

# KANSAS FARMER

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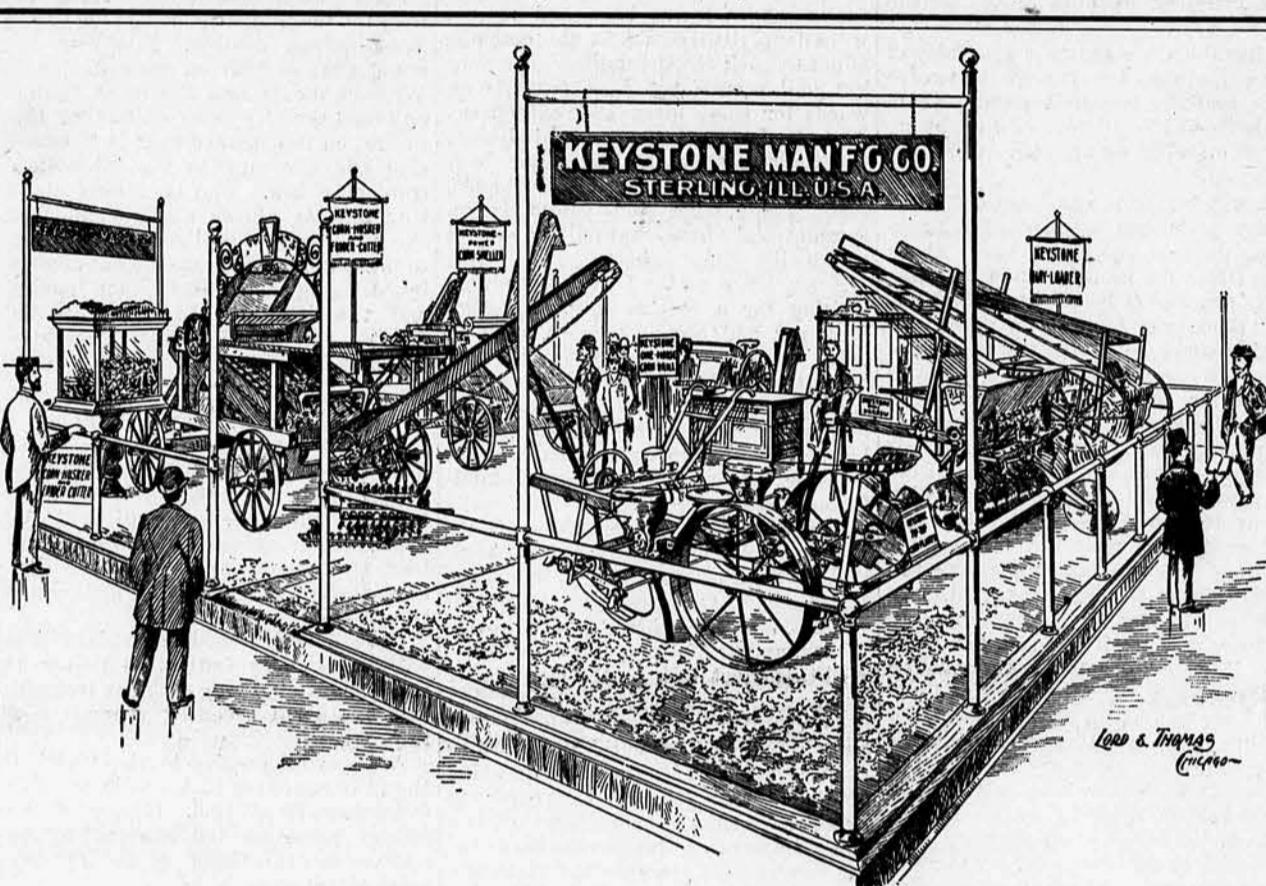
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Consisting of one bull, 2 years old; twenty-eight cows and heifers, 1 year old and over, all recorded; twelve calves, all eligible to record. This stock will be sold without reserve or by bid.

On Thursday, September 7, 1893.

The older cows of the herd were carefully selected in Scotland at high prices. The younger ones have been produced by careful breeding to the best bulls to be had. The calves are by a choice-bred bull.

For early maturity and beef-producers the Aberdeen-Angus breed stands in the front rank, as the records of the fat stock shows and market reports of the principal markets of the world amply testify.

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A limited number of catalogues on application.

Any party buying to the amount of \$500 at this sale will get a rebate of his railroad fare, thus putting buyers from a distance on equal expense with home buyers.

TERMS:—Six months credit on approved paper, or 5 per cent discount for cash.

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Weight 8 Pounds. Price \$2.50.  
Address CHAS. A. YONT,  
Patentee and Maker, Brock, Nemaha Co., Neb.

## The Stock Interest.

### BERKSHIRE VS. POLAND-CHINA.

Read before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association by V. B. Howey.

Being assigned the work of weighing the difference of the two breeds known as the Poland-China and English Berkshire swine, it only brings fresh to my mind, "the more a man knows the more he learns how little he does know."

I have lived with and cared for hogs all my life, not so much as a matter of choice of occupation in life, as a matter of butter and bread. I learned when very young that pork and wheat traveled together, and by using the two together—one as food, the other to manufacture the food into pork—they made one of the best products of the farm to bring in the cash. And after fifty years have passed, I find pork bringing in more money for the cost than any product of the farm.

I have been making a specialty of Poland-Chinas for the past twelve years, and the longer I handle them the better I like them, as I find by judicious crossing we are still improving the breed.

About six years ago I noticed, with all my prejudice against the Berkshire, that in the show ring, about three times out of five, when the best hog of any age or breed was called for, the "Berk" carried off the prize. So I determined to settle the matter of choice in my own mind, in a year or two, beyond all doubt. After handling the two breeds together for six years, to find out which to dispose of, I find myself more unsettled than when I began, and while I can sell two Poland-Chinas to one Berkshire, yet I find good customers that have no use for anything but the Berkshire, and the same thing on the Poland-China. So, let me say, if any of you are going to purchase a plow, if for sod, get a sod plow; if for old ground, get a stirring plow. If your farm is small and you want hogs to keep in small lots to manufacture your grain, grass, swill and other waste into pork try the Poland-China. If to follow horn cattle, to do a good deal of dodging, gather up the waste, and otherwise manufacture your grain and grass into pork, try the English Berkshire. After taking a squint at my own herd, I have decided that my best male is a Berkshire, my best sow a Poland-China; second best male a Poland-China, second best sow a Poland-China; third best male a Berkshire, third best sow a Berkshire; fourth choice in both male and female I must split a hair to tell the difference.

I find men that have no use for a Berkshire that want only a black Poland-China, not knowing that every black hair on it was Berkshire blood. The reason of this is that in the different crosses that constitute the Poland-China, in every instance the male was used. That gives the outward form and appearance, while the female gives the inward organs. The Poland-China is made up of five distinct breeds—the Byfield, Russian, Little China, Irish Grazer and Berkshire—four of the five breeds being white and only the Berkshire to black the other four. If white males had been used on black sows, the Poland-China hog would today have been white, or nearly so. Three of the five breeds had erect ears and two pending or drooping. Now divide the five and see where the Poland-China ear should stand, with three up and two down. This makes it more up than down, and yet we find men looking for Poland-Chinas with ears down over their eyes. Take from the Poland-China his Berkshire blood and he loses his symmetrical form, quick action, dark color and graceful movement.

That man that has but little patience with nervous stock had better commence with Poland-Chinas, as they are more docile and less easily disturbed than the Berkshire; yet, with caution and quietness, either can be handled in good shape. I have handled all breeds of hogs that I know of except the Essex and Yorkshire, and the two breeds here named are my choice of all; and I only wish I could make a

choice between the two. I find customers that make a difference in these two breeds of hogs that give no good reason for doing so.

The Berkshire sow, if not kept in a small inclosure, will often weary her young by traveling too far. The Poland-China sow often loses the choice of her litter by not giving her young exercise enough. So, you see, it requires care on the part of the breeder to look out for those things.

The English Berkshire is known here as the American Berkshire, and all the Americans have in the production is by procuring seed across the briny deep and importing him to America, where he has been successfully used both in producing his own kind and also a link in the chain to bind together that purely bred and born American hog known as the Poland-China. He is the first American pig to have been deemed worthy of a pedigree. The farmers of Ohio and Kentucky, where I was born and raised, were deeply interested in the common effort to meet the demands of the market and secure the best possible rewards for their labor and enterprise. And after some sixty years of judicious breeding we have the American hog, Poland-China, and English Berkshire side by side, with such grand, large, symmetrical forms, that only an expert can decide which is best.

Every little while I find some man looking for a McGee hog. No such hog ever had any record. A man in Ohio made a few crosses for his own benefit, named them after himself by calling them the McGee hog. That man who likes such a hog can have it by crossing a Poland-China with a Chester White, using the Poland-China male.

The statistics of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture show, for 1892, the per cent. of each of the four leading breeds in Ohio to be, 58 of Poland-China, 17 of Berkshire, 19 of Chester White, and 21 of Jersey Red.

In this short talk on the two breeds I have dwelt more on the Poland-China than the Berkshire, as I have had longer experience with the former than the latter; leaving the question of choice with those who prefer to make it. There have been claims made in favor of the Berkshire as being the best for lean pork, having the most delicious taste. After feeding together and using the meat of both kinds I have never discovered any difference. I claim the Poland-Chinas beat the world for hams, and the English Berkshire carries the best back of any hog on this green earth. Taking the statistics of Ohio as a guide for a final conclusion to settle the swine question as regards numbers, we find that the Berkshires and Poland-Chinas constitute three-fourths of all the hogs handled in this country, and while I cannot tell which is best of the two, the demand settles it in favor of the Poland-China.

### Calamity on the Range.

There is real calamity on the Western live stock ranges, according to the Omaha Daily Stockman, which says "the fates seem to have it in for the range cattle owners and what promised early in the year to be a profitable season to Western stockmen, is, owing to force of circumstances, proving to be a bad, if not the worst season in the history of the range business. Reports from the range country last spring were most flattering to the cattle owners—abundance of rain and fine grazing all but assured. The rain suddenly ceased, the driest season known in years set in, grass shriveled up and the cattle began to lose flesh, and in many instances cattle that promised early to be fit for fine beefeves at the marketing period are turned on the market thin in flesh, flabby and weak, hardly in condition to sell as feeders. Add to this the stringency in money circles and the cup of bitterness and woe of the range cattle owners is filled to the very brim. True, later conditions may improve matters somewhat, but this is the state of affairs at present. On the other hand, sheep owners are faring even worse than the cattlemen, although good prices the past year or two for muttons have given the sheep owners

advantage over the cattle holders. Last year the sheep and hog raisers were monarchs of the situation and breeding animals were in great demand. At present sheep are a drug on the market, wool is unsalable at anywhere near a satisfactory price and hog values are decidedly uncertain. These conditions demonstrate one thing quite clearly and that is that fancy values for live stock of all kinds are practically things of the past from the fact that no man can scarcely approximately estimate the supply, which is more and more distributed in the hands of the small holders as the years go by, and so long as there is such a vast territory to draw from and as the facilities for marketing increase there will be less likelihood of there being for any great length of time extremely high prices for live stock of any kind."

### The Packers Win.

Judge Speer, of Atlanta, Ga., decided to grant the injunction asked for by the Western beef dealers. The city imposed a tax of \$500 on each dealer in Western meats, and the meat dealers enjoined the city from collecting this license on the ground that it is excessive and contrary to the inter-State commerce law. The beef men claim that the city allows whisky sold upon the payment of \$100 license, and wants to practice extortion upon meat dealers by charging them \$500 for each license, and that the discrimination is too great. And so the Judge decides.—*National Provisioner*.

### Columbian Fat Stock Show.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Please give the widest possible publicity to the fact that the date for closing entries for the fat stock exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition has been extended to September 20. The exhibit begins October 16 and closes October 28.

It is sincerely hoped that this exhibit will be, as every indication points at this time, in keeping with the magnificent exhibit of breeding animals now in progress.

Address all entries to the Chief of the Department of Live Stock, World's Columbian Exposition. Copies of the official premium list can be had by addressing the Chief of the Department at Jackson Park.

**W. I. BUCHANAN,**  
Chief, Department of Agriculture, in charge Department of Live Stock.

### The Shortage in Cattle.

The Texas *Live Stock and Farm Journal* has taken especial pains to inquire of visiting cattlemen from all parts of the State as to the number of cattle now in their respective localities as compared with three years ago. Men who are in good position to know whereof they speak, from all parts of the State, have been seen and interrogated on this subject. Each and every one insists that during the last few years the number of cattle in their respective localities have decreased from 50 to 75 per cent. Not only have the number of cattle in the State decreased very rapidly, but the decrease is noticeable most among the sheep stock. Many large pastures that a few years ago were filled with breeding or mixed stock cattle are now only partially filled and almost entirely with steers. There seems to be a general disposition all over the State, even in the extreme southern and coast country, to change from breeding cattle into exclusive steer herds. Consequently, while the number of cattle in the State has rapidly decreased, the proportionate number of steers is much greater than ever before.

The value of sheep to the farm is perhaps not understood by many farmers. It is an old proverb that wherever the foot of the sheep touches the land it is turned into gold. Sheep husbandry has a value to make the land more profitable—more productive at a less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.

The past week has witnessed a slight revival in business in the packing trade, and the increased demand for provisions for export, as a direct consequence

of the fall in prices, has been a healthy one, though small. We are very sanguine about the outlook for the fall. We think that a good business will be done in the meat and provision lines, and at normal prices.—*National Provisioner*.

If you have a good ewe that has produced vigorous lambs, and gave them ample nourishment, she will be more serviceable than a younger ewe that has not provided for her young as she should. There will always be some unprofitable ewes in a flock, and before the breeding season arrives a selection of the best ewes should be made, to be bred to a choice pure-bred ram of some preferred breed.

To resuscitate a chilled lamb, place it bodily in a tub of lukewarm water (of course holding its head above the surface), occasionally adding more warm water. Continue the process until it begins to show decided signs of reviving; then remove and lay by a warm stove, rubbing continually with dry cloths until thoroughly dry and warm. By this plan a lamb can be revived after it is chilled stiff and apparently dead, if found before life is extinct.

As the United States only produce about four-ninths of the wool used here, and there is a good and increasing market for mutton and lamb, there is no fear of the business of sheep-raising being overdone for several years, and it would seem that those who have cheap pasture ought to find some little profit in it, even if Congress should decide to remove the tariff on wool. In fact, even when pasture and fodder are higher priced there may be a profit if the value of the manure and of the crops which could be grown by its use are considered.—*American Cultivator*.

### September Notes.

The corn harvester will save lots of time. Commence the corn cutting in good season.

Sow a good patch of rye for winter pasture early this month.

Push the fattening hogs and get them ready for market reasonably early.

Be ready to sow the fall wheat whenever the conditions seem most favorable.

It will cost less to fatten cattle if it is done while they are on good pasture.

When the potatoes are dug, care should be taken to dry them out thoroughly before storing away.

Cull out and market a sufficient number of stock to insure keeping what is left in a good thrifty condition during the winter.

Never allow stock to run down at this season. It will cost too much to build them up later on. This is especially so with sheep.

Store away a sufficient supply of bedding where it will keep dry to use with the stock in the winter, so as to keep them clean and comfortable.

With good shelter, growing cattle, sheep and horses can be kept in good thrifty condition during the winter on roughness with a very little grain.

Allow stock to run out every day and as long as the weather will permit, but at the same time be ready to protect from a cold rain or storm at any time.

Under present conditions on the farm, every advantage must be taken to reduce expenses when it can be done without detriment to the stock or farm.

While hogs will make rather a better gain if confined in a close pen, they will keep healthier and thrifter if they can have the run of a good pasture, and make the gain at less cost.

One of the items in wintering stock economically is to supply a good variety. No one material supplies the elements of nutrition in the right proportion to secure the best results at the lowest cost.

### To the World's Fair.

Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island & Route" and stop off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, 5 cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

Remember, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the World's Fair line for reasons given above. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agent.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Wheat Points.

The following from the preface to the latest wheat bulletin of Purdue University Experiment Station (Indiana) contains valuable suggestions:

"For many years Indiana has ranked as a leading wheat-growing State. In 1892 the Indiana wheat yield was exceeded only by Kansas and Minnesota. The highest wheat-yielding States in 1892 were as follows:

1. Kansas .....	70,831,000 bushels.
2. Minnesota .....	41,210,000 "
3. Indiana .....	39,885,000 "
4. California .....	39,157,000 "
5. Ohio .....	38,022,000 "

"The average yield of wheat per acre in Indiana for three years, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was 17.6 bushels per acre, being exceeded only by Ohio, which State averaged only one-tenth of a bushel per acre more. Kansas and California yielded, each, 15 bushels, and Minnesota 14.7 bushels.

"The value of the Indiana wheat crop for 1892 was \$25,526,651.00, ranking fourth among the five above named States, Minnesota being fifth.

"It is also important to note that the Indiana wheat crop for 1891 ranked third in yield, and first in value among the States, the value being \$45,414,085.00.

"For years systematic and important experiments in wheat culture have been conducted at Purdue university, and the preceding facts would seem to warrant such experiments as being essentially important in Indiana. The subjects of comparative dates of sowing, quantity of seed per acre, the effect of systems of rotation and cropping, the applications of fertilizers and manures, methods of preventing losses through fungus growths, and the continuous testing of varieties from year to year, offer an important field for investigation in so great a cereal growing State as Indiana. The reader's attention is especially directed to the fact that most of this work has been repeated over and over, in some cases for ten years. It is generally recognized in field agricultural experimentation, that the more the work is repeated from year to year, the more satisfactorily can the results be interpreted, from the averages secured.

"The experimental plats at Purdue are unusually uniform and level, so that the conditions for field experiments are uncommonly good. In view of the excessively low price of wheat (on July 31 the lowest ever quoted in Chicago up to that date) it certainly is clear that every practicable means must be adopted to grow as large a yield per acre as possible of the best wheat. The farmer cannot afford to grow grain longer by hit or miss, careless methods. If the work of the State experiment station, which is in his behalf, can help him, he should make use of it."

