer.—The weakness is due to over-feeding with fat-producing food in, consequence of which the bones and muscles are not of sufficient strength to bear the body. Give more green food, grass, vegetables and swill, and turn out in a field.

RUBBING MANE.—I have a four-year-old mare that got very warm the other day, and in a few days some small lumps came out and she rubbed them until she has nearly all her mane rubbed out. Please tell me what to do for it. The KANSAS FARMER is a good paper. My father takes it and he wants me to write to you.

I. H.

Jewell City, Kas.
Answer.—Get your druggist to rub up 2 drachms of corrosive sublimate in half an ounce of alcohol, then add 1 pint of rain water and it is ready for use. Rub this on the affected parts once a day with a swab till the irritation ceases. At the same time give a heaping teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in the feed twice a day for a week. We are glad to know that the KANSAS FARMER pleases you. Your father shows wisdom in his selection of reading matter for his family.

SORE MOUTH.—I have a young mare that lost her colt and I could not milk her. She finally dried up and seemed all right, but two or three weeks afterward her nose swelled. I washed it with salt water and greased it. When I saw her a few days after the swelling was worse and extended under her throat. Her tongue is swelled and sore, as if she had bit it. I got some medicine from a veterinary surgeon a week ago, but the swelling gets worse.

Salina, Kas.

W. T.

Answer.—The trouble is very likely sore mouth, resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach. Feed the mare on scalded bran and green grass. Give her a tablespoonful of hypophosphite of soda, dissolved in drinking water, three times a day, and three times a day, after feeding, swab the mouth and tongue with the following: Powdered borax and powdered alum, of each 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; rain water, 1 pint.

LAME SOW—SORE EYES.—(1) I have a sow that began soon after her second litter of pigs to cripple around as though her feet were sore. At first she walked with her feet all tucked up under her, but now, when getting up, she handles her hind feet all right but walks on her front knees. (2) Last fall I bought a bunch of Colorado cattle, among which was a steer with a sore eye. The eyeball protruded out of the socket and looked white. I cut it open and let the contents out, but it has filled up again. At times during the winter the eyes of some of the others would become affected as if they had caught the disease from this one; some of them are sore yet.

W. W. W.

Hunnewell, Kas.
Answer.—Weakness in hogs may come from various causes. Rheumatism from wet sleeping quarters is one cause, and another very fruitful cause of the trouble is close confinement and high feeding, loading the animal down with fat, thus obtaining a weight of body out of proportion to the strength of the legs. Take warm water and soap and scrub the legs and body of the sow thoroughly to open the glands and pores of the skin; turn her out where she can have exercise; give green food, omitting all corn; give plenty of salt, wood ashes and charcoal mixed in equal parts, and let her get in just moderate flesh, but do not breed her until she is entirely well. (2) The disease of the eyes is an inflammatory one and contagious. Mild cases need only to be placed in dark stables and have eyes bathed half an hour twice a day with cold water. Severe cases should have half a pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water and given every other day as a drench. Keep the animals in a dark stable; bathe the eyes twice a day with hot water; wipe dry and apply a little of the following over and in the

eye: Nitrate of potash, 40 grains; sulphate of zinc, 40 grains; water, 1 pint; mix. There is no way to prevent the spread of the malady except to keep healthy animals far away from those affected with it.

Beecham's Pills for bad liver.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 10, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,321 cattle; 204 calves. The run was very large and the market active, especially for good stock, but the best sales were made early in the day. Kansas corn-fed Texans, Colorado and New Mexico were a feature of the supply.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
33.....	1 377	5 00	36.....	1 326	4 80
60.....	1 280	4 65	22.....	1 245	4 60
11.....	1 267	4 50	44.....	1 136	4 25
27.....	965	4 20	104.....	1 131	4 10
40.....	1 256	4 25	40.....	1 298	4 20
35.....	1 162	3 65			

C.-F. TEXAS STEERS.					
76.....	1,056	4 10	100.....	1,145	4 15
46.....	1,090	3 70	3.....	1,213	3 70
61.....	1,129	3 95			

C.-F. COL. STEERS.					
20.....	1,380	4 25	88.....	1,246	3 95
90.....	1,233	4 05			

CORN-FED N. M.			
90.....	1,239	3 85	

C.-F. ARIZONA.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,598	4 25			

20....	1,598	4 25	
OKLA. STEERS;			