### When to Cut Corn.

There is a right time and a wrong time to cut corn in order to secure the most possible value in the fodder. So many of our farmers put off cutting corn until the time is most convenient for them, without regard to the best time to secure the best results.

Every one will find something suggestive in Bulletin No. 21 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, which gives the result of an experiment made as to the proper time to cut corn. Twelve rows of corn of even quality were selected and cut at different stages, so that the progress of ripening would be represented in every stage. The conclusion reached by those having the experiment in charge is as follows: Generalizing, we would say that the time to commence cutting corn is when the blades and husks have begun to dry, and that the cutting should be finished when half the blades and husks have dried up. This gives about ten days for cutting corn, and we think the purpose of economy would be better served if the ripening could continue so that the harvest would last but five days instead of ten. Considering the value of the stover, the importance of having the ears as ripe as possible, the crying need of the farmer is a machine that will harvest

his corn crop with the same facility as the present self-binder harvests the smaller grain.

### Early and Late Harvesting of Wheat.

Purdue University Experiment Station reports experiments to settle the relative advantages of early and late harvesting, from which we extract the following valuable information:

"There is a common belief among farmers that wheat should become fully ripe before being harvested. It is well known that if the wheat is very ripe when cut, it is more liable to 'shatter,' and that it can not be shocked and capped so as to turn rain well. In view of the advantages of early harvesting, in the above named respects, and the necessity of cutting at least a portion of a large crop early, the question, does early harvesting of wheat reduce the yield, weight or quality of the grain? is a pertinent one. For the purpose of getting light on this question, an experiment was begun two years since. The cuttings were two days apart in every case. The first cutting was June 28, 1892, when the wheat was in the 'dough stage.' The first cutting in 1893 was on June 27, when the later heads were still 'in the milk,' although the bulk of the crop had passed into the 'dough' condition. In 1892, owing to cool, cloudy weather, there was little progress in the maturing of the crop during the interval between the earliest and latest cuttings. The weather favored more rapid ripening in 1893, though the process was doubtless somewhat retarded by the presence of rust. The first cutting 'late' was fully ripe and that cut 'very late' was 'dead' ripe.

"The results as to yield and weight per struck bushel are given in the following table:

YIELDS FROM EARLY AND LATE HARVESTING.

Harvested.	1892.			1893.		
	Lbs. per struck bushel.	Bushels grain.	Pounds straw.	Lbs. per struck bushel.	Bushels grain.	Pounds straw.
Very early.				61.1	23.	3,600
Early.	57.5	*25.7	5,119	60.5	23	3,220
Medium.	57	*24.6	4,682	61	*23.8	3,600
Late.	58.5	*26.9	4,858	60.8	23.7	3,040
Very late.				61.1	22.7	3,040

\*Average of two plats. †Average of three plats. Straw omitted owing to error in weighing.

"The experiment is, of course, not yet decisive, but the results, as to yield and weight of grain, do not indicate the shrinkage which some claim to be due to early harvesting."

### To Catch the Hopper.

Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin No. 19, contains an account of observations and experiments in continuation of former experiments with the tarpan for leaf hoppers on pasture land:

"Two pieces of blue grass pasture land, each containing about one and three-fourths acres, were selected to test the advantages of using the hopper-dozer for the repression of leaf hoppers. One lot was left untreated. Over the other lot the hopper-dozer, consisting of a heavy pan of sheet-iron, eight by three feet, coated with coal tar, was dragged June 4, 8, 9, 24 and 25, and July 7 and 20. The untreated lot furnished pasture for one Short-horn cow, weighing 1,200 pounds, during 103 days, and the treated lot for two cows for eighty-six days, equivalent to 172 days for one cow. This result confirmed that of previous experiments in indicating that pasture may be increased one-third to one-half by the use of the hopper-dozer.

"The life history of the two most injurious species now being known, it seems that the dozer may be used most effectively at three different dates throughout the year, viz., when the first brood of both species occurs as larvae, from May 25 to June 10; again from July 15 to 25, when second brood of *debilis* is to be taken; and again about August 10, when second brood of *inimicus* is to be taken. If more applications are desired they should be adjusted so as to catch the third brood of

larvae as they appear. Evidently thorough and successful work upon the first brood should reduce the necessity for later operations.

"The experience of the present year shows that the tar-pan will give the best results if used in the afternoon of a warm day (perhaps best from 3 to 6 p. m.), and when there is little or no breeze. This is necessary when grass is in bloom.

"With regard to the cost incurred, it may be said that the cost of sheet-iron, which will last for a long time, is only \$1 or \$1.50. The tar used is scarcely to be counted an expense, and the cost may be considered as limited to the labor involved. In operation two men have usually covered the plat mentioned, one and three-fourth acres, in about two hours, lapping strips so that the ground is covered twice. One man working alone can cover the same ground in but little longer time, but needs a somewhat lighter sheet for rapid work.

"At the first rate it cost, counting a man's services at \$1 a day, about 20 cents per acre for treatment.

"On a larger scale and placing three or four such sheets in line, or using a continuous sheet, so as to cover a strip thirty or forty feet wide at once, four men could easily cover six acres per hour, at a cost of about 7 cents per acre. Horse power could doubtless be used at still less expense, provided the ground was smooth enough to permit the sheet to run without catching."

### Seed Corn Kernels.

A careful experiment by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of the New York Experiment Station, resulted as follows:

1. The tip kernels were the most prolific of good corn.
2. The butt kernels were more prolific of good corn than the central kernels.
3. The tip kernels bore longer ears than the other kernels, the butt kernels next and the central kernels the shortest.
4. The merchantable ears from the butt were distinctly heavier than those from the tip, and those from the tip distinctly heavier than those from the central kernels.
5. The butt kernels furnished more unmerchantable corn than did the central kernels, and the central kernels more than did the tip kernels.

### A New Rubber Plant.

The cotton plant may yet become to the Southern farmer what we were taught in our geographies the bread fruit tree is to the inhabitants of the islands where it grows in a native state. Aside from its principal value, that of furnishing material for fabrics of various kinds, the different parts of the cotton plant not used in this manner, have been utilized of late years. Among these are cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil, both of which have become valuable products. Experiments have been made in using the fibres of the stalk for the manufacture of bagging or matting, and will doubtless soon be successful.

The latest achievement in this line, and one which seems the most astonishing, is reported by the *Manufacturer's Record*. It is the manufacture of rubber from cottonseed oil. It is stated this is not a substitute, but bona fide rubber. The process is a secret one and is said to have been discovered by accident. The factory is carefully kept from the public by a board fence and only a few negroes are employed.

With the formation of a rubber trust in this country and the statement that the trees which produce rubber are diminishing, the discovery of this process ought to be of great benefit to all concerned, both the manufacturer and the consumers of rubber. The consumption of this article has been greatly increased by increasing uses of electricity, which require rubber as an insulator.

The advantages claimed for deep covering of grass seed are fairly well seconded by the following reported observations as to results on sandy loam soil at the Iowa Experiment Station, in 1892, in which grass seed was planted at depths of from one-half inch to

## Have It Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner.

Equally good for human flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

VACUUM Leather Oil keeps leather new and restores it to newness when hard and brittle, unless it is cracked—it won't mend cracks—25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swab and hook—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N.Y.

three inches: "The indications for such a season as that of 1892 are that clover, covered two and three inches deep, stands a severe fall drought better than that covered less, while lighter coverings give better yields at first cuttings. Timothy covered one inch deep gave most hay at first cutting; but that sowed two inches deep stood drought best. Tall meadow oat grass, covered two inches deep, gave the most hay at first cutting and showed best fall conditions. *Bromus inermis*, covered one inch deep, gave most hay at first cutting, and that covered two inches deep showed the best fall condition."

### Call for an Irrigation Congress.

The official call for an International Irrigation Congress to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., for one week, beginning October 10, 1893, has just been issued and contains the following points:

Irrigation.—Applied to agriculture. Applied to horticulture. Engineering. Its far-reaching ethical and social possibilities and effects.

Irrigation legislation.—State, national, international, foreign.

Irrigation securities.

Irrigation machinery and appliances.

The membership of the congress to consist of the following:

First—The Governor of each State and Territory to appoint two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates at large from their respective States and Territories.

Second—Each county court or Board of Supervisors to appoint two delegates.

Third—Each university or college where irrigation engineering is taught to appoint two delegates.

Fourth—Each chamber of commerce to appoint two delegates.

Fifth—Each agricultural and horticultural association to appoint two delegates for each 100 members or fractional number thereof.

Sixth—Each corporation formed for the purpose of promoting irrigation to appoint one delegate.

Seventh—The mayor of each incorporated city having 2,500 or more population, and the chief officer of each State agricultural or other industrial school to be entitled to seats, with authority to appoint substitutes.

Eighth—The Governor of each State or Territory, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, members of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, delegates from foreign countries properly accredited, and foreign irrigation engineers, and the permanent officers and the standing committees of the Salt Lake City Irrigation Congress to be entitled to seats.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Chairman National Executive Committee.

### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.

T. E. BOWMAN & CO.,  
Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

## 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 THE GOVERNMENT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is now quite generally known and accepted that, in its official language, "The Grange, national, State and subordinate, is not a partisan political organization; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true government, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number;" and, further, that "it is the right and duty of every Patron to take a proper interest in the politics of his country." "To do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery." "To see that none but faithful and honest men are nominated for all positions of trust," etc.

That the Grange has had a vast influence for good on all political parties none can longer doubt.

Much more and better work on these same lines will be done as the farmers in their Grange schools come to learn more of their true position and duty as citizens, and then act up to the full measure of their intelligence and their duty in the matter.

Others outside the Grange, even eminent statesmen, are coming to see and urge the farmer's true position to his government.

In a recent issue of *American Journal of Politics*, Congressman M. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, advances some thoughts that are well worthy of careful consideration by members of the Grange and by all farmers and good citizens.

"What agency ought the farmer to have in the government of the country?" Evidently the rank held by any class among the controlling forces of society depends chiefly upon their numerical preponderance, their intellectual superiority, and the vigor with which they employ their advantages in the control of others. Farmers might exercise enormous power in the direction of public affairs if they chose to unite their activities to a common end.

Local self-government had its origin in the institutions of farmers long before the birth of cities.

While farmers are entitled to a large share of credit for the establishment of our popular form of government, and are largely instrumental in keeping it free, yet they are exercising with the lapse of time a diminishing share of power in its administration.

The growth of cities, the increase of urban population, and the multiplication of trades and pursuits which diversify interests and employments, produce an increasing ratio of consumers to producers of food products, and make the race for numerical ascendancy inevitably a losing one to the farmer.

Farmers have been held in high respect from the remotest antiquity, and their title is valid to the highest rank in honor and dignity. The agencies by which the farmer impresses his personality upon the community are chiefly the ballot and public opinion. The ballot is the trustiest of all weapons when wisely used, and the deadliest of all when drawn against the State by ignorant or venal hands.

The farmers' great sin, which I set before them in the crimson livery of its real turpitude, is their indifference to the results of the primary organization of political power in their community.

The existing modes of political management, the state of political morals, the credulity of the ignorant, upon which the community and crafty play, and the corruptibility of the vicious, are conditions which imperiously demand the presence of every intelligent patriotic farmer at the primary meetings of his party.

Farmers are willing to accuse of corruption those who attend primaries and sell their votes for a dollar, but the difference between selling your vote to the wrong candidate and withholding it from the right one is not so great as some suppose. One is called corruption, the other is a culpable neglect of duty, which in its consequences may be as harmful to the State as corruption

itself. It gives supremacy to forces least fit to govern. It suppresses the best and advances the worst men in the community. Thus, by the farmer's omission, the State suffers, government falls into disrepute, the public service is rendered inefficient, its honor tarnished, its power enfeebled, its interests stricken, its administration corrupted and its glory dimmed.

Character, intelligence and courage are the farmer's means of impressing his personality upon the community. Whatever other qualities a man may have in his moral tool chest, these are handles that fit them all. A man of character puts conscience in his work. When Cromwell wanted a regiment of superior fighters he called for men who could put conscience in their fighting. The result was the famous Ironsides regiment. Farmers, of all men, ought to possess character. There is no command laid upon them to be rich or learned, but they must be honest. Their situation invites it, their intercourse with nature promotes it. God's myriad ministers of truth are speaking hourly to them in the voice of the field, the woods and the air. They see no base deceit in nature's converse with them in taking the seed and returning the harvest. They hear no lie from the ceaseless tongues which warble the music of nature's sublime symphonies. They live and move in a glorious temple of truth and beauty, where every inspiration is uplifting and every influence is ennobling.

There is need of greater intelligence among farmers to enable them to take their part in grappling with the mighty questions which in the near future may subject to the severest test the wisdom of our institutions and our capacity for their successful management. Among those problems are the labor question, the land question, municipal governments, corporate power, the perils of socialism, immigration, wealth, and our politics.

The stupendous stake the farmer has in public order makes it his duty to qualify himself to render effective aid in maintaining it. I build a great hope upon the rural communities, where fresh air, pure blood and good morals unite in preserving the physical and intellectual vigor of the citizens. These communities must be the breakwaters to protect our institutions in case the fountains of discontent should overflow and the bitter waters of anarchy swell in rolling floods from our great cities, the centers of population and the "storm centers of our civilization."

Fellow Patrons and farmers, let us improve our opportunities, and let us not as citizens be "found wanting" in the pressing duties and responsibilities of the hour.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.  
Washington, D. C.

### Public Employment for the Unemployed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The editors of the newspapers of the country mould and direct public opinion. Whatever views they may advocate in the editorial columns command attention and often influence legislation. The great need of prompt action being taken to prevent industrial and social calamity moves me to submit to your consideration some suggestions from a manufacturing and commercial standpoint.

The present business depression has closed many industrial establishments, has caused hundreds to be run or reduced time, while others are being operated without profit in order that employees may be given work; as a consequence, a large number of men, many of whom have families dependent upon them, have been thrown out of employment. This is a subject of grave concern to all the people of this country.

To alleviate the present distress and to provide against worthy workmen and their families becoming objects of charity, I suggest that the State Legislatures and city and town authorities take immediate steps to furnish employment in the construction of public works, and in no way can this labor be more wisely employed than in the betterment of the highways.

To illustrate the value of the work everywhere.

that might be done, it is stated in the report of the Massachusetts Highway Commission that the loss from bad roads in the State amounts to between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 per annum—probably a larger sum than would be needed to put the roads in good condition. It has been estimated that Illinois loses \$100,000,000 per year from bad roads.

States, cities and towns can borrow the money needed, and the labor and materials can be obtained cheaper at present than in times of prosperity. Philanthropy, economy and wise statesmanship dictate that the idle should be given employment, as that employment means a direct gain to the entire community, and will promote health, happiness and prosperity, and prevent poverty, degradation and crime.

During the present session of Congress, as soon as the silver question is settled, why should not a bill be passed making liberal appropriation for the irrigation of arid lands, thus giving employment to the miners of Colorado, Montana and other Western States, and opening up vast tracts for agricultural purposes? This would add greatly to the value of public lands, and would ultimately prove to be a profitable investment to the government.

The amount of gold might be largely increased if Congress were to pass a bill making appropriation for the construction of suitable barriers in the districts where hydraulic mining is prohibited by law because of the damage done to rivers and farm lands by the debris. These internal improvements could be made on the same principle that harbors and rivers are improved. It is estimated that there is sufficient gold in districts in California, that might be obtained by hydraulic mining processes, to pay off the sum of the national debt several times over.

Congress should feel the solemn responsibility that now rests upon it, and should bear in mind that its present duty lies in alleviating the evils of the business depression and promoting welfare of the laboring classes. A great industrial and social emergency has arisen within the past few months, and the peace and prosperity of the country is threatened. Wise legislation can avert the pending disasters. Public works might now be undertaken which would be of incalculable advantage as a means of providing immediate relief and securing great future benefit.

ALBERT A. POPE.  
Boston, Mass., August 21, 1893.

### MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

The Worst Season for Malaria in Many Years.

The symptoms of malaria are so different in different cases that no two cases are exactly alike—dull, tired and stupid feelings, with slight chilly and hot sensations coming and going at irregular intervals. Dizziness, headache, coated tongue, dyspepsia and biliousness are more or less present in such cases. Periodical headache or neuralgia and constipation are symptoms which are to be expected. Many diseases of blood, nerves and digestion can be produced by chronic malaria.

Quinine will not cure them either. A great many people have found that out by bitter experience. The only remedy that can be relied on every time to cure chronic malaria in all its forms is Pe-ru-na. This remedy is the natural antidote to the poisons of malaria. Pe-ru-na eradicates the poison by destroying it altogether and fortifies the system against subsequent attacks by its tonic effects.

A book on malarial diseases and all other diseases of summer will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

### Business Education

Is not an expense, but an investment, and one which pays the largest dividends. You get the best course at the Topeka Business college.

### Over Many a League

Spreads the infectious air poison of chills and fever, a complaint to the eradication and prevention of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. Vast and fertile districts are periodically visited by this relentless malady. Fortify with the Bitters and prevent it. Rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, kidney trouble and nervousness are conquerable in any stage by this comprehensive medicine, endorsed and commended by intelligent physicians

## TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

### HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee *without the knowledge of the patient*, and will cause him to *voluntarily* quit smoking or chewing in a few days. DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

### IMPORTANT.

A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums.

When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

### BEAWE OF FRAUD.

The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us.

FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application.

If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail.

Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

**WANTED**—YOUNG MEN to learn typewriting and be assisted to positions. Only co-operative school in the world. W. H. Skelton, Salina, Kas.

**FREE** WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR ALBUM to any person sending 15 cents in stamps for a package of our fragrant and lasting SACHET POWDER. CURRY MFG. CO., LYNN, MASS.

### SEED WHEAT!

Rudy, E. P. Clawson, etc. No fancy prices. Send for catalogues, etc.

F. BLACK, Independence, Kas.

### Cancer Cured With Oils.

Cancer, Tumor, Skin and Womb Diseases cured with soothng, balmy oils. A new book just printed on the above diseases will be mailed free to offering humanity, which explains the mode and length of treatment. No knife or burning plasters, but soothng, painless, aromatic oils. Call on or address DR. BYE,

Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

**HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,**  
**Receivers and Shippers of Grain,**

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

**BUY  
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Everything at "first-hands" Prices.

### Farm Machinery,

Lumber,

Wagons,

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Sewing Machines,

Musical Instruments,

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Crockery,

Groceries,

Jewelry,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Make known your wants and we will quote prices. Save money on your purchases. Make money by becoming a member of the League. Organize for business and participate in its privileges and profits. For particulars write at once.

**Farmers & Mfrs Commercial League,**  
706 GARDEN CITY BLOCK,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**Gossip About Stock.**

E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., has entered his Merino sheep for exhibit at the World's Fair during September.

F. M. Lail, of Marshall, Mo., announces that he has reserved his whole pig crop of choice Poland-Chinas for a public sale on October 19, 1893.

If N. J. Marvin will send his postoffice address to W. E. Gresham, Burton, Kas., he will receive the information about the Poland-China boar wanted.

The FARMER notes with pleasure that Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., are maintaining the credit of Kansas live stock by winning some of the premiums at the World's Fair in the Hereford cattle class.

Geo. McKerrow, of Sussex, Wis., writes our Chicago manager that his importation of Oxfords arrived in fine shape. He refused \$600 for a yearling ram he bought from Jno. Tredwell, one of the best English breeders. Mr. McKerrow has an enviable reputation as a sheepman, and it will be well for all interested to write to him.

Geo. E. Breck, Paw Paw, Mich., writes: "Since the arrival of my importation of yearling Shropshire rams and ewes on July 30, I have had some excellent sales, among them ten ewes and a ram to W. O. Fritchman, of Muscatine, Iowa, ten home-bred rams that weighed on the scales at the time of shipment 220 pounds each on the average, ten imported yearling rams and ten imported yearling ewes. Mr. Fritchman has held a good trade in Iowa for sheep for several years and it has been constantly increasing. He says this is by far the best lot of sheep he has ever had, and I may add that they are excellent individuals, and that buyers in the West will not make a mistake in buying of Mr. Fritchman. This sale season opens the earliest and most auspiciously of any we have ever had, and were it not for the stringency in the money market and the contemplated tariff changes, I venture nothing in predicting that this would have been the best year for mutton sheepmen we have ever known in this country."

A representative of the FARMER paid Missouri a visit last week, and among others visited was Messrs. Risk & Gabbert, of Weston. On the two farms are about 160 head of Poland-Chinas, the major portion of which were sired by Hoosier Boy 7830, Black Dandy 7828, and Dave Finch 7829. In Mr. Gabbert's division a very excellent lot of young boars and sows were sired by Black Dandy II. 10,000, and a topy lot by the leading boars in Mr. Risk's division of the herd. The firm have fitted up a show herd that will exhibit at the Iowa State fair, the Nebraska State fair and then enter the prize ring at the World's Fair at Chicago for honors in the national ring. This of itself is enough to mention concerning the show herd. The young stock, consisting of about thirty excellent boars and forty-five sows, are all the breeder could wish and worthy a placing on as many different Kansas farms. Well-bred, the ideal type of the practical Poland-China breeder, and safe to send for, relying on the judgment of their present owners for satisfaction. The visitor will find both farms admirably situated for swine breeding—land sloping and naturally well drained, clover fields and shaded range, good buildings and the necessary surroundings, coupled with the best of foundation stock and years of success in producing individuals that won more than a fair share of prizes in the breeders' prize rings of the West. Among their sales last week were one boar and two sows at \$50 and \$25, respectively, that went to Rockport, Mo., and a young boar for \$50 to Craig, Mo.

There are but few swine-breeders in the entire west Mississippi country that are not acquainted with the veteran breeder of Poland-China swine near Weston, Mo., Mr. D. F. Risk. The visitor on entering the premises for the first time will be struck with the complete order and method practiced in performing the routine work of the farm. All vehicles and implements when not in use under shelter, the welfare of the orchard looked after, and the live stock provided for in every way for growth, constitution and development. Excellent natural shaded pasture range, well-set clover fields and excellent spring water. The well-tilled 240 acres amply provides for the very excellent herd of Short-horn cattle and 200 head of well-bred Poland-China swine. The breeder will call to mind that on this farm and under the skillful direction of its owner, Mr. Risk, have been produced some noted prize-winners, and among others Free Trade, that went for \$200 in his two-year-old form and subsequently left Iowa for Indiana for \$800. Among the topy boars lately in use here were Royalty, Dave Finch, Hoosier Boy and Allerton. Many of the forty-five young sows and the thirty head of young boars that have been cut out and offered at sale have the blood of Free Trade mingled with that of equal note. The aged boars, the twenty-five carefully-selected brood sows, and the youngsters of all ages, convinces the visitor what may be accom-

plished in the way of breeding for the best by starting right, with a good foundation, using the knife freely and using judgment in correcting the mistakes of the past. D. F. will not be out this fall in the show field, as he determined last spring to rest one season and give the other boys a chance at the several association plums. He finds that personal supervision is much more reliable in sustaining and keeping up a hard-earned reputation as a breeder of live stock, and he extends a cordial invitation to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER desiring something worthy of a place on a Kansas farm to either come and pay him a visit or write and state their wants and he will cheerfully attend to the filling of orders at reasonable and hard-times prices.

**COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN.****An Offer to "Kansas Farmer" Readers That No Other Paper Published in America Can Duplicate.**

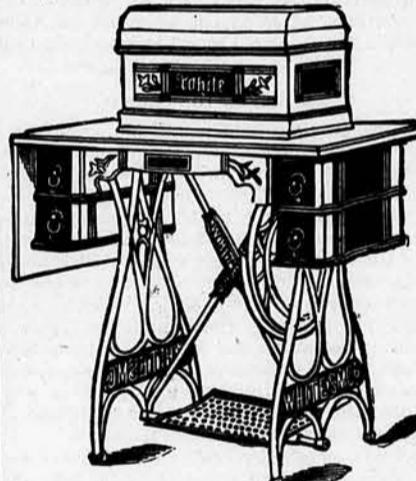
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, for the best family machine.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price. To meet these expenses the old-line sewing machine companies list their machines as follows:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, listed..... \$50  
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55  
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold. Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screwdriver. The instruction book explains all this by cut and diagram, also how to thread and operate the machine, with the use of every attachment illustrated and explained.



**NOTICE**—The slaughter we make on these old-line prices: We will furnish these machines, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, including one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, at these very low figures:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$32.

No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$28.

No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

We challenge proof from any one to show where any paper, periodical or advertising agency can offer the White machine for sale at prices below those established for agents.

How can the KANSAS FARMER do this? We will explain:

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines. These machines were bought very low on account of buying in large quantities and for cash. A 6 per cent. discount was allowed to wholesale dealer. The financial stringency and demand for money compelled the sale of these machines for money in hand, which will enable us for the present, and so long as this announcement appears in our paper, to offer to our patrons the White machine at prices never before heard of.

We warrant every machine perfect and new, same as received from factory.

Address, KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

Oscillator Thrashers, Horse Powers, Engines JOHN S. DAVIS' SONS, Davenport, Iowa.

**A NEW JERSEY MIRACLE.**

**Helpless for Years with Locomotor Ataxia and Rheumatism. His Case Pronounced Hopeless by the Leading Physicians of Sussex County.**

(By Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Press.)

The busy little village of Branchville, N. J., has been the scene of a modern miracle. Chas. F. Struble, a well-known and prosperous farmer, living on Homestead farm, in Frankford township, a few miles from Branchville, is just now the chief subject of discussion throughout Sussex county.

The Press is always up to date in its news, both political or medical, and has procured the following from Mr. Struble's own lips:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism off and on for twenty years. I have tried all kinds of medicines and treatments. I have taken sulphur baths at Hamburg, N. J., Newton, N. J., and in New York city with a doctor who charged me \$2.50 a bath each day. An English doctor treated me with a galvanic battery at Rockwall, Morris county, N. Y. I have tried many doctors. None of them did me any permanent good. I used all kinds of liniments I could hear of, but without avail.

"About two years ago I was taken much worse and my doctor said I had locomotor ataxia of the spine, and that the chances were against me. After treating for a time, he finally gave me up and said he had done all he could for me.

"The cords of my limbs were drawn tight as the cords on a kettle drum, and I had such cramps in my limbs that I suffered terrible pain. My feet were cold all the time. I had to use a hot water bag and heated bricks to my feet, but even then I could not get any relief.

"Finally I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I commenced taking them on February 5, 1893. I found in three days time that the cords in my legs began to 'let up,' my feet began to get warm, I began to eat and sleep well, and in one month I had gained six pounds. The numbness in my limbs began to leave me, too, and to-day I feel like a new man, and cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am able to walk and do some work, and all this after using only nine boxes of Pink Pills. I feel so grateful for my recovery that I am glad to let the public know what these pills have done for me."

In order to emphasize his story, Mr. Struble made the following affidavit:

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of April, A. D. 1893.

IRA COSS, Justice of the Peace.

Justice Coss evidenced his interest and good feeling by the following certificate:

I hereby certify that all that Mr. Struble says regarding his rheumatic and other troubles I believe to be true and correct.

IRA COSS, Justice of the Peace.

On the farm with Mr. Struble live his two adult sisters. Miss Annie M. Struble made the following statement:

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done wonderful things for my brother. He was in a helpless condition when I left him on January 12, last, and when I returned, on March 25, I found him cured. The most remarkable thing about the case," she continued, "is the curing of his lameness. Of course I wanted to know all about the causes of such a wonderful change, and I learned from him and my sister and others, that during my absence he had been using the Pink Pills, and that his recovery was attributed solely to them."

Miss Mary E. Struble said: "I saw my brother in all the stages of the disease. He began improving as soon as he began taking the Pink Pills. When my sister went away, in January, he was apparently at death's door, and nobody seemed to have any hope for him. He certainly had little or none for himself, and he was very despondent in spite of all efforts to cheer him. He declared that he felt better as soon as he began taking the Pink Pills, and to one who, like myself, was attending him day by day, there could be no doubt that they, and they alone, were the cause of his improvement. Why, all other things he had tried he had abandoned, for they had failed to do him the slightest good. What else could have put him on his feet again? We don't wonder at his enthusiasm for the Pink Pills."

George J. Bowman, proprietor of the American hotel at Branchville, said: "All that Mr. Struble says in reference to the Pink Pills I know to be true. In fact, he can't say too much about them, for they have undoubtedly saved his life."

At the Branchville drug store, Chief Clerk Henry Beemer remarked: "I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured Mr. Struble." Joseph H. McDonald, the proprietor of the general store of Branchville, and Postmaster Knox, expressed themselves in similar terms.

Pink Pills for many years previous to their general manufacture were used as a prescription. At first they were chiefly prescribed for impure blood and general weakness. Now they are found to be a

never-failing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape), at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont.

**Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.**

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe's route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2, (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and Texas.

Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

A rare chance to see the great Southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe route, the greatest railroad on earth.

**JACKS and JENNETS****FOR SALE.**

I have the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS, Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill.

**AMERICAN ROOFING CO.**

Largest Manufacturers in the U. S.

Sheet Iron Building Material  
Siding, Ceilings, Roofings, Shutters, Imitation Brick or Weatherboarding, Gutters, Downspouts, etc. For a 20 per cent. discount, mention this paper.

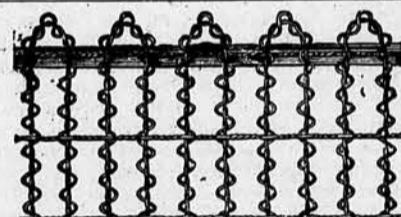
St. Louis. • • Cincinnati.

**FREE ARMS****CHEROKEE STRIP.**

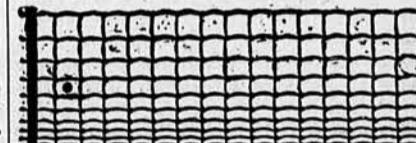
Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., for free copy of illustrated folder describing

**CHEROKEE STRIP,**

and the Tonkawa, Pawnee and Kickapoo Reservations, soon to be opened for settlement by U. S. Government. Millions of acres in the finest agricultural country under the sun, waiting to be tickled by the husbandman's plowshare. This is almost the last chance to obtain one of Uncle Sam's free farms.

**STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE**

18 to 50 inches high. Also Hog and Field Fences, and Wire Fence Board. Write for circulars. DeKALB FENCE CO., 23 High Street, DeKalb, Ill.

**Reformation or Annihilation?**

Many farmers are prejudiced against all "middlemen," and of late the cry has been "abolish them." We have a better plan—reform them. We find farmers make splendid middlemen; the better the farmer the better middleman he makes. Knows how to temper his "wind" to the "shorn lamb," as it were.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



1,000 gallon case, \$16; 100 gallon packet, \$2. SWIFT & HOLLIDAY, TOPEKA, and all Dealers.

## 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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Should-Be-Land.

JOSEPHINE BAPLEY HAGUE.

I gaze upon the amethyst  
That sparkles on your hand,  
And dream of all that you have missed  
In the lovely Should-be-land.

You should be blest with happy home,  
With sweet contentment crowned;  
This gem should deck the lily hand  
That drove your hopes aground—

That only waved as a wand  
To bid your blood pulse slow—  
So slow that icy currents stand  
Where erst sped life's rich flow.

For life's red wine, chameleon-like,  
Has changed its brilliant hue,  
And darkling creeps, as sombre night,  
Through the heart that e'er beats true

To home and friends of olden day,  
And true throbs, if so it can,  
For her who, duty-bound, wept nay,  
Nor walks with you through Should-be-land

The throbbing heart, the active brain,  
With memory's soothing balm,  
Brings back the joy of yesterday  
When loving lips caressed. —Muholland.

### MRS. SMITH'S OPINION OF MR. JONES.

It seems to me those Jones children might almost as well be orphans, as far as their father is concerned. He is fond of his children, certainly, and, to hear him talk, you would think their welfare and happiness the sole objects of his life. He buys them books, furnishes a liberal supply of money, and is anxious to give them the best possible advantages in every way. They take lessons in music, painting, dancing, and no doubt will be accomplished; but I question whether they will develop into the strong manhood and womanhood that would result from some real companionship with their father.

"But did you ever see such a man as Jones? He is always so rushed with his work that he scarcely takes time to eat his meals. Talk of social intercourse with his family! I will venture to assert that he does not spend an hour a week in conversation with them. A man must keep posted in politics; and the daily papers are a source of recreation; one can read them while resting—there is no time, really, for conversation!

"When Mrs. Jones remonstrates, and begs him not to work so constantly, not to be so 'driven,' he always replies: 'It is all for your sake, my dear, all for your sake, that I do as I do,' and on he rushes, on the go, business, work, till the very atmosphere of their home is like an incipient hurricane. I have dropped in to see Mrs. Jones several times when Mr. Jones happened to be at home. He scarcely accorded me common politeness; barely looked up when I entered, ignored my presence entirely, nor took the least notice of my departure. He was busy, of course; but if he should come here, and I were ever so busy, it would not excuse me for lack of common civility.

"I thought, 'poor Mrs. Jones, you do not find much of a companion in your husband.' There does not seem to be any sociability about him; he never appears to think that there is something more to be gleaned from daily life than the accomplishment of so much work, nor to realize that the poorest day that passes over us is the conflux of two eternities, from which we might often extract a thousand-fold more good than we do.

"What does a fine house, fine furniture, costly dress signify; what do all the luxuries that wealth can purchase amount to, if one's whole time is consumed in their acquisition? 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose'—the disposition to enjoy his family in a rational, natural way? Children need the companionship of a father even if they have a devoted mother who is never weary in well-doing. They need his strength-giving influence, as well as her unceasing guardianship to arm them for the duties of noble manhood and womanhood. They need the combined influence of father and mother to enable them to build up the truest, strongest characters. If this birthright of children be sold for 'a mess of pottage,' that is withheld from them which no courts of justice can restore.

"One might say of the Jones children that they have everything necessary for their happiness but their father; him they have not. Though he imagines he is theirs devotedly, his devotion is to his work instead, and his family, in lieu of enjoying him, enjoy the fruits of his labor."—Mrs. W. A. Kellerman.

Beecham's Pills are faithful friends.

### What Not to Do in Traveling.

Do not monopolize seats which are not actually in use, unless there is plenty of room for all.

Do not accept an accommodation from another, even though it was no more than he was in courtesy bound to render, without saying "Thank you!"

Do not proffer a courtesy as though it were an unwelcome necessity; the true gentleman is such at all times and in all places.

Do not stand in a passage way if it can possibly be avoided; if obliged to do so, be sure to allow free passage to those who require it.

Do not indulge in loud conversation, singing, whistling or other exercises which will disturb or annoy fellow-travelers.

Do not dispute or scold an employee. If he is in fault, courteously call his attention to the nature of his transgression; if he is obstinate, report his case to higher authority for investigation.

No aged or feeble woman, or mother with a child in her arms, should be allowed to stand in any public place while an able-bodied man occupies a seat; young and strong women are often quite as able to stand as men who from courtesy feel obliged to give up their seats.

Never be guilty of going aboard a public carriage of any kind with a stick or umbrella thrust under the arm; it is criminal carelessness to thus endanger others.

Dispense as much as practicable with eating and drinking on board conveyances, except in the places set apart for refreshments; but where it becomes a necessity, as on long and continuous journeys, let it be done as unobtrusively as possible.

In procuring tickets, take position in the line—if a line is formed—and on reaching the window transact the business and get out of the way as soon as possible; do not delay others to inquire about this, that and the other, which can as well be learned elsewhere.

Never stand upon a walk, in a doorway or passage, so as to obstruct the free movements of those who are going about their business.

If it is considered a necessity to smoke, do not annoy others by doing so. Remember that to three-fourths of the people the fumes of burning nicotine are offensive, and to many most decidedly poisonous; as to chewing tobacco and squirting the juice at random, no man of decent habits any longer does so in the presence of ladies—or elsewhere.