49 wint'd..1,161 2 95					
TEXAS STEERS					

COWS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
23.....	1,068	3 00	22.....	1,091	3 20
28.....	1,017	2 95	75.....	830	2 90

20.....	1,017	2 95	75.....	980	2 90
65.....	975	2 80	46.....	1,066	2 75
22.....	1,148	2 81	80.....	933	2 77

22.....	1,148	2 80	20.....	880	2 75
28.....	911	2 55	27.....	969	2 45
52.....	890	2 75	24.....	1,000	2 30

124.....	937	2 90	70.....	958	2 85
85.....	938	2 85	30.....	970	2 75

151.....	924	2 60	137.....	853	2 50
8.....	915	2 35	12.....	780	2 20

TEXAS COWS.					
124.....	937	2 90	70.....	958	2 85

10.....	770	1 85	40.....	772	2 00
5.....	872	2 15	48.....	781	1 85
17.....	775	1 85			

17.....	775	1 85	24.....	702	1 90
22.....	800	2 00	11.....	678	1 75
28.....	542	2 22	22.....		

28.....	742	2 80	36.....	584	1 90
13.....	577	2 35	31.....	699	1 80

TEXAS CALVES.					
14.....	@.....	5 75	9.....	@.....	8 50

37.....@.....7 00	1.....@.....4 00
INDIAN STEERS	

INDIAN STEERS.					
20.....	1,050	3 00	44.....	1,096	2 80

80.....	1,066	2 75	83.....	869	2 45
50.....	1,021	2 65	42.....	860	2 60
13.....	815	2 45			

13.....	510	2 45	288.....	890	2 50
INDIAN COWS.					

7.....	890	1 50	47.....	795	2 45
53... ..	1,000	2 85	16.....	688	2 10

17.....	424	1 75	8.....	645	1 85
12.....	861	2 30	30.....	618	1 65

INDIAN CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
37.....	775	1 85	24.....	702	1 90

20.....	1,050	3 00	44.....	1,090	2 80
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1.....	1,060	1 15	18.....	836	1 90
6.....	818	1 60	18.....	957	2 70

12.....	980	2 45	4.....	1,082	2 95
3.....	970	2 75			

BULLS.					
1	1500	2 50	1	1500	2 50

1.....1,000	3 10	1.....1,200	2 15
CALVES.			

19.....@....4 75	2.....@....9 00
STOCKS AND BONDS	

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
6.....	480	2 65	7.....	1,077	3 30

8.....	1,022	2 95	18.....	937	2 70
2.....	980	2 85	5.....	924	2 10

HOGS—Receipts, 3,858. Quality good. The bulk of sales were at \$5.75@5.85.

INDIAN CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	1,060	1 15	13.....	836	1 00

No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
78....	40...	166...	5 67½	89....	160..	174...	5 85

27....80...160...5 90	9.....163...5 90
55....44...154...6 00	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
5...	160...	322...	5 50	60	120 245 5 60

12...	200...	243...	5 55	61....	80...	283...	5 70
85.....		283...	5 72½	174...	440...	247...	5 75

79...	80...	230...	5	77½	121....	40...	252...	5	80
72...	120...	2.2...	5	82½	88....	40...	230	5	85

01.....	187...	5	87½	82 ...	201..	180...	5	90
00...	80..	188...	5	92½				

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,476. The market broke 5 to 35c on muttons last week and still

stockers and feeders. Good, heavy Colorado
butthens sold at 84.40. Good feeding — with

INDIAN CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
63.....	800	1 50			

2 hinds	125	2 50	143	89	3 50
2 bucks	125	2 50	439 Col	109	4 40
33 fed Tex	81	2 00	1373 fed Tex	77	2 25