Do not monopolize public conveniences and comforts of any description to an unseemly degree, while others with an equal claim are kept awaiting their turn.

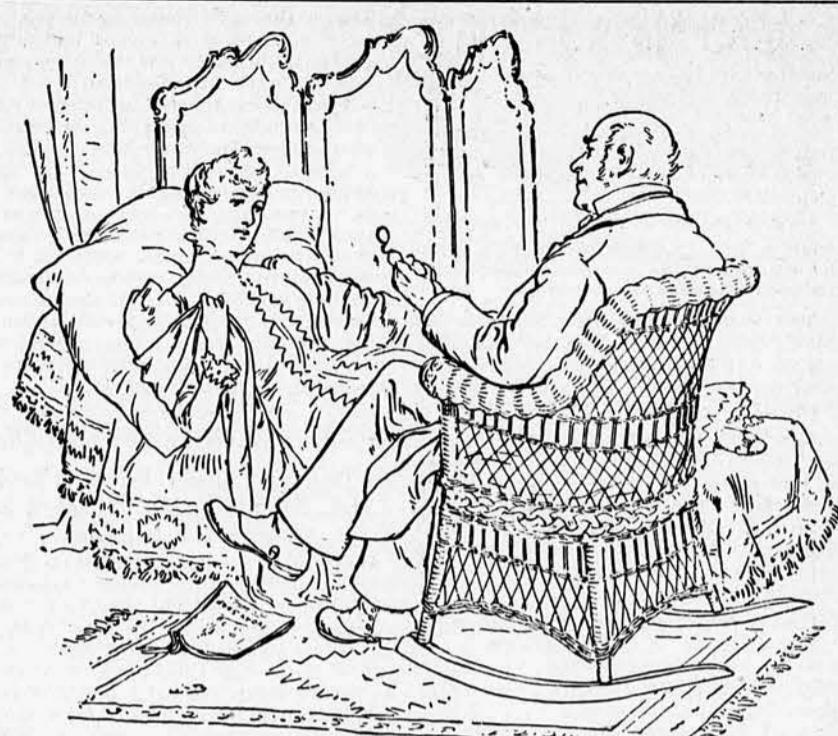
In standing up for your own rights, and expressing opinions connected therewith, do not overlook the rights, or forget to respect the opinions, of others.

Do not forget that the true gentleman or lady is as surely such when amid strangers as with friends.

Do not forget that kindness pays, and that true courtesy is its own assurance of a reward in kind.—*Good Housekeeping*.

### Burdette in a Parlor Car.

Every one has observed the easy facility with which some people can accomplish the apparently delicate ceremony of the introduction of two strangers to each other by a third stranger, writes Robert J. Burdette in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. This social phenomena is often seen in public places and on public conveyances. I was recently making a journey across a small portion of this planet, sitting alone by the car window and hoping that nobody had taken the upper flat in my compartment, when a man whose freshness chilled me, seated himself opposite me, threw his feet airily upon the seat beside me, saying in a loud tone and with extravagant hospitality, "Make yourself at home!" He explained to me, as I received his advances with somewhat "cold respect," that a young lady of forty-eight summers was occupying the lower floor of his section, and had appropriated his seat for her baggage-room, while at the same time she had transformed the entire premises into a cold storage apartment. The man said that he had sat amidst her luggage until the cold chills began to run up and down his back, and he had no doubt he was even now on the direct road to an attack of pneumonia. He then went on to inform me, in that easy, confidential, autobiographical turn, that he lived in Kolusa, Tipton county, when he was home; he had been married twice, and had five children—all born to him by his first wife. "Three boys," he said, and remained for a moment or two in silence, when he suddenly looked up and added, "and two girls." You cannot imagine what a load was lifted off my mind when I learned what those remaining children were. You see he hadn't told me, and I felt a little delicate about asking. The man noted the look of interest on my face and went on with his narrative. His first wife was a woman of very despondent temperament; as good a woman, he said, as ever lived, but was always afraid something was going to happen; always worried about



"What is meant by free 'alkali,' Doctor? I see it mentioned in the advertisements of Ivory Soap."

"Free Alkali," Madam, is the Alkali which is not combined with the fats or oils of which the soap is made, due to the ignorance or carelessness of the soap maker. Soaps in which 'free alkali' is present are decidedly injurious to both the clothing and the skin when habitually used. I have seen reports of analysis made of the Ivory Soap by men eminent in our profession, and all pronounce it to contain no 'free alkali,' to be made with great care and of materials of the best quality, carefully selected, so I unhesitatingly recommend it for every purpose about the house for which good soap is required.

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the children or something. She was a good mother to the children, too; but then she was never well—always sick with some kind of complaint. This, the man said, made it almighty hard for him.

He sighed so deeply at the remembrance of the hard lines through which he had passed that I sympathized with him, and asked him if this continuous illness seemed to affect his wife any?

Oh, no, he said; not so much as it did him; she appeared to get sort of used to it.

### Found in the Ground.

I. S. Bunker, of Nevada, Mo., exhibits a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a human skull, which he says he procured at Fair Haven Springs. The thing, whatever it is, measures ten inches across the temples and eleven and a half inches from the crown of the head to the edge of the front teeth. There are four or five front teeth in the upper maxillary, the lower maxillary being entirely missing. The sockets for the eyes, the cheek bones, and portions of the forehead are well defined, and, altogether, it is as ghastly and hideous an object as anything one cares to see, the eye sockets being large enough to hold goose eggs.

The corner-stone of Old South college, the antiquated dormitory building at Yale college, which was thought to have been carried off by students, was found the other afternoon under a heap of rubbish piled upon it by the workmen demolishing the

ancient structure. The rock weighs half a ton and bears a Latin inscription stating that "Ezra Stiles, President of Yale college, laid the first stone April 15, 1793, 98 years after the founding of the college."

A vault in the vicinity of Elm Fork, Mo., a station between St. Peters and St. Charles, was opened last Wednesday. It contained an iron casket in which was the body of a man who was killed in the war of 1812. The glass of the lid disclosed that the soldier was buried in his uniform, and the brass buttons and colors of the cloth were plainly discernible.

A petrified canoe and the remains of a human being were recently unearthed while workmen were digging for a well at Connellsburg, Pa. Geologists say that the valley at Connellsburg was at one time covered by a lake and that the action of the water gradually wore a sufficient outlet to drain it.

Though years bring with them wisdom, yet there is one lesson the aged seldom learn, namely, the management of youthful feelings. Age is all head, youth all heart; age reasons, youth is under the dominion of hope.

Do not be too critical; remember that every blow given another woman is a boomerang which will return and hit you with double force. Take this into consideration—it is never worth while making a malicious remark, no matter how clever it may be.

## Experience and Science Concur.

Almost Everybody knows that

**Dr. Price's**

**Cream Baking Powder**

**Is the Purest and Best  
of all the Baking Powders**

And Everybody should know that 99 per cent. of the Baking Powders contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

What a revelation to the good housewife when she uses her first can of Dr. Price's, and remarks the beautiful work it does, so immeasurably superior to that of any other.

## The Young Folks.

### Contentment.

Happy the face 'neath the tattered bonnet,  
Merry eyes matching the ribbons on it;  
What matter the old, torn shawl and gown!  
With her sunny hair, for a golden crown,  
She's the richest queen in all the land—  
With her happy face under the bonnet.

Her kingdom the billowy meadows fair;  
Her subjects, the birds and butterflies there;  
Her wine, the dew in the floweret's cup,  
Which she quaffs with glee, ere the sun is up;  
She's the proudest queen in all the land,  
With her winsome face under the bonnet.

She cares not for fashion, cares not for fame;  
She knows not sorrow—to her, but a name;  
She wears bright jewels, the wild flowers sweet,  
And they lift their heads, her smile to meet;  
She's the happiest queen in all the land,  
Neath her old and faded bonnet.

To those who are blest with wealth untold,  
Comes not such joy as her life doth hold;  
They think they are happy—how little they feel  
The sweet content her eyes reveal;  
We may find, if we search through all the land,  
A queen 'neath a tattered bonnet.

—Good Housekeeping.

### The Sad Story of Elder Jones.

There never was a better man  
Than Elder Simon Jones.  
He reeked with goodness, even to  
The marrow in his bones;  
And he'd have been beatified  
Long years ago, I know,  
But for his fatal tendency  
To say: "I told you so."

No matter what might come to pass,  
No shadow of surprise  
Was ever seen by any one  
In Elder Jones' eyes.  
He'd simply listen to the tale  
Of gladness or of woe,  
And when it all was finished he'd  
Remark: "I told you so."

A more exasperating man,  
The neighbors all agreed,  
They never knew, however good  
He was in word and deed;  
For when the most unlooked-for things  
Had set them in a glow,  
The stolid Jones would only nod  
And say: "I told you so."

Well, finally the elder died,  
As even good men must.  
His mortal frame was laid away  
To mingle with the dust.  
But when his soul to judgment came  
Its course was turned below,  
And all the angels shook their heads  
And sighed: "I told you so."  
—Somerville Journal.

### TRAINING WILD BEASTS.

Carl Hagenbeck, the great animal trainer, now exhibiting in Chicago, says:

"Patience is the one requisite in the make-up of a successful animal trainer. In an active life in this field since 1852 I have found that there is no animal, no matter how savage, that is not amenable to kindness."

"The really difficult task in training animals is to get those of savage and those of domestic birth to associate without fighting. This can only be done by taking them when they are very young."

"It, perhaps, looks easy to see a lion riding on a horse's back, but it requires long and patient work. In the first place the horse and the young lion are put in cages where they can see each other. After a few weeks they are both put in the same cage, but tied so they cannot reach each other. After a few weeks of this the young lion, which in the meantime has been trained to admit handling by the trainers, is taken to a larger cage with the horse. The lion has three ropes to its collar and is held. The reason for this is that, no matter how young, the lion will attack any domestic animal. And so on the process is kept up, and it nearly always requires a year to properly train a lion."

"Accidents are very rare. I never had one in my life. That which occurred to Miss Berg the other day was largely her own fault. It would never have happened had she not made the mistake of appearing in a new costume, in which the tiger did not know her. The extremely hot weather may have also had its share in the matter, as animals do not stand the heat very well and then feel uncomfortable and nervous."

"The most accidents with trained animals occur because people do not know how to handle them. Animal training must be studied, otherwise it is not possible to do it. You have to study the character of the animals before you handle them. A good many trainers of wild beasts have been hurt and killed because they did not know their business. It is the same thing all over. If you get a man to handle an engine and he does not know anything about it, you may be sure it will lead to an accident in some way or other."

"To give a performance of the so-called wild-animal training you only need a lot of nervous animals, and if you do understand a bit of it you can make them jump and growl to make the strongest man nervous; but you must understand how to treat nervous animals—you must know how far you can go—otherwise they will kill you, and that is where the accidents occur."

"I have been in the animal business since I was 8 years old, when my father began it. I have handled more wild animals than any-

body in the world and I have never been hurt. I got once a wild-caught Penang tiger. It was the most ferocious beast I ever had. Yet I tried to tame him, and five weeks after he arrived I got him to come to the front of the cage and I could touch him, but still I had to be careful."

"The wild-caught animals can never be trained so that one can go into their cages. The high perfection of training can only be done by getting the animals very young and handling them from morning to night."

"To make up the group of animals which Miss Berg introduced I had an expense of \$30,000 only for a building to train them in. No one has an idea of the trouble and work to get wild animals to that perfection of training that they can be taken in the cage together with tame animals, such as goats, sheep and ponies."

"Any animal can be trained if you get it young enough. Some you can only handle a certain time, for, when through some mistake they get nervous, they can never be used again. Others keep always quiet and get tamer the longer they are handled."

"The capturing of animals while young is attended by great risk to human life. Trapping has not been as a rule successful. In the majority of cases the parent animals have to be killed to secure the young. I have agents all over the world who are in constant communication with me, and I have a large force of men traveling all the time. I am almost alone in the business. It is very risky, for it is impossible to tell how animals will turn out, and the change of climate often kills them. Once having exercised patience and trained the animals the trainer must never lose his nerve. Never for one instant must he let the animal see that he is afraid. That would be fatal. No matter what circumstances arise he must always be brave, firm, and, at the same time, have patience."

### Gum.

On the habit of chewing gum, which is bad enough in the home and disgusting on the street, *Youth's Companion* says: "The origin of chewing gum may be traced indirectly back to the time when contenders in manly sports in the amphitheaters kept their mouths from parching by chewing the leaves of plants, which were capable of producing an increased flow of saliva; but the modern chewing gum, with all its alleged benefits and its various flavors, is strictly a product of the present aggressive age. The medicinal value of chewing gum of any kind may well be expected to be slight. Aside from its employment in some cases as a sialogogue, or saliva-producer, it is likely to become positively harmful if persistently used. We may perhaps excuse its use by public speakers and singers, and by all whose throats are exposed to the irritation of constant use, as by means of it the throat may be kept moist and free from irritation; but even then it is doubtful whether other methods would not prove quite as efficacious without being so harmful to the digestive system. It is easy to explain why the digestive system is liable to suffer from the persistent use of chewing gum. One of the chief functions of the saliva is to stimulate by its presence in the stomach an increased flow of the gastric juices. But the increased flow of saliva induced by constant chewing is generally thrown into an empty stomach. This explains the gnawing that persons unaccustomed to the use of gum experience after chewing it for a while. There is no food for the gastric juices to work upon, and an artificial appetite is set up. This fact might be turned to account in some cases of indigestion, if it were not for the supplementary fact that the saliva which comes from prolonged stimulation is always inferior in quality in direct proportion to its increased amount. And not only is this superficial saliva weakened in its power of stimulating the gastric juices, but another important function, that of changing starches to sugar, is correspondingly interfered with. Then again, we must not forget the frothy condition of saliva produced by the chewing of gum, nor fail to appreciate the uncomfortable and even harmful results of forcing such quantities of air into the stomach."

### A Selfish World.

George—"No matter how things go—the poor always suffer."

Jack—"Yes, the nabobs who own railroads don't think anything of running over a poor man's horse."

"Yes, and the man who can afford to own a horse runs down the poor fellow on a bicycle."

"Just so. And the fellow on the bicycle runs down the poor chap who has to walk."

"That's it. And the man who walks stumbles against the poor cripple who goes on crutches."

"That's the way. And the cripple on crutches spends most of his time jamming his sticks down on other people's corns. It's a sadly selfish world.—*New York Weekly*.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

### Georgia Justice.

The monthly session of Squire Collins' court always brought to the Perkins school house a large number of citizens of Pine Log Mountain district. But when it became known that Sam White, who used to teach school at the Perkins school house, had sued Hince Williams, the blacksmith, for \$8.25, the whole community went to court to hear the trial.

"Air you're ready for trial?" asked Squire Collins, as he leaned back and filled his long-stemmed cob pipe.

"I des wants my \$8.25 what dat scallawag o' a Williams owes me, Judge," said White.

"Hit's my money, earnt honest."

"What d'ye say, Hince?" asked the Court.

The blacksmith was fumbling in his pocket for a written document. He took it out and opened it carefully.

"Judge," he said, "I've jest got a leetle set-off agin his account."

"All right. I'll hear the statement o' the defendant."

Williams walked to the middle of the room and, taking his stand in front of the Court, proceeded to read his plea of set-off as follows:

"Know all sorts of men by these here presents. I don't owe Sam White nothin', but he owes me a good deal. Here's adzactly what all he owes me fur: Makin' of him pipe stems, \$2; for settin' round my shop an' takin' up my time, \$1.50; fur talkin' too much to me whin I was at work, \$2; pure bother, \$5.50; for cussin' of one of my good customers an' runnin' of him off, \$4.25; fur wearin' out two good cheers a-settin' in them, \$2; fur borrryin' my store-bought backer an' payin' me back with home-made, 25 cents; fur hollerin' at my young nag what I had hitched to the fence an' makin' of her brake a loose an' breakin' of the bridle bits, 50 cents; fur actin' of a born fool, \$7; fur ginurul damages, \$4."

Williams placed the paper on the Squire's docket and said:

"Now, Judge, hain't he a-owin' of me enough? I should say that he air. An' Judge, I wants my money. I need hit awful, kase I owes Preacher Borders 20 cents an' want to pay hit ur my karacter will be damaged. Judge, I needs all the money I honestly earnt like this here what White is a-owin' of me, but if he'll pay all costs I'll dismiss the case."

"I hain't a-payin' of no cost, nuther," shouted the ex-school teacher.

"We'll see if you don't, you unhung scamp," returned Williams.

Here Squire Collins brought down his fist with a thump on the open docket and said:

"Gents, jest stop right thar. This court's got to be suspected. I hain't a-goin' to hev no row, an' men, the cost is got to pe paid by somebody to keep the law a-goin', and now I'll just put both o' you'n under bond till the cost air all paid, an' you'n can jest fix up this here set-off case to suit yourselves."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

### The High Speed Family Knitter.

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 \$3.50. HAND WASHING MACHINE. LADIES SIZE. FREE. 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 finished watches, by express, for examination, and if you like it as much in appearance as our \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you one free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address, THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:  
No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

~~An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.~~Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Every Kansas Congressman voted for Bland's amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one.

The aggregate wheat crop of the United States for 1892 was, according to the best estimates, 515,949,000 bushels, which was nearly 86,000,000 less than that for 1891. The estimates of the Vienna congress place this year's crop at 397,250,000 bushels.

The adoption of the gold standard in this country is likely to make English loan money abundant. It was stated several years ago by a careful writer that the interest income of England at that time was sufficient to provide an average income of \$250 per year per family. This income is very inequitably distributed, but those who receive it are in most cases anxious to invest more money in safe securities and thereby add to that which they receive regardless of their personal exertion.

All persons having corn or other products which they would like to have exhibited at the World's Fair have only to put the products into shape to ship and label them and direct to Major T. J. Anderson, Topeka. A big pile of Kansas corn, such as is often seen during the winter throughout many portions of the State, would be an attractive sight at the fair. There ought to be a car load of it in the Kansas building and another in the Kansas exhibit in the Agricultural building.

The Wichita fair and Kansas week at the World's Fair are two great events of the same dates. But while Wichita and surrounding country will contribute a liberal part to make Kansas seen and heard at the national exhibition, there is always left in Sedgwick and adjoining counties enough people and products, enough pride and energy to make a magnificent home display; to hold a fair which to miss attending is a positive loss. The Wichita management has secured a rate of one fare for the round trip on the many roads centering in that city.

It has for some time been apparent, from the information which has been gathered and published in the KANSAS FARMER, that the 1893 wheat crop of the world must be considerably less in amount than was that of 1892. The congress now in session at Vienna, Austria, has summarized the best information obtainable on this point and the result as telegraphed last Monday is that the figures show a shortage amounting to nearly one-tenth or about 200,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's crop. The effect was to give the "bull" side the best of the situation, and an advance of 1 cent per bushel in Chicago resulted.

## GOLD'S DAY.

In the House of Representatives last Monday the vote was taken on the Wilson bill, which provides for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. To this bill six amendments were proposed in succession by the free coinage people. The votes on the amendments and on the bill were as follows:

For free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1—For 124; against 226.

For free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1—For 100; against 240.

For free coinage at the ratio of 18 to 1—For 102; against 239.

For free coinage at the ratio of 19 to 1—For 105; against 237.

For free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1—For 119; against 223.

To re-enact the Bland-Allison act—For 136; against 213.

For the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law—For 240; against 109.

It thus appears that gold carried the day by majorities in every case greater than 100 and that the majority for unconditional repeal was 131.

The bill as passed has been sent to the Senate, where it goes to the committee of which Voorhees, of Indiana, is chairman. Senator Voorhees is the author of a bill now pending in the Senate which contains the provisions of the Wilson bill for repeal and has tacked on a hollow declaration that the country is in favor of bimetallism. This is much as if a court should condemn the prisoner to the gallows while finding him not guilty.

The friends of silver have given it up that the vote in the Senate when reached will show a decided majority in favor of repeal. It matters little whether the Senate or the House yields as to the bill to be finally adopted. The people of the United States should as rapidly as possible adapt their business to a gold basis system and prepare to use gold standards.

The FARMER has vigorously opposed the schemes of the creditor classes to enhance the value of their claims against the debtors, the plans of the money lords to so reduce the money of redemption that a rational demand can be made for the contraction of currency on the ground that the basis is too small to support safely so large a volume of currency and that a resort to bonds as a basis for paper money may be imperatively demanded. But, we repeat, it is wise in every man to speedily prepare his affairs for the inevitable condition. Every citizen should study carefully and thoroughly the entire question of finance, for the safety of the country and prosperity of her people depend even more than before on the wise use of the rights and powers of citizenship by the great mass of the people.

It is not improbable that the immediate effect of present financial legislation will be to make money borrowing easier than it has been for several months. It will be wise, however, to exercise great caution as to going into debt, for the dollars of payment will surely be no smaller than the dollar borrowed, and the chances are that it will, as compared with products of labor, be larger. Gold has won the day and will hold the field—how long none can tell, but probably as long as the people of the United States shall use money.

## THE REPEAL BILL.

Following is the text of the Wilson bill, which passed the House last Monday:

"Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not impair, or in any manner affect, the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the

United States at the present legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be established by law."

## KANSAS EXHIBITS FOR KANSAS WEEK.

There is growing in Kansas to-day the material for finer exhibits in many lines than have yet been made by any other State at the World's Fair. This is not saying anything disparaging of the displays at the fair, but is a way of saying that this State has, from the fine growths of 1893, the means of startling the world with the realization of her excellence and her possibilities. This opportunity should not be neglected, and Kansas week should be signalized by the gathering and presentation of the first fruits of 1893. The Executive committee of the Kansas Editorial Association has taken the matter up, and recommends that each member of the association secure the finest specimens of any Kansas products which his county affords, and some time during the first week in September, ship them to Topeka, securely packed and addressed as follows: 'World's Fair Board, care of T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas.' It is stated that any of the railroads will carry consignments thus marked free of charge. And by getting them to Topeka the first week in September, they can all be forwarded to Chicago and be put in place by the time the Kansas people arrive there. If possible all the products thus contributed will be grouped together in the Kansas building and the entire display properly marked. But there should be more than can be properly displayed in the Kansas building, in which case the magnificent display now made by our State in the Agricultural building can be reinforced and renewed so as to make it even more than now the admiration of every beholder.

## ARE YOU GOING TO THE FAIR?

The editor of the FARMER has returned from a week's visit to the World's Fair. He will not here attempt to give a description of the exposition, for it is not possible in the space of a newspaper article to convey any adequate idea of what is now to be seen at Chicago. The writer had read many accounts of the fair and was prepared to see something great and excellent. This, however, is one case in which realization surpasses expectation. The nations of the earth have vied with each other in the magnitude and excellence of their exhibits. The best from all the world is here presented in magnificent profusion. Such a display has scarcely been dreamed of before and is not likely to be made again by the present generation.

In view of the desirability of seeing the fair, and in order to enable those who must carefully count the cost to estimate the probable expense of a trip, the following facts and figures derived from the personal experience and observation of the writer are here presented.

The city of Chicago never does things by halves, and when it was intimated that she could not shelter and feed the crowds of people who would attend she began preparations on an enormous scale. The impression spread throughout the country that a sure way to make money would be to go to Chicago and open a rooming or an eating house, or both. Residents of Chicago took the fever and built houses, furnished spare rooms and opened restaurants almost without number. The result is that the preparation exceeds the demand. People are being bankrupted by rents and expenses, for there are not enough guests to go around. This was the situation as the writer found it on arriving at Chicago two weeks ago and was the situation still when he left one week ago. He obtained in a nice private residence two good and well furnished rooms for his party of four at a cost of \$10 for the week. Regular meals are almost everywhere throughout the southern portion of the city to be had for 25 cents. It is fashionable to carry a mid-day lunch into the grounds, and this costs from 10 to 25 cents per person. The best way is to get a 10-cent

basket, go to a bakery and a grocery and get such bread, cold meats, fruit, cakes, etc., as are desired. In this way a nice lunch costs 10 to 15 cents per person. Some young men of our acquaintance provided all of their meals in this way and reduced the cost of living to about 30 cents per person. Good coffee can be obtained anywhere outside of the grounds at cents a cup or inside the grounds at 10 cents a cup. There is probably no city in the United States in which it is possible for transient persons to live cheaply as well as in Chicago. Admission to the grounds is 50 cents. There are some private exhibitions within the gates to which extra admissions are charged, but there is more of the great exposition proper to be seen for the 50 cents admission than an active, strong and intelligent person can see with the care he would like to observe were he to attend every day from this date to the close of the fair, October 30.

To summarize probable expenses of persons who, like the great majority attending the fair, are in moderately comfortable circumstances, let us assume that two persons are going together during Kansas week, when the railroad rates are to be reduced to exactly half fare. To have a basing point, we will suppose the persons to go from Topeka. The account will then be something like this for each person:

Railroad fare, round trip.....	\$14.00
Room for six days.....	3.00
Admission to fair.....	3.00
Twelve meals at Chicago.....	3.00
Eight lunches—two on the way home.....	1.20
Car fares.....	0.00
Total.....	\$24.80

This is about the minimum cost, but may be reduced by taking cold lunches instead of the twelve meals and by walking to and from the grounds. In this way \$1.50 to \$2 may be taken off. On the other hand, if rooms are not readily found it may be necessary to go to a hotel while the search is being made, especially if, as is usually the case in going to the World's Fair, there are ladies in the company. Where economy is a prime necessity, the best course to pursue is to so time the trip as to arrive on a morning train. Then take the State street cable cars for the south and ride on these at least as far as Thirtieth street. The streets running east and west are numbered. Anywhere south of Thirtieth street begin looking for furnished rooms, not confining yourself to State street. You will be nearest the entrance to the grounds at about Fifty-fifth to Sixtieth street. The most reasonable rates and the most satisfactory accommodations are found with private families. Having secured rooms, the rest is easy. Something to eat is to be had in every quarter, as will be made apparent from the signs.

Make the most of your time. See the fair whether you see anything else or not. Other things worth seeing will remain or may be seen elsewhere. Not so the fair.

Take your changes of clothing and your shoe-brush and blacking in a satchel. A trunk will be an annoyance and an expense. Dress plainly but neatly. Be sure to honor Kansas wherever you are.

## KANSAS WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our State will not only be represented at the World's Fair Kansas week, commencing September 11, but bids fair to be more thoroughly advertised and brought into public notice than any of her sister States, excepting, of course, the more favorably located State of Illinois.

In the first place, Kansas people have been waiting for the one-fare rate, which they expected would come sooner or later. It has finally been obtained for Kansas week, and tickets will be good from all points in Kansas within a seven days' limit. An effort will be made to extend this limit to ten days. Then the Kansas Columbian choruses which have expressed an intention of going will number nearly 1,000 people. The Kansas Editorial Association will take their yearly outing by visiting the World's Fair Kansas week. As a round trip rate of \$5 has been agreed upon for the editors and their wives, it

is safe to calculate that most of them will take advantage of it. Add to these the State officers, the three regimental bands of the State, the Modoc club, of Topeka, and the numerous musical organizations of the State which will be there, and the natural following of these organizations, and there will be a young army of Kansans in Chicago during Kansas week. The Kansas World's Fair Commissioners estimate that there will be from 5,000 to 10,000 people from Kansas in attendance on that occasion.

Hon. J. R. Burton and Hon. C. K. Holliday, the National World's Fair Commissioners for Kansas, are actively and harmoniously working with the State Board of Managers to make a success of Kansas week. They are daily adding new collections to the already creditable Kansas exhibit and are providing for a mammoth display of the products of the season during the week set apart for Kansas.

Hon. A. P. Collins, of the State Board of Managers, is industriously engaged in gathering samples of vegetables and corn from Riley, Geary, Salina and other counties of the State. He will procure one hundred different varieties of potatoes and sixty-five varieties of onions from the Agricultural college alone. In addition he will obtain one hundred different kinds of grapes, apples, pears and peaches without number.

The Kansas editors are also waking up to the situation, and are preparing products of their respective localities to swell the Kansas exhibit in advance of their coming. Major T. J. Anderson, of the State Board, is in daily receipt of letters of inquiry concerning the transportation of Kansas products to the fair.

It is therefore safe to predict that Kansas will come to the front in great shape during Kansas week, and make a showing in numbers in attendance and in agricultural and horticultural exhibits that will do credit to the State and maintain her reputation for thrift and enterprise.

#### CROPS AND MARKETS.

There is, perhaps, no more important service which a farm paper can at this time render to its patrons than to furnish the most reliable obtainable data on which to determine what is the best policy to pursue, both in reference to the time of disposing of crops on hands and to apportioning the acreage to be devoted to each for the coming year. The editor believes that the intelligent readers of the KANSAS FARMER are as capable of determining these matters as are those whose interests are to speculate in farm products; but to form trustworthy opinions as to the course of the markets it is necessary that the farmer be provided with reliable information from all over as to the elements which make and unmake prices. The speculators spend many thousands of dollars yearly in obtaining exact information on all points likely to influence the markets. The agricultural press is every year devoting more attention to these same inquiries for the benefit of those who produce the materials to be marketed. Below we reproduce portions of reviews by two able English agricultural journals, showing the results of their investigations:

The Agricultural Gazette publishes its harvest estimates, which it describes as "among the most unfavorable it has ever published." It also says that "it is to be borne in mind that the averages are kept from being as low as they might have been by the exceptionally favorable returns from Scotland and Ireland; but this only shows that if these two countries were proportionately represented in our estimates the general results would have a better appearance. For England alone, the reports are much worse than any received since 1879, and for the southern and southeastern districts of England they would come out, we believe, even worse than in that year of unhappy memory. As it is, with considerable portions of Scotland and Ireland included, the over-average returns exceed the under-average figures for the potato crop alone, and are very much fewer for all the other crops. The hay crop shows

up distinctly as the worst on record. Many of our correspondents, referring to the first cut, state that there was none, and more represent it as the worst they have ever known. A few refer in similar terms to feed, and there is no doubt that if we had had a separate return under that head, it would be the worst ever made. Wheat comes out a little better than in the returns for 1888, and barley than in those for 1887, both being worse than in any other year since 1879. Oats are better than they were in 1887, but worse than our reports showed the crop to be in 1879. The bean crop only once before for as many years as we have referred to has been as bad as it is this year, and the pea crop has seldom been lighter. On the other hand, the potato crop is one of the best ever grown, except in the south and southeast of England and some parts of the home counties. Except for the complaints of second growth, it is generally as sound as it is heavy, very few complaints of disease being made. This crop, too, may be regarded as even better than our figures indicate, because it is generally very much over average in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, while it is commonly only a little below the mark where it is deficient."

The National Agricultural Union Cable says:

"The spring drought was very bad for wheat, barley and oats, and it is now perfectly evident that nothing can make up for our getting in May July weather, and in July the cooler, showery, and unsettled, yet with bright and pleasant, weather, which would have made an ideal May. Above all, the evenly-distributed rainfall has wrecked the cereal prospects. Had July's 2.40 inches fallen in May, and May's 0.25 been a July record, wheat and barley might have been good crops, and the deficiency of oats and pulse 10, not 20 per cent., as it now is.

"Breadstuffs have fallen 6d. per quarter [about 1½ cents per bushel] since August 8, the trade resuming after its brief holiday with no change for the better, either in tone or demand, and want of strength, soon translating itself into a certain degree of absolute weakness, affecting value. The London arrivals of 65,141 quarters [521,128 bushels] wheat and 74,267 sacks of flour were a good deal heavier than the situation warranted, the 45,000 sacks from the Atlantic ports being especially *de trop*, while the 15,400 sacks of fine flour received from California made the market difficult for good London household flour and for the other sorts of flour which stand between "ordinary good" and "specially fine" value. The total supply into London equaled 124,141 quarters [993,128 bushels] of breadstuffs against estimated requirements of 93,000 quarters [744,000 bushels], and a surplus of 31,141 quarters [249,128 bushels] has therefore been added to the granary reserves. For the entire kingdom the supplies were 419,237 quarters [3,353,896 bushels] of foreign wheat, 195,095 quarters [1,560,760 bushels] of foreign flour, and English wheat estimated at 76,165 quarters [609,320 bushels], in all 690,497 quarters [5,523,976 bushels], or about 200,000 quarters [1,600,000 bushels] more than in August we can consume. The granary stocks, therefore, which stood at 3,900,000 quarters [31,200,000 bushels] may now be reckoned at not less than 4,100,000 quarters [32,800,000 bushels]. The total of wheat afloat (without flour) is 2,346,000 quarters [18,768,000 bushels], and 5,000 quarters [40,000 bushels] of which are coming from Russia, 385,000 quarters [3,080,000 bushels] from North America, 650,000 quarters [5,040,000 bushels] from California, 655,000 quarters [5,240,000 bushels] from South America, 306,000 quarters [2,448,000 bushels] from India, and 285,000 quarters [2,280,000 bushels] from all the other countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Persia, Egypt and Turkey. There is at present no wheat on passage from Roumania, Morocco, Germany or Austria-Hungary, but of these Roumania is the only important shipper. Our wheat imports for July were very large of American, Californian, Argentine, Australian and Canadian grain, but small of Roumanian, Indian

and Persian. Receipts from Russia, Chili, and central Europe were about an average. America last week shipped largely of wheat and flour, and Russia of wheat. From India shipments were small.

"The Baltic has been against sellers on spot and for August arrival, but fairly firm for all sales within the new cereal year."

To these may be added the following of the position in this country, from the Cincinnati Price Current of August 24:

"Beneficial rains have fallen west of the Mississippi, excepting in the Dakotas, the past week, relieving in those sections some fears of the corn crop, though they did not come in time to prevent much damage. In portions of the Ohio valley light rains occurred, but the benefits were slight, and it is now feared that future precipitation will cause no improvement. The most encouraging reports on the corn crop come from central Iowa and western Illinois.

"Wheat and oats threshing operations have progressed under favorable conditions, and there is no essential change in the position of either, only from some sections in Kansas, Missouri, southern Illinois and Indiana come complaint of rust in oats, and greater complaint of the light weight of the grain, which, however, are not universal enough to have much effect.

"Farmers continue to hold back their wheat, owing to the low prices, and many are encouraged in doing so by the short corn crop, they still feeding some to their stock. Of course that fed is of a very poor quality. The desire of the farmer to hold back his wheat has a telling effect upon receipts at primary markets, which have fallen off very materially the past week.

The movement from the primary markets to the seaboard and the export movement is very large, decreasing the available supply considerably. The exports are abnormal. For a while, earlier, prices had an upward tendency, but closes a little lower than last week. The spread between September and December wheat is narrowing by a decline in the latter. What gave the strength to wheat was the fact that money to carry grains was more easily obtained, some foreign capital flowing into Chicago to assist carriers there.

"There was an increase in the receipts of corn at primary markets, while a falling off in the shipments was noted, causing prices to turn downward and the close to be weak. The short crop has not yet seemed to affect prices.

"September wheat at Chicago closes 2½ cents above the lowest point of the week, 2½ cents below the highest point, and 1½ cents lower than a week ago.

"Corn at Chicago for September closes at the lowest point of the week, 2½ cents below the highest point, and 1½ cents lower than a week ago.

"Wheat receipts at primary markets were 2,988,000 bushels for the week, against 3,317,000 the preceding week, and 8,966,000 last year.

Corn receipts were 2,220,000 bushels, against 2,162,000 the preceding week, and 1,830,000 last year."

An awful cyclone ravaged the Atlantic coast of the United States last Sunday night and Monday. It is not yet definitely known how many lives were lost, but the number will probably reach the hundreds, while millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The well-known Kansas City Carriage & Harness Co., of 1209 Walnut street, has been succeeded by the Inter-State Carriage Co., at the same number. This company sells direct to the user at prices less than dealers pay in many instances. The vehicles are as good as any made, are not misrepresented, and are sold at surprisingly low prices. A card for a catalogue, or a personal call will save purchasers money.