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).....	30
Flax's Sweet Potato Culture.....	50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	30
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them.....	1.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	20
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Silk Culture (paper).....	30
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	25
Farming for Profit.....	3.00
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
Fruit and Fruit Trees of America (new edition).....	5.00
Downing.....	1.50
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	1.50
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	75
Ellis's Handbook for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Henderson'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.....	1.00
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	1.00
Horse Breeding (Sanders).....	2.00
Law's Veterinary Advisor.....	3.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Yount's and Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Cobburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Marble on the Pig.....	1.50
Marble's Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
Marble's Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.25
Marble's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	1.00
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.00
A. B. C. Butter-Making (boards).....	30
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 Pull, Push 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
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King's Bee-Keeping Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	30
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeping.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	50
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.....	50
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairying.....	1.50
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards).....	40
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
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Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper).....	30
Our Farm of Four Acres (paper).....	30
Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper).....	20
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St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

1 Broadway, New York.

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we have found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the PREMIER GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we don't doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.

In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

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From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty:

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You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.

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We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different post-offices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

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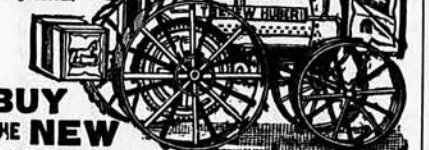
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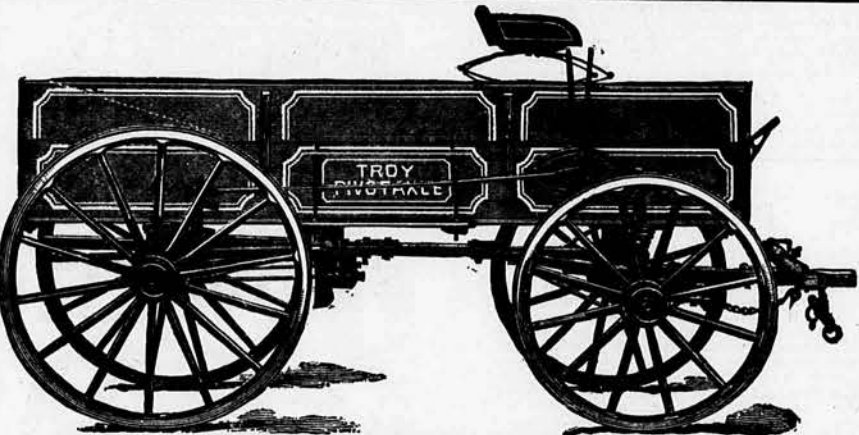
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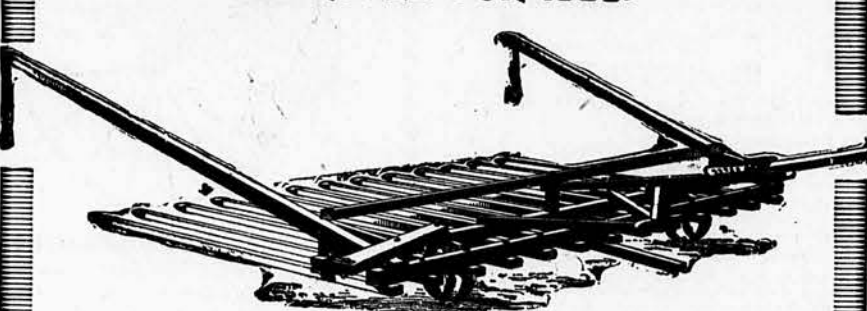
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MANY DISCOMFORTS inconveniences and losses such as the above can be avoided by purchasing a Handy Cobbler, a complete outfit for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, rubber coats, harness and a hundred odd jobs around home. It is a money-saving outfit, and you should have one at once. See the tools it contains.

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The most economical and convenient set of tools for home repairing ever offered.

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Hood's Improved Cold Canning Process. Fruit
as fresh when opened as when put up. Directions
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tions. Address W. G. Young, Latrobe, Pa.

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acres, with good orchard, fair buildings, water,
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ket. For particulars, address soon, C. Hodgins,
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county, Kansas. Well improved. Watered
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from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co.,
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st. and hardiest on earth. Eggs from prize-winners
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boxes, per 1,000, \$2.25; crates for same, per 100,
\$3.00. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Farm fifty miles north-
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FAT PEOPLE reduced by new process, safe, sure
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1893.

Barton county—R. P. Typer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Habiger, in Cheyenne
tp., May 1, 1893, one bay mare mule; valued at \$30.
Douglas county—W. A. Churchill, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John H. Byrd, in Wakarusa
tp., June 17, 1893, one red and white dehorned cow,
left ear cropped.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. C. Mohr, in Pioneer tp.,
June 3, 1893, one bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, white
star in forehead, white spot on nose, right front foot
white, black mane and tail, fourteen hands high,
weights about 800 pounds, brand S on right hip.

PONY—Taken up by Byron Lynde, in Hampton
tp., P. O. McCracken, May 28, 1893, one dark brown
mare pony, with three white feet, white spot in fore-
head and white spot on nose, brand on left shoulder.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles E. Gridley, in Center
tp., June 24, 1893, one dark bay mare pony, thirteen
hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Crawford, in Peoria
tp., June 23, 1893, one spotted red and white steer, 1
year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1893.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Stephen Holman, in Frank-
lin tp., one bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot
in forehead, black mane and tail; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. J. Coleman, in the city
of Topeka, June 22, 1893, P. O. address 511 east First
street, one dark bay or brown horse, about 3 years
old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1893.

Haskell county—W. W. Hussey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Adolph Sorge, in Dudley tp.,
P. O. Conductor, June 6, 1893, one dark brown bay
mare, fourteen hands high, no brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one mouse-colored pony mare,
fourteen hands high, no brands; valued at \$20.

Phillips county—J. F. Arnold, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. E. Ostrander five miles
northwest of Phillipsburg, June 20, 1893, one bay
mare, 7 years old, hind feet white.

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

MARE—Taken up by G. G. Carrinder, in Caney
tp., two miles east of Caney, May 29, 1893, one bay
mare, three white feet, 11 years old; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—F. C. Wilkins, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Wilkins, at Neoscutunga,
May 31, 1893, one sorrel mare, 11 years old, sixteen
hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 12 or 14 years old,
small star in forehead, scar on left side of neck,
fifteen and a half hands high.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Swiggett, P. O. Collier,
about June 20, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, about 3
years old, star in forehead, hind feet white; valued
at \$20.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the
office of the Board of Public Works of the State
of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Mon-
day, July 31, 1893, and opened immediately there-
after, for all labor and material required in the
construction of a library and agricultural science
hall, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan-
sas, under the provisions of House bill No. 137, ap-
proved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the
drawings and specifications prepared therefor by
Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which
may be seen at the office of the board, State capitol
grounds after June 20, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check
for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of
the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President
of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and
to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated
and assessed damages by the successful bidder if
he fails to enter into contract and give the required
bond on or before August 8, 1893.

The right is reserved by the board to reject any or
all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State
so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above
designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope,
sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and mate-
rials required in the erection and completion of a
library and agricultural science hall, State Agricul-
tural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to
Wm. Wykes, Secretary Board of Public Works,
Topeka, Kansas. Companies or firms bidding will
give their individual names as well as the firm
name, with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter
114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are ex-
pected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening
of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT, President.

WM. WYKES, Secretary.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shaw-
nee county, Kansas.
P. J. Rau, Plaintiff,

Squire Burvender and Maria Bur-
vender, his wife, 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 17th day of July, 1893,

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:

Lots numbered 41 and 42 in Anderson's subdivision
to the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, as shown
by the recorded plat, lying and situate 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 14th day of
June, 1893.
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

IRWIN TAYLOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE

Lately Established at 18th and Liberty Sts.,

Is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled,
and convenience given shippers, commission men and buyers. Two-thirds of the hay firms in Kansas
City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, care
THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus given honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insured
without extra cost. Mention this paper.

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and Endowment Insurance. All, except the Renewable Term policies, have large guaranteed cash sur-
render values at the end of each year after the second from date of issue, and participate in annual divi-
dends.

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Death claims paid to April 15th, 1893, 410,000.00.

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\$110 R \$65
\$135 O \$75



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THE CONSUMER and giving him the benefit of manufacturers' prices.
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Capacity; Construction; Durability—all the BEST.

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BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling
Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

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Prices, etc., describing work to be done.
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CHICAGO, 245 Lake St. OMAHA, 107 S. Fourteenth St.

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