#### What \$16 00 Will Do.

It will pay your passage from Chicago to New York over the Erie lines, in as comfortable a car as any one could ask for, and on a train that runs through solid without change. If you are thinking of going east, or bringing friends from there, or from the old country west, it will pay you to write to or call on F. W. Buskirk, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie, whose office is 802 Phoenix building, Chicago. It is a sure thing that he can save you money.

#### Agricultural Machinery at the World's Fair.

To those engaged in agriculture the building of all buildings at the World's Fair is the Agricultural building. There is not a man who reads this article but will not be amazed and delighted at what he sees in that building. Every farmer and every farmer's son will view the exhibits in that building with a thrill of pride and satisfaction. The exhibits in quality, in artistic presentation and in infinite variety, are as much superior to the best county or State fair ever before seen as Maud S. is better than any Indian pony.

To see the Agricultural building thoroughly would occupy a full week of any farmer's time, and if he wanted to examine it all thoroughly, he might put in ten hours every day from now until the end of the fair and then not get done.

Since, therefore, one cannot see it all, it only remains to pick out the best things and see those without fail. At the risk of giving some gratuitous advertising to the establishment mentioned, we want to express the hope that every one of our readers who goes to the fair will manage to see the splendid exhibit of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Sterling, Ill. It is in the Implement annex, where all the farm machinery is to be found. The description of this location in the building is at Post No. E. N. 6.

We could use a half column in describing the beauty of the framing in which the exhibit is set. It includes brass posts, copper finished arches, handsome railings, Brussels carpets, on one of which the machines are placed.

To take space in describing this, however, would be a good deal like chewing at the outside of a nut, when by cracking it one might eat the kernel. What every farmer will want to see is the machinery itself. The machine that attracts the attention of crowds of farmers, every day and every hour of every day, is the famous Keystone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter or Shredder. This machine is the pioneer in this line and has been introduced all over this country wherever corn is grown, and yet there are thousands of farmers who have never had an opportunity to examine it.

Scarcely less interesting is the Keystone Self-Feed Six-Hole Picker Sheller, with ear elevator attached. It is claimed for this sheller, that it is not only as fast a sheller as can be made, but that it does cleaner work than any machine in existence.

The Keystone X. L. Hand and Power Sheller, with sacking elevator and cob-carrier, is also shown.

A new planter and check-rower combined is exhibited, called Tip Top. It is a metal machine, having steel frame and polished copper finish. There is no wood in this machine at all except in the tongue, and it has an adjustable dropper, so that it can be used for either check-rowing or drilling.

There is also a handsome and useful little machine called the Keystone One-Horse Dropper.

This concern comes right to the front in the line of the disc harrow, with seeder attachment. This, too, is a steel frame machine. One of its points is that it is provided with a double lever device whereby either section can be thrown forward or backward independently of the other section. The seeder attachment has four speeds.

In hay machinery the leading feature is the Keystone Hay-Loader, which, like the Keystone Corn-Husker, is the pioneer in its class.

The Keystone Manufacturing Co. has a history that is one of continued growth and rapid development. It goes back into the fifties when the firm of Galt & Tracy began business. In 1870 this firm was succeeded by the Keystone Manufacturing Co. From time to time the works were enlarged until two years ago the works were remodeled and largely rebuilt. They stand on the banks of the Rock river at Sterling, Ill., and are operated by both water and steam power. All the parts of the machines are made right in the works. An underground system of tunnels, containing cable roads, are at once a convenience and necessity in this immense establishment. The works are lighted by electricity throughout and every modern improvement for the construction of the best machinery at the lowest possible cost is in use.

The present officers of the company are: Thos. A. Galt, President. F. M. Tracy, Vice President and Secretary.

E. LeRoy Galt, Treasurer.

Geo. W. Packer, Superintendent.

The illustration which we present in this issue, although it is the best that artistic skill and printer's ink can produce, gives but a very faint idea of the magnificent beauty and interesting character of this exhibit, which every farmer who visits the World's Fair will enjoy.

#### Success.

The young man who expects success without preparation, has not calculated the forces against him. He needs a practical business education such as is secured at the Topeka Business college.

## Horticulture.

### A Plea for Farm Parks.

The FARMER heartily coincides with *Smith's Fruit Farmer* in what the editor has to say on the subject of farm parks, and hopes that every reader of this article will seriously consider the matter in a business way, and then act. Mr. Smith says:

"Ten millions of dollars might be added to the value of Kansas farms inside of the next ten or fifteen years by planting on every farm a park of trees corresponding to the size of the farm. If the farm be only twenty acres let there be from one to two acres in forest trees, with a few cedars interspersed among them. The park on the eighty acre farm might be double that of the forty acre lot, and so on. Let the size of the park correspond to that of the farm. These parks should be cultivated the first four or five years, when the trees would be large enough to seed the land in blue grass. These groves should not be pastured for at least seven years, and not then if it could be avoided.

"With a park on every farm, farmers would not have to go from home to have a picnic festival, as every farmer would have a grove of his own where he could invite his friends.

"Farmers and fruit-growers, we have been pondering over a park on every farm for several years, and we have to some extent estimated the cost and considered the enhanced value to the farm and this is not all; the delight and pleasure that our country would be to travelers and the lasting monuments you would leave your children would more than compensate for all the labor and expense. You may wear out your lives in growing low-priced products, and then leave a worn-out farm that will have no attraction to show whether you loved your home or not. Should the farm have to be sold, a nice park will attract a class of purchasers who will pay you ten-fold for the money you put in your trees.

"This is no visionary sketch. There is more money in trees than you are aware of. We have a few trees scattered about our grounds that we would not part with for \$30 to \$40 each, that have not cost us \$1 apiece, cash outlay. For ten or twelve years, or since they were little shrubs, we have marked their growth with much delight."

### Teach Horticulture at School.

The following, by Jacob Faith, was read at the late State meeting of the Missouri horticulturists:

"I can't think of any subject or paper that is more needed for this meeting than that of urging that horticulture be taught in our country public schools. A law to set aside one or more days out of each month for horticultural teaching, to awaken the inherited love for fruit in the rising generations. In a State as well adapted to the growth of trees and vines as Missouri, it is the duty of our society to take steps for the advancement of this branch of education. Our educational system will not be complete until horticulture is taught in our schools. Why do we fall short of the old world in horticultural knowledge? Because that is a branch taught in their schools and sadly neglected in America. Why is it that we are so far in advance of the old country in machinery, to do our work with the most possible speed and ease, and fall so short in horticultural skill? I refer only to those who have no opportunity to study horticulture. Missouri has experienced horticulturists who are able to write a hand-book or a guide to fruit culture, how to propagate, plant, cultivate, etc., to be studied at school. For an award of \$50 for the best book, there would doubtless be several competitors. A committee could be appointed to make the selection of one or a part of all, and pay accordingly. This book could be enlarged each year as deemed necessary. Educated tree and vine planting adds more wealth and invites more visitors than any other enterprise of our land. Every lover of tree, vine and flower should agitate horticulture as a branch of study in our country schools. As the stars and

stripes teach love and loyalty to every true American, horticultural teaching at school would wield influence of great value; it would increase the interest in tree planting and be a source of untold profit and pleasure to thousands of our land. No better monuments to our memory than trees, vines and flowers can be erected."

### Evaporating Fruits and Vegetables.

Many good things may be truthfully said of evaporating fruits and vegetables; but probably the most influential thing that can be said of it is that it is highly profitable. There are very few things that will pay as high a percentage on the capital invested and that will as certainly pay a profit as this process of evaporating fruits and vegetables; and while it requires comparatively but little capital, it can also be said in its favor that it does not require any skill or special information that may not soon be acquired by the person of average intelligence. No one need hesitate to purchase an evaporator because he or she has not had previous experience with this process of disposing of fruits and vegetables.

By means of an evaporator, not only can the crop of fall apples or the wind-falls among the winter apples be utilized, but the surplus of other fruits above that needed for immediate consumption can be preserved at a cost much less than the price for which the product can be sold, or its real value for home consumption. Instead of the surplus



of peaches, etc., in a season of great plenty being wasted, they can easily and cheaply be put in such form that they can be kept until a season of scarcity and afford delightful feasts for home consumption, or can be sold at highly remunerative prices.

It is notorious that a majority of farmers and fruit-growers do not cull their products nearly so severely as it would be profitable for them to do. If three grades are mixed together, certainly the mixture will not bring the price of the highest grades, but it is very likely to command the price of only the lowest grade. Commission men and merchants know that of much of the fruit put upon the market two-thirds of it would bring more if the one-third of poorest quality were absent. The one-third of poorest quality brings down very materially the price of the whole. It is the old story—the best does not pull up the worst, but the worst pulls down the best.

Now, the man with an evaporator can cull his fruits and vegetables very severely, and by evaporating the poorer grades, can get two or three times as much for them as if he sold them with the better grade, while the better grades will bring a considerably better price because they are not contaminated by the inferior.

The William Stahl Evaporator Co., of Quincy, Ill., will mail free to our readers a full and complete treatise on evaporating all varieties of fruits and vegetables.

### Fruit Notes.

Clover will furnish a good orchard crop and leave the land richer.

Save up the wood ashes and put some of them around the fruit trees.

Dropping heavily loaded fruit trees is a mistaken policy. Thin out the fruit until the trees need no props.

Camphor gum is recommended as good to put away with seeds, in the fall, in houses where mice make themselves at home.

There are three principal factors in growing a good crop; these are fertility, tillage and seasonable weather. A failure to give either will affect the growth and yield of the crops.

Watch the plum and cherry trees that they do not grow too high. In these days no one can hope for a crop of these fruits unless he sprays his trees, and this is much

easier to do if the trees are kept headed back.

"Why apples are healthful," says the *Medical Age*, "is because the acids of apples are of signal benefit for men of sedentary habits whose lives are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes."

An old wagon box with a little earth thrown in the bottom, or any box made of old boards in the same way, will make a very efficient cold frame. For most of the practical purposes of the farm it will work quite as well as a hot-bed. Tomato and cabbage plants can be given an early start in it. The necessary attention is limited to careful watering and covering up on cold nights. This will give protection enough that plants may be grown several weeks earlier than in the open ground. Early radishes and lettuce can be grown here, too, as can sweet potato plants.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry in Summer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Poultry, like stock, thrives best when most comfortable, and in summer it is as important to keep comfortable as in winter. Poultry often suffer during summer for want of shade and from being confined at night in close, ill ventilated quarters, and from the lack of pure fresh water.

On the majority of farms, where they are given a free range, they will usually pick up sufficient grit, and also a reasonable variety of food, so that it is not necessary to feed as heavily as in winter.

It is very important to provide good ventilation. So far as possible this should be arranged in a way that will admit of plenty of fresh air, and at the same time avoid a direct draft. Top ventilation is the best when it can be given conveniently, but plenty of fresh air must be arranged for in some way if good health and thrift is maintained. Better let a portion of the fowls roost on trees out of doors rather than to compel them to stay all night in crowded, close, ill ventilated houses.

When trees are growing convenient to the poultry house, they will usually afford plenty of shade, but when this is not the case shelter should be provided. This can be done by putting up a cheap board shelter or making a scaffold of posts and poles and covering with brush or old straw. This will afford them protection against the hot sun and at the same time give them all of the benefits of being out of doors.

One advantage in giving the poultry the run of the orchards is that they have shade and at the same time a good opportunity for the fowls to forage. They can pick up bugs, insects and worms that injure the fruit and trees, secure grass and grit and utilize much that would otherwise be wasted.

Shallow vessels, either stone or iron, are the best for supplying water. They should be scalded out occasionally so as to keep clean. Set in a shady place, changing occasionally in order to keep the places from becoming foul. The water should be changed several times during the day in order to keep fresh. Hot, foul, dirty water is, to say the least, very unhealthy, and a little care in supplying plenty of water will aid materially in maintaining good health.

During the summer, ordinarily, poultry does not, on the farm, require a great amount of care, but what is necessary must be given if the best results are secured.

N. J. S.

### Oil of Sassafras.

John E. Robinson, in a Southern paper, says:

"My plan, which, I think, is used by no breeder, has never failed me in completely ridding my fowls of every insect, and has demonstrated to me its infallibility. It is simply the use of oil of sassafras mixed with sweet oil, and apply a small quantity to different parts of the body of the fowl, selecting those points where the vermin would be most apt to hide."

"In applying the preparation I fill

with it a small oil can, so that I can force out as much or as little of the oil as I wish. A very small bit can be made to go a great ways, for one drop can be rubbed over two or three inches of space, and is not more troublesome to apply than the various insect powders. I use sweet oil because of its curative powers, but any kind of grease, no matter what, will do to mix with the oil of sassafras. The oil of sassafras is the eradicator, the other oil merely the vehicle. I believe common sassafras tea would be wonderfully efficacious.

"Make it in a large pot, then, after allowing it to cool, dip the fowls in bodily. In one second the lice will be dead, and in ten seconds the fowl will be perfectly dry, if placed in the sunshine. It is hard to form an idea of the magical effect produced by the oil of sassafras. I have never tried the remedy in greater attenuation than that mentioned (one to five or six), but I believe that it would be equally good if composed of one ounce of oil of sassafras to ten or twelve of any other oil or grease."

Quoth Jimmy: "My father has a hen. Who's age is wonderful?"  
She turned her three score years and ten  
Some time last June."

Says Henry: "That hen is old and gray,  
But I can more than match it.  
Down at my boarding house, to-day,  
They cooked the hen that hatched it."

**Every Man** whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

**Every Man** whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

**Every Man** of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

## Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark —

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

**FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY**  
If your local dealer does not keep  
**Paddock's Angler's Outfits**  
send stamp for catalogue to PADDOCK & CO., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

**Strawberries -- Wanted:** To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. It is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list.

B. F. SMITH,  
Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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Prices of the following Articles:  
Buggies, Carts, Hay Cutters,  
Harness, Safes, Wire Fence,  
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Trucks, Axes, Hoes, Drills,  
Vines, Drills, Hoe Hills,  
Lathes, Binders, Cedar Hills,  
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Hay, Grain Elevators, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALERS.  
Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money.

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## EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—I know all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

**CLUB FOOT** Dr. Hartman's treatment for Club Foot. Book free to all afflicted. Address SURGICAL HOTEL, Columbus, O.

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**CANCER** Can be cured by Drok Method. No knife, no pain. Book free. Address PINGREE & TREAKLE, 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## In the Dairy.

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

### The Farmer's Cow.

(Prize Essay, by Henry S. Redfield.)

The recent wonderful performance of Signal's Lily Flagg 31035 has attracted marked attention, and such attention is deserved by any cow of any breed that under any conditions and under any system of care and feeding can produce over 1,000 pounds of butter in a year. The test is a tribute to the judgment of the owners of the cow, and the skill of her manager during the test, a tribute to the cow, and a tribute to the Jersey breed.

But if any farmer comes with the inquiries, "What is the best cow to put into my dairy? what cow will give the most butter at the least cost? what cow, in short, will prove the most profitable?" I cannot hope to convince him that the Jersey is the cow he is looking for by citing to him this test of Signal's Lily Flagg, wonderful as it is, nor to any other of the yearly tests which in recent years have been made upon the "high-pressure" system. The method of feeding, caring for and "handling" the cow is too different from his own to make these tests of value to him.

We are not, however, without facts which will prove to a careful and candid investigator that the Jersey is the cow for every farmer who looks to his dairy for any portion of his income. There have been published, by men whose word would not be doubted in any transaction, yearly averages of entire herds of Jerseys that so far surpass the average yield of dairies as to leave little doubt as to the superior merit of the breed. But the objection is sometimes urged that these reports also have come from breeders who have better accommodations for keeping stock than the farmer, who hire expensive labor, and a great deal of it; and that, under conditions such as prevail among intelligent, hard-working farmers who manage their own herds, the Jersey will not make such a showing. If based on facts, the objection is valid; but it is not so based, and knowing this, and knowing also some farmers who manage their dairies solely for profit, who work with their own hands, who are breeders only as every farmer who raises calves is a breeder, who have no fancy accommodations for their cows, and who have settled upon Jerseys and stick to them because of their incomparable dairy qualities, I wrote to three of them asking the number of cows in milk in 1891, and the average yield of butter per cow.

One writes: "The number of cows milked in 1891 was ten; the average yield of butter was 285 pounds per cow. For the year 1890, twelve cows were milked; average yield, 297 pounds."

The report from another is: "I milked seventy cows last year, and the average yield of butter per cow was 280 pounds." And the third, under date of August 20, says: "I am unable to give the number of cows milked last year, as we culled out some that were milked part of the year and sold. We have for four or five years previous to last year milked from twenty-five to thirty-two cows, and the average yield per cow has been about 300 pounds. That means the sales; no account is ever kept of the butter used at home. Our sales last year were 8,167 pounds, from what we thought would be equal to twenty-seven cows the whole year. The best average yield per cow per year we were ever able to get before we kept the Jerseys was 175 pounds, and that only once, often falling below 150 pounds per cow per year."

To show further the value of these reports as proof of the merit of the Jersey, it need only be added that the first herd is in Yates county, New York, in a fine farming district; the second in Chemung county, New York, on a farm which is chiefly a hill farm, though having some fine river flat; and the third on a distinctively hill farm, situated in Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

I venture the assertion that no man in any locality who once gives the Jerseys a fair trial can be induced to replace them by any other breed for

butter production. They have won on their merits in the three herds above mentioned, and he would be a rash man who should seek to persuade the owners of those herds to make any substitution.

### World's Fair Dairy Notes.

Alteration, No. 7 in the Jersey barn, died Saturday, August 12, after a week's illness. Her recovery was expected, but the case seemed difficult to diagnose and handle. Accustomed to the temperature of the sunny South, she was doing well through the hot spell, but one night the wind suddenly chopped to the northeast and blew cold and raw off the lake, and the draft through the barn seemed to give her a thorough chilling. Her udder became inflamed and gorged, she lost her appetite, went from bad to worse, rallied for a time, and then died. She was owned by W. E. Mathews, Huntsville, Ala., and was one of the best cows. The test will be finished with twenty-four cows in each barn, but the yield of the dead Jersey and Guernsey will be estimated until the close.

The Short-horn cow was being carried dry in the test and died immediately after calving, so that she had made no record on which to base an estimate of her yield.

The score of butter is a little higher this week, reaching 95 points four times, and going above it once.

The Jerseys, on August 4, reached the highest point—95.8. That means 45-cent butter. For the week ending August 10, Brown Bessie stood at the head in the Jersey barn, with 42.6 pounds of milk.

The highest score on butter fat was a tie between Merry Maiden and Natasqua—5.8 per cent. The most butter was credited to Ida Marigold—2.69 pounds.

For same date, the largest milker in the Guernsey herd was Materna, leading with 41.1 pounds; Sweet Ada took highest rank on fat—5.6 per cent.; also on butter—2.75 pounds.

The best cow in the Short-horn barn for same date was Waterloo Daisy, with 46.9 pounds of milk. Fillpail 9th led, with 4.8 per cent. of fat, and Nora reached highest place, with 2.08 pounds of butter.

Each herd now numbers twenty-four cows.

### Improvement in Dairy Cows.

The improvement in the cows of the various dairy breeds during the past thirty years has been marked. Their present condition greatly excels their original one in the countries of their origin. Their yields exceed by 50 per cent. what it was when they first came among us. This has been accomplished by better feed than they received in their former homes. The inference of our thought is the relation and correlation of food to product. Of course it is an established belief based on the experiments of the stations, that butter cannot be fed into the milk. This is true of the herds that are maintained by them, because they are fed to the limit of their capacity to turn food into product, and hence no increase can occur.

But the average dairy cow is not so fortunately environed as the station one. Her ration is not so generous a one, nor is it furnished her with the same clock-work regularity. With the sparsely fed cow whose food is inferior great enrichment of product is possible, when richer rations are substituted. Under such treatment the milk will be richer, and its butter product greater without a corresponding increase of its volume. The more inferior the food the cow has been accustomed to previously the more marked will be the enrichment of her product. The conditions of her existence have changed, and the response is in obedience to her more favorable environment. This seemingly disproves the experiments of the stations, but it should be borne in mind that the conditions that permit it are unknown at them. It is for that reason that we are constantly urging on dairymen the importance of feeding liberally to the limit of each individual cow's capacity, that her product may be enriched for the benefit of the man that boards her.

As soon as farmers learn that there is money in dairying they are willing to keep better cows and give them better care.

Now is the time for dairymen to begin thinking about cold weather. Good feed and shelter means an addition to the bank account.

Dairymen who think the methods of their fathers are good enough for them, would better seek some other occupation if they do not wish to lose money.

It is a deplorable fact that there are 300,000 pounds of cow's grease, which might have been butter, used annually in America for soap-grease and shortening because unfit for table purposes.

The Jersey cow, Matilda 4th, owned by Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., died from milk fever on August 13. She had given in one year 16,153 pounds of milk, which, by tests of 144 days in eleven different months, was estimated to have

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Profitless Cows.

A well-known Eastern dairyman expresses an important truth in these words:

"Competition in farming is no less strong than in manufacturing. We must manufacture our milk cheaper. Methods have been formulated that will help us. One-third of our cows are running us in debt; one-third are just paying expense, and the other one-third are keeping you and the other two-thirds. We must commence to weed out. The Babcock tester will tell us what our cows are paying us. If we are selling milk, it is our business to know just how much milk we are getting. There are many little things that occur in our business that change the profit side of the ledger."

This statement is a sermon in a nutshell, and applies with greater force to the Western dairymen than those of the East, for while the cost of keeping cows is greater in the East the proportion of worthless cows is greater in the West. Too many scrub cows are found in the herds of most Western dairymen. There is no doubt that if each dairyman kept as nearly as possible an accurate account of the annual cost of keeping each cow and the value of her product, he would find that there were several cows that were losing money steadily and drawing from the earnings of others, thus largely reducing the profits of the herd. The only method to determine which cows are proving profitable is to keep an account as above stated, and then commence the weeding process. A cow that does not pay a fair profit cannot be converted into beef too soon.

### Dairy Notes.

A cow must be a good eater to be a good producer.

No one ever heard of a scrub cow having milk fever.

The best way in feeding a cow is to look at the cow, not the feed.

There is more profit making butter in winter time than in summer.

A waiting cow means a worrying cow, and a worrying cow is a losing one.

Those who have a sale all the year for milk and butter should breed accordingly.

Some men get in a hurry just at the wrong time, and driving cows in a hurry is a case in point.

Cows do not eat alike nor act alike, and the wise dairyman will make due allowances for all peculiarities.

As soon as farmers learn that there is money in dairying they are willing to keep better cows and give them better care.

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The Jersey cow, Matilda 4th, owned by Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., died from milk fever on August 13. She had given in one year 16,153 pounds of milk, which, by tests of 144 days in eleven different months, was estimated to have

yielded 950 pounds of butter. She was almost a full sister to Stoke Pogis 5th, and was valued at \$10,000.

In many cases a man may have good cows and not know it, because he has always fed them just enough to get a poor yield. Before condemning a cow, thoroughly test her by increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of her feed.

When a reasonable amount of grain fodder is given to a cow, is it not more a question of stimulating the appetite by varying her feed, than of filling her with one or two of those feeds which are praised for their fat-producing qualities?

The good points of a cow are not her good looks. She may be, and probably is, not very good looking, except to the eye of an experienced dairyman. She certainly is not fat while giving milk, and to be a really good cow she should never be long enough between the times of milk to fatten. She will most likely have a large paunch, which gives her something of an ungainly look after it is well filled. Something cannot come from nothing and we never knew of a cow giving large messes of milk which was not a hearty feeder. Hence her digestion must be good. She should have a broad chest, which would indicate large lungs. There is never good digestion without good lung power. She should be deep from the back down to the belly, but with a thin and rather flat neck. The skin of most good cows is of a velvety texture, and looks as if it had been groomed for several generations.

### 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.

### 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.

## FARMERS,

### WE WANT YOUR BUTTER.

Will furnish vessels to ship it in, take it regularly, and pay the best Kansas City prices. We have hundreds of regular customers, and will convince you that we can handle your butter satisfactorily. Refer to Grand Avenue Bank and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.

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## PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## The Apiary.

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

### Races of Bees.

There are several races of the honey bee, but only a few of them have attracted sufficient notice to merit any attention.

**Germans.**—Brown or black bees are too well known to need any description. They vary in their appearance and good points as much as other bees. They are not as good honey-gatherers as some others, neither are they as gentle. The most objectionable feature about them is the habit they have of deserting the combs and piling up in one corner of the hive as soon as it is opened. This makes it impossible to handle them with any rapidity or to find their queen without a good deal of trouble. They probably make whiter comb honey than any other race of bees, unless it be the Carniolans.

**Italians.**—Are a race of bees which originally came from northern Italy. They were introduced into Germany in 1848; into England in 1859, and they also found their way into the United States the same year. The books tell us that the first importation direct from Italy was made two years later. At that time it was quite an undertaking to import bees from that distant land. But to-day, though many who read this may not know it, it is a common occurrence for a queen, accompanied by a few bees, to cross the ocean by mail or express. Bees require but little air, and cages are so arranged that food may be provided sufficient to last the queen and a few bees for two or three weeks, and all go through the mail at a cost of 2 or 3 cents. One can easily distinguish an Italian bee from a black by its bright golden appearance and the yellow bands at the base of the abdomen. However, Italians vary very much in color. This is true of queens and drones as well as workers. Imported queens are generally darker than those raised in the United States. The writer has imported some Italian queens direct from Italy that were very dark. The authorities claim that Italian worker bees should show three yellow bands at the base of the abdomen. I do not remember, however, to have ever seen an imported Italian queen all the progeny of which showed three bands. There is a great deal said at the present time about the so-called five-banded bees. They are pretty and yellow, but I doubt very much if they are any better than the darker Italians. The Italians are a great improvement on the blacks. They excel them in gentleness, adhere to their combs more closely, are more active in search of food or in defense of their hives, and have longer tongues, which enables them to reach the nectar in flowers where black bees cannot do so. A bee, you will notice, as I have remarked before in this column, unlike people, cannot have too much tongue.

**Hybrids.**—So-called, are a cross between the yellow bees and the blacks. They have all the merits of the pure Italians, except that they are inclined to be cross. I have had hybrids, however, that were equally as gentle as the pure Italians.

**Cyprians.**—Are a race of yellow bees found on the island of Cyprus, and are very much like the Italians in general appearance, but they may be readily distinguished from them by one who has seen the two races together. The queens are exceedingly prolific. The workers excel the Italians in activity and equal them in length of tongue. They are supposed by some to be the original race from which all others have been developed. They have a reputation of being very irritable. This is not true, however, of all of them. As gentle and pretty a colony of bees as I ever owned was the progeny of a queen imported direct from the Isle of Cyprus. Cyprians crossed with blacks are sure to prove very irritable, but a Cyprian queen mated with an Italian drone produces a bee that, as far as my experience goes, has no su-

perior in beauty, size, gentleness and activity.

**Syrians.**—Are a race of bees found in Syria, and are thought by some to be the best bee ever brought to this country. My own experience, however, does not corroborate this opinion, but it is proper to say that this experience has been confined to the progeny of one queen. Her bees were good workers. They attended strictly to their own business. They never flew at one while walking about the hive, if they had not recently been disturbed. They were at work all the time, and were not seen hanging idly around the entrance to the hive. The comb in which they placed their honey was very thin, and they capped it flat down on the honey. This was an objectionable feature, as it made the honey look dark. The honey, however, when removed from the comb, was very rich, had a fine flavor, and was well cured. You ask, what was the trouble with them then? Had you undertaken to open the hive, you would not ask this question. The moment the hive was opened they came out in a perfect swarm, smoke or no smoke! They not only came out, but they sat squarely down on one without any preliminaries. Then they would sting, buzz and hiss; and stay and hiss, and buzz, and sting. If one ran, as he was inclined to do, he might get away from the hive but not away from the bees. Every son of honey that had put on his war paint followed him. If he ran into the house they followed him in if he did not shut the door in their faces. If he did they would hang around on the outside and defiantly buzz as though they were daring him to come out. So much for my experience with the progeny of an imported Syrian queen.

**Carniolans.**—Are a race of bees found in the province of Carniola, in southern Austria, and are famous for their gentleness. Mr. Benton, now in the employ of the United States government at Washington, who spent some time in Carniola rearing queens, says: "They rarely resent a manipulation, and need very little smoke to subjugate them. They show decided traits peculiar to themselves, accompanied by distinctive markings, and are as justly entitled as any bees found in Europe to be called an established race." The workers are a silver gray in color, have a large body and strong wings. There is some variation in color, however, in the progeny of different queens. They build comb well and the combs are very white. They gather very little propolis and defend their hives better than the blacks. They winter well on their summer stands; are very quiet and do not consume much honey. As to beauty, this is a question of taste. I think the pure Carniolans as pretty bees as I ever saw, either clustered on their combs or in the open air on the wing. There are, however, but few Carniolans in this country, and they are, therefore, not a desirable bee for a farmer or a beginner to buy. Many of the so-called Carniolans advertised are simply light-colored German bees. As it is hard to distinguish them from the natives, the farmer would better let them alone.

### WHICH RACE?

This depends somewhat on the experience one has had with bees and whether he intends to give them a great deal of attention or not. All things taken into consideration, however, I do not hesitate to say that the Italian bee is the best bee in America for general use. It is important, however, to bear in mind that you cannot Italianize your apiary by buying a single Italian queen and introducing her to one of your colonies. Unless you intend to get rid of all your black queens, it will hardly pay you to take the time and trouble to introduce one. While I think the Italians are much better than the blacks, yet I do not advise a beginner or a farmer with a few colonies to be in great haste to make any change, for it is much better to learn to handle the bees you have properly than it would be to expend money for Italian queens that may die on your hands.

### Young Man!

Would you like a good position in business? The Topeka Business college can assist you to one.

## STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the  
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PIN-WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses,  
Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid  
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1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid;  
6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own  
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If you keep BEES subscribe for  
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We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free  
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## HOTEL FRATERNITY

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Located on the Lake Shore, in a park of fifteen acres of fine oak grove, within five minutes walk of south entrance to World's Fair. Best accommodations on the European plan at \$1 to \$2 per day. All meals 50 cents each. Take Illinois Central, South Chicago train, to South Shore Station. E. J. Fay, formerly of the Palmer and Great Northern, manager. Write at once to A. E. GAMET, Proprietor, Hotel Fraternity, Seventy-first St. and Lake Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

## YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT

## The Great Fair at St. Joseph, Mo., September 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1893.

## SIX DAYS ! EVERY DAY A BIG DAY !!

\$70,000 IN PREMIUMS.

FOUR RACES EVERY DAY.

ALL THE FAST HORSES.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES.

The only opportunity for Western people to see all the great harness horses.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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## THE KANSAS MUTUAL LIFE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. P. DAVIS, President. JOHN E. MOON, Secretary.

Issues all the most attractive policies of Renewable Term, Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Insurance. All, except the Renewable Term policies, have large guaranteed cash surrender values at the end of each year after the second from date of issue, and participate in annual dividends.

\$100,000 Deposited with the State Treasurer of Kansas.

Assets, January 1st, 1893, - - - - - \$191,820.27.  
Death claims paid to April 15th, 1893, - - - - - 410,000.00.

For policy or agency, address,

J. P. DAVIS, President.

## KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE

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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, car THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus given honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insure without extra cost. Mention this paper.

FRED MORRILL,  
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F. H. BAKER,  
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H. GIVEN HAGEY.  
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## HAGEY BROTHERS COMMISSION CO., BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants,  
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LIBERAL ADVANCES, QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS. MENTION FARMER.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, General Manager, Chicago.  
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## CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

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## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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The well-known firm PETERS BROTHERS, have consolidated with us

And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited.

Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

## 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 all, 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.

LAME COLT.—I have a colt that is lame in the right forward leg. It seems to be in the knee and shoulder. I have worked and driven him hard. Previous to his lameness he took one long and one short step in front. It seems to be rheumatism. Three weeks ago I gave him a long drive and he "played out" and has not been able to do anything since. What is the best to do for him? H. A. D.

Answer.—If you can locate the lameness apply a blister of cerate of cantharides. If you cannot locate it describe the case fully and sign your name in full and we will try to locate it. We want to know how the horse handles the leg when moving as well as when standing. After the driving you say you have given him it is a wonder he is not lame in all four of his legs.

LEUCORRHAEA—LAME MULE.—(1) I have a mare that raised a colt two years ago. I let her miss last year and tried to breed her this year but she did not get in foal. She has leucorrhœa or some white discharge. Please tell me what to do. (2) I have a mule that gets lame in one forward foot. It was first caused by getting hoof-bound three years ago. It gets worse in very dry weather. F. B.

Richfield, Kas.

Answer.—(1) If possible, place your mare in the hands of a veterinarian for treatment. If you must treat her yourself, procure a small rubber tube and insert into the neck of the womb by passing the hand into the vagina; inject warm water into the womb through this tube until it runs out clear, then inject a little of the following: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; soft water, 1 quart. This should be done twice a day till the discharge ceases. (2) Poultice the foot with ground flaxseed until the hoof is thoroughly softened, then have the foot dressed so the frog will press upon the ground.

SORES ON CATTLE.—I have five head of cattle that have something wrong with their front legs. They swell, the skin gets hard, cracks open and peels off. They lose flesh very rapidly while affected. Two of them have had it three weeks and are getting better. I don't know what causes it unless it is standing in a pool of water to keep the flies off. T. J. Z.

Allamead, Kas.

Answer.—If you will examine the mouths of your cattle we think you will find the tongue and inside of lips covered with small blisters which break and form sores at the same time that their feet are sore. Give each grown animal one pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of water as a drench. Swab their mouths twice a day with the following: Alum, 1 ounce; borax, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. Wash the sores on their legs every other day with sulphate of copper, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. Feed on soft feed and give plenty of pure water to drink, but do not let them stand in it.

BONE SPAVIN—POLL-EVIL.—(1) I have a mare that has a small bone spavin; she is a little lame at the start. What shall I do? (2) I have a horse that has the appearance of poll-evil. I opened it on both sides and have been injecting carbolic acid. After a few days he swelled on one side of his withers. I opened that also, and injected it with carbolic acid. What further treatment would you suggest? Olathe, Kas. A. R.

Answer.—(1) Have the bone spavin fired by a competent veterinarian; give one month of complete rest in a stall, then give two months in a roomy box-stall or yard. (2) If the fistula and poll-evil are only of recent formation and no pipes are yet formed, an opening at the lowest part, allowing a free discharge of pus, and a daily cleansing with carbolized water, will be sufficient; but, if pipes are formed, dissolve

### WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

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will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. It is therefore the cheapest (as well as safest and best) external application known for man or beast.

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

one ounce of chloride of zinc in half a pint of water and inject every other day for one week. When there is a discharge of healthy pus then use the carbolized water for healing.

CALLOUSED SHOULDER.—I have a mule that has a hard lump between the breast bone and left shoulder. It has been there about ten days and is growing. It hurts him some when pressed. H. F.

Washington, Kas.

Answer.—The lump is a callous caused by a bruise, and, probably, contains a sack of pus. The lump should be cut open and both pus and calloused part removed, and then the wound can be treated as an ordinary wound with any of the healing preparations in use.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

August 28, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,790 cattle; 740 calves. The run consisted largely of range cattle.

#### DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
41.	1,154	4 00	10.	1,142	3 40
42.	1,278	3 55	44.	1,259	3 45
80.	1,387	3 60	80.	1,295	3 55
20.	1,140	3 50	60.	1,165	3 40

#### COLORADO STEERS.

46 wtd...1,161	3 25	46.	1,166	3 10	
WINTERED NEW MEXICO STEERS.					
48.....	1,128	3 00	44.....	1,096	2 90

40.....	1,074	2 80	60.....	1,156	2 65
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#### TEXAS STEERS.

18.....	1,100	3 00	27.....	1,040	2 90
22.....	1,121	2 83	28.....	965	2 75
50.....	1,066	2 80	100.....	1,013	2 60
27.....	937	2 70	71.....	1,111	2 50
110.....	899	2 30	16.....	754	2 15
72.....	1,083	2 93	25.....	1,098	2 80
50.....	993	2 70	25.....	978	2 55
414.....	891	2 35	411.....	838	2 40
188.....	740	2 30	81.....	910	2 25
11.....	783	2 20	270.....	971	2 70

#### TEXAS COWS.

50.....	859	2 05	26.....	908	2 15
26.....	764	2 00	42.....	710	1 95
30.....	783	2 20	1.....	720	1 50
22.....	688	1 40	63.....	685	1 90
40.....	883	2 10	25.....	810	2 20
100.....	805	2 00	180.....	789	1 90

#### TEXAS CALVES.

5.....	700	7 00	70.....	875
13.....	@ 6 75	176.....	@ 7 60	

#### INDIAN STEERS.

26.....	784	2 15	46.....	869	2 40
2.....	1,140	2 25			

#### INDIAN COWS.

33.....	694	2 10	105.....	755	1 90
32.....	761	2 05			

#### INDIAN CALVES.

6.....	@ 3 00	84.....	@ 8 00
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#### COLORADO CALVES.

76.....	@ 8 00	15.....	@ 7 75
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#### COWS.

2.....	991	1 25	4.....	430	1 40
54.....	826	1 95	24.....	802	2 20
23.....	1,013	2 15	24.....	926	2 30
23.....	955	2 30	4.....	850	1 35
11.....	636	1 60	10.....	1,080	1 80
3.....	895	2 00	24.....	883	2 05
18.....	984	2 10	20.....	1,033	2 35
21 Hfds....	763	2 40	1.....	1,290	3 00

#### BULLS.

1.....	1,190	1 60	2.....	1,205	2 00
1.....	1,610	1 40	1.....	580	1 25
1.....	1,720	2 15	1.....	1,780	2 00

#### HEIFERS.

13.....	600	1 50	2.....	575	1 75

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## 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 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a boiler house and stack at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 137, approved 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 of Public Works, State capitol grounds, after August 28, 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 ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 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 materials required in the erection and completion of a boiler house and stack to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the 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 No. 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected 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.

## 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 Monday, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an "east wing" to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the plans 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 August 21, 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 ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1893.

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WM. WYKES, S. M. SCOTT,  
Secretary. President.

## 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 Monday, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a water works to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, approved 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 August 21, 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 ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1893.

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WM. WYKES, S. M. SCOTT,  
Secretary. President.

**THIS BIT** combines the BEST QUALITIES of other patent bits and will easily control the most vicious horse at all times. It is the COMMON SENSE BIT because it can also be used as a mild bit. XC Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel - - - 2.00. RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. RACINE, WIS.

**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.

# WILLIAM TELL

Your Mother  
TO USE NO OTHER  
SOAP FOR LAUNDRY  
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PURPOSES.  
THAN  
**LAIRETTE**

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN THE MARKET  
AND IS MADE ONLY BY  
**N·K·FAIRBANK&CO.**  
ST. LOUIS.

## GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer.

The representation of the PREMIER SOLID 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 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.

We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.

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

"We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

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

These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

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 postoffices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## THE TRIUMPH WATCH &amp; CHAIN.



PRICE, \$1.50.

Remarks by the Kansas Farmer Company:

This is not a \$150 gold watch. Indeed, there is no gold about it. The works are made on the plan of the well-known "nickel clock" and the watch is a good time-keeper. It is larger than the fashionable gentleman's watch, but not too large to be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. We have tried the watch ourselves. It is a serviceable article, and as such and with the above explanation, we offer it in connection with the KANSAS FARMER on the following terms: The Triumph watch and chain and one subscription, \$2.25. Or send us five subscriptions and \$5.00 and we will send you the watch and chain free. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.



**BURNHAM'S**  
**BEef**  
**WINE & IRON**

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is A GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately.

Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it. Six 1/2 pint bottles expensed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints."

E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.

Gents:—I am using your "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" on a valuable driving horse, with wonderful success. He slipped and Sprained himself very badly while running in pasture.

I have cured this horse of a Thoroughpin, effecting a cure after a treatment of one month with "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE." You are at liberty to use my name, if desired, in asserting to these facts.

MILES N. WOODWARD,  
Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses.  
Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
Etna, Ohio.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



## FALL 1893

## "KEYSTONE"

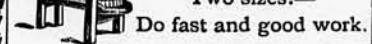
Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter.



## "KEYSTONE"

Cider Mills.

Two sizes.—Do fast and good work.



## DISC GRAIN DRILLS

Pulverize the soil, drill any grain and cover it.



## DISC SEEDER

Pulverize the soil, broadcast the seed and cover it.



## DISC HARROW

The great pulverizer for any soil.

Send for full descriptions.  
**KEYSTONE MFG., CO.,**  
Sterling, Ill.

**Portable Well Drilling****MACHINERY**

Established 1887. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,  
Waterloo, Iowa.



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You will more than save it in buying a

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Flour City Horse Power  
**HAY PRESS.**



Lightest  
Running,  
Self-Feeding,  
Fastest Pressing,  
Simplest and Best.  
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**MONEY SAVED**  
By Buying Direct  
from Manufac-  
turer.



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**CURRIE WINDMILL CO.,**  
Manhattan, Kansas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR  
YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD.

To be Happy buy a

**DANDY STEEL MILL**

With Graphite Boxes. Never needs oil. The Dandy Steel Tower is a 4 Cornered Tower, and the strongest and best in the market. Will be sent on 30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely satisfactory can be returned to us, and WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS. We also manufacture the old Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peerless and Daisy Wind Mills, Pumps, Cylinders, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Power, &c.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

**I. X. L. THEM ALL.**  
QUALITY TELLS.



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STRONGEST STEEL TOWER  
No long story here, but send for Catalogue of Wood and Steel Mills, Pumps & Tanks. For Goods or Agencies address

THE PHELPS & BIGELOW WIND MILL CO.,  
KALAMAZOO, - - - - MICHIGAN.  
Goods shipped from DALLAS, KANSAS CITY,  
MINNEAPOLIS or KALAMAZOO.



**LOOK HERE!**  
What the Pub-  
lic has to say  
about the  
**BARKLEY**  
**GOODS.**

NEW IBERIA, LA., June 7, '90.  
Dear Sirs:—I have received  
the buggy in good order, and  
am perfectly satisfied with it.  
I think it the most nicely fin-  
ished buggy I have seen in this  
section of the country. Every one  
admires it. MY WIFE IS HIGHLY  
PLEASED WITH IT.  
I am very respectfully,

J. B. WINTERS.

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, June 16, 1890.  
Dear Sirs:—The set of \$5.50 harness  
that I ordered for Chas. Bentz, of this  
place, came O. K., and every one here  
WERE MUCH SURPRISED, AS THEY ARE AS  
GOOD AS HARNESS SOLD HERE FOR \$20.  
Enclosed please find \$10 for which please  
send your No. 6, \$6 harness (nickel  
trimmed), by express to Frank Vansic.  
Yours truly,

E. BECK, Postmaster.

MANCHESTER DEPOT, VT., June 20, 1890.  
Gents:—The top buggy and road cart are  
at hand all O. K. They are VERY SATIS-  
FACTORY, and in every way appear fully  
equal to your representations. I think  
you may, in due time, expect other  
customers from this locality, as the  
goods are liked by ALL who have seen  
them. Yours very truly,

R. H. BRADLEY.

For 20 consecutive years we have made and sold HARNESS to Dealers, BUT NOW we are selling direct to the consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses and dealers' profits.

**ROAD CARTS \$10.00, BUGGIES \$55.00 Upwards**

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

**FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO.** Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.



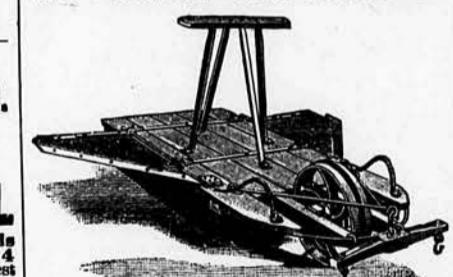
**THE KIRKWOOD**  
**Steel Wind Engine**

Has been in use since 1882. It is  
the Pioneer Steel Mill. It has  
beauty, strength, durability; power;  
it is the best, hence the mill for  
you to buy.

Thousands have them!

**OUR STEEL TOWERS**  
Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kans.

**The Peterson Corn Harvester.**



An unrivaled success the last seven years. Will cut all the corn the operator can handle. Write for catalogue and prices.

Trumbull, Strean & Allen Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo. Patented December 16, 1890. Licensed by American Harvester Co.



In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

**HERE IS THE**  
**HARNESS**  
THAT WE ARE SELLING SO MANY OF AT  
**\$5.50.**

Send P. O. Order or Registered Letter and get a Set with Over Check or Side Rein.  
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE  
**GOAT HARNESS**  
from \$1.50 to \$16  
**GOAT or DOG CARTS**  
at \$4 and \$7.  
Write for  
GOAT CATALOGUE.



**BUY**  
**ADAM'S PORTABLE GRANARY**  
The only practical ready-made granary manufactured.  
SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.  
**W. J. ADAM, - Joliet, Illinois.**

**BUY A MORTON TREAD POWER.**  
WHY? BECAUSE  
It is the easiest and quickest moved and set.  
It occupies less floor space than the sweep power.  
It has an adjustable elevation and does not require a driver.  
It has a perfect automatic governor to control the motion.  
It is sold direct to the user and fully guaranteed.  
Also manufacturers of Corn Huskers, Feed Cutters, etc.  
Write for special 1893 prices and buy direct. Address  
**MORTON MFG. CO., Muskegon Heights, Mich.**

**THE VICTORY SEPARATOR**

has no equal for rapid threshing  
separating and cleaning all kinds  
of grain, flax and Timothy. Seven  
sizes from 28 in. cylinder and  
42 in. rear, to 40 in. cylinder, 62  
in. rear.

**THE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTION ENGINE**



will draw a heavier load, steam  
easier; use less fuel, than any  
other engine in America. Sizes  
10-12-14-16-18 horse power,  
Wood and Coal or Straw-  
burners, as desired. Also Vic-  
tory Self-feeders, Reliance  
Horse Powers, Weighers, Bag-  
ger Attachments, etc., etc.

Manufactured by  
The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Write for catalogue.

**G. J. FERGUSON, General Agent.**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**WELL MACH'Y** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil,  
Mining, Ditching, Pumping,  
Wind and Steam: Heating Boilers, &c. Will  
pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of  
1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.  
also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

**FRUIT EVAPORATOR**  
THE ZIMMERMAN  
The Standard Machine  
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

**SEEDS**

J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE.  
MILLET A SPECIALTY.  
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,  
Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red  
Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**TWO-CENT COLUMN.**

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**SPECIAL:**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

**WANTED**—To furnish farmers with help of all kinds, male or female, free. McPherson, 108 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

**LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS.**—Choice cockerels for sale. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

**FOR THIRTY DAYS**—Choice S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 each or six for \$5. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

**400 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS**—For sale for 400 feeders. Will sell for part cash, part on time with good approved notes. Address Parsons & Tyler, Eureka, Kas.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—A second-hand Whitman steam power hay press. Trumbull, Stearns & Allen Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**200,000 Black locust**, 15 to 18 inches high, at \$2 per M., and 100,000 two-year-old hedge, first-class, at \$1 per M. This offer will expire December 1, 1893. Reference—I refer you to any business man in Pawnee Rock. Pawnee Rock Nursery, W. M. Zieber, Proprietor, Pawnee Rock, Kas.

**RED POLLED BULL**—Two and a half years old, to be sold cheap. T. J. Beals, North Branch, Kas.

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

**SIXTEEN ONE-YEAR-OLD STEERS, FIFTEEN TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS, DEHORNED AND FARM-RAISED.** The thirty-one head for \$430. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Lands, live stock and other property. What have you to trade for them? J. E. Ansel, 910 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

**JOHN G. HOWARD**, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., commission dealer in farms, stock ranches and live stock. Choice city property to trade for Western land. Write me what you have for sale or trade.

**SHEEP FOR SALE**—J. R. Brown, Kingman, Kas.

**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE**—Jones' Winter Five, Early Red Clawson, Delta Longberry, Everitt's Highgrade, American Bronze and Golden Cross. Prices on application. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**WE ARE BUYERS**—Of Meadow fescue or English bluegrass, clover and timothy seed. Mail samples and correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**WE MANUFACTURE** three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Thirty-five choice milk cows and milk route in city. J. M. Anderson, Salina, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days. Send in your orders. Breeding, Longfellow and Model Duke, Gentry's strain. Also some choice Jersey bull calves from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

**GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE**—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

**PRESERVE YOUR EGGS**—How to keep eggs fresh the year round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

**LIMITED OFFER**—By special arrangement for a short time we are enabled to supply our readers with the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital, both one year for only \$1.25. Make remittances to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**F. M. WOODS,** Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence solicited.

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

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

**OKLAHOMA,** INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

*Southwestern Business College.*

WICHITA, KAS. Send for catalogue. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants' and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected. E. H. FRITCH, Principal.

**THE STRAY LIST.****FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1893.**

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by O. F. Cunningham, in Soldier tp., P. O. Elmont, one sorrel mare pony, 3 years old, black face, hind feet white, right front foot white half way to knee; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by George Bryan, in Dexter tp., P. O. Dexter, August 4, 1893, one light bay horse mule, 5 or 6 years old, mane and tail roached, bushy legs, black stripes on shoulders and legs, harness marks; valued at \$20.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by P. V. Hollister, in Summit tp., P. O. Wauwata, one sorrel mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on left hip with wagon wrench; valued at \$40.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. D. Robinson, in Sedan tp., July 25, 1893, one flea-bitten gray horse, scar on right hip five inches long and scar on right arm; valued at \$25.

**HORSE**—By same, one bay horse, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by T. J. Jackson, in Lincoln tp., P. O. LaBlanche, August 11, 1893, one light bay horse, white left fore foot, weight 850 pounds.

**HORSE**—By same, one dark bay horse, white right hind foot, weight 800 pounds.

Lafette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. Millikin, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeda, July 20, 1893, one bay stallion, 4 years old, split in right ear and niche in left ear; valued at \$20.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. V. Hixson, near Ogallala, July 6, 1893, one dun horse, four and a half feet high, branded N. C. on left ham, O or Q on back part of ham, two white spots on side of neck, halter; valued at \$30.

**HORSE**—By same, one bay horse, five feet high, branded J or U on left shoulder, had shoes in front, slightly stove up in front; valued at \$20.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by W. H. Hager, in Spring tp., May 16, 1893, one bay horse pony, 14 hands high, branded X-T on left hip; valued at \$30.

**FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1893.**

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up in Liberty tp., one red steer, weight about 1,000 pounds, 3 or 4 years old, branded C (C attached to top of W) on left hip, right ear clipped, left ear slit, and dew-lapped; valued at \$30.

**FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1893.**

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

**MARE**—Taken up by Wyatt M. Cranor, in Caney tp., P. O. Hayana, August 3, 1893, one sorrel mare, 5 years old, fourteen hands high.

**MARE**—By same, one black mare, 6 years old, fourteen hands high, one white foot.

**MARE**—By same, one black mare, 7 years old, fourteen hands high, two white feet.

Hamilton county—B. A. Wood, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Joseph Kline, in Coolidge tp., July 25, 1893, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, thirteen hands high, branded JH on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

**MARE**—By same, one light bay mare, 3 years old, thirteen hands high, branded H on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

**MARE**—By same, one light bay mare, 8 years old, twelve and one-half hands high, branded H on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

**COW**—By same, one dark brown yearling horse colt, branded B on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by S. S. Weaver, in Canton tp., July 28, 1893, one bay mare, 3 years old, right hind foot white, white strip in face.

**MARE**—By same, one dark roan mare, 2 years old, white strip in face.

**CORN Harvesting REVOLUTIONIZED**

For Machine producing best results ever recorded, address J. Z. MERRIAM, Whitewater, Wis.

**POTATOES GOING UP FAST**

If you want a Hand Power Potato Digger that digs 300 bushels a day, send at once your address to the American Patent Market & Novelty Factory, St. Paul, Minn.

**NATIONAL HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS**

AS PRODUCED AND BREED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, CANTON, ILL.

Have taken more and larger premiums than any other firm on any breed. 500 pigs for this season's trade. Send for photo card and prices, or come and see them. We are also breeders of purebred Percheron horses.

**D. F. RISK,** Weston, Mo.

**POLAND - CHINA SWINE.**

200 head, all ages. 30 brood sows. 30 young boars and 45 young sows for sale. Major portion Free Trade blood. Prices reasonable. Write or come for what you want. Mention FARMER.

**RISK & GABBERT**, Weston, Mo.

To select from. Our show herd will be at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, also at the World's Fair, Chicago. We guarantee satisfaction on every sale. If you write mention KANSAS FARMER.

**SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.**

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

**SHORT-HORNS.** Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Mary Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 38979 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome.

**Address** W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

**140 Poland-Chinas**

To select from. Our show herd will be at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, also at the World's Fair, Chicago. We guarantee satisfaction on every sale. If you write mention KANSAS FARMER.

**SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.**

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

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**Address** W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Capons and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

**Address** GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H.

**USE CAPONS DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS**

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Capons and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

**Address** GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H.

**CHICKENS.**

**FARMERS, AS WELL AS ALL CLASSES, NOTICE!** Did your Pump freeze up, or last summer did the water in well or cistern become foul? If so, buy at once a

**CELEBRATED**  
**Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump**

Which is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

Dealers, you will have to buy the "PERFECTION." The consumer will demand it. Why should you hesitate, when the following jobbers have been handling them for the past five years? Write to them at once—any of them with whom you deal.

**JOBBERS:**

Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Snodgrass & Young Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.