

KANSAS FARMER

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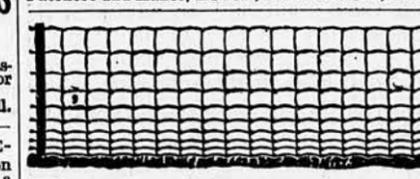
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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 11—S. L. CHENEY, Short-horns, Atchison, Kas.
OCTOBER 19—F. M. LAIL, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.

Substitutes for Hay.

The scarcity of forage, as well as the thought and effort being expended to remedy the shortage, may be imagined after reading the following correspondence of the London *Live Stock Journal*:

"A number of inquiries have already been made, but the full chorus and clamor for practical answers will probably come between Michaelmas and Christmas. After Christmas stock-owners will have become more or less accustomed to the winter feeding without hay, and will no longer ask what are the best substitutes for it. Some are of the opinion that hay will gradually rise higher in price until £12 per ton is reached, but I think this unlikely, except, perhaps, in the case of race horses, which must always have the best at any price, and a few pet show horses or valuable horses of pleasure, such as hunters or carriage horses. I can never believe that the many agricultural and trade horses of the country will be fed on any article which has suddenly doubled or trebled its price, whilst other articles to which these horses are accustomed have not risen in price, or are but little dearer than usual.

"It may be that imported hay will appear in quantity in the markets of the great towns; but if the quality be bad I warn consumers against its use, and recommend them to adopt some of the many alternatives rather than permanently injure their horses by feeding them upon mouldy or damaged hay.

"The first substitute is good, sweet, well gotten straw—that is, straw that has been grown fine, cut early and stacked without rain. Large, coarse straw is not so suitable, neither is any straw if over-ripe when cut; but the worst straw to give any animal is that which has been drenched and dried several times between cutting and carting. After quality, the next question is what kind of straw to give as food to horses and other stock. The answer is that any kind of straw which is sweet, and must therefore have been harvested free from rain, is a very useful vehicle with which to convey the nutritious corn to the stomach and to supply the highly necessary quality of bulk to the food.

"Oat straw is splendid if cut rather early than late, and carried without rain. I do not remember of cutting up the oats with the straw, but I go one step in that direction by recommending that harvesting should be done in time to catch the early corn, which in due course will be threshed out. The later corn, not being forward enough to thresh out, will wonderfully add to the feeding character of the straw. If the farmer waits for the ripening of the later oats he will lose early oats and also damage the straw for feeding purposes. It might, in many cases, be advantageous to thresh oats this year with the antiquated flail, thereby securing a greater weight of straw, all of which, in a year like this, should be cut into chaff. Wheat straw is only second to oat straw as a substitute for hay, and even good barley is safer and better than bad hay. A mixture of straw will generally be more convenient, and a much larger quantity of bran than usual will be advisable if straw forms the bulk of the food."

A Caution to Horse Shippers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I shipped a horse with some cattle to the Kansas City yards last week. As no notice had been inserted by the commission firm that their auctions had ceased and that the horse market (to use the language of the *Drover's Telegram*) "was dead" for the present, I had no idea that horse matters were in such a state of collapse till I arrived. Now, I hold that the managers might at least have had the courtesy to inform the public

(instead of merely withdrawing, on the quiet, a portion of their advertisements), so that a shipper could not be caught without any warning. The cause of this gross neglect to notify shippers I do not suggest. Anybody can draw the conclusion that best pleases him. I merely state the fact and caution my brethren to inquire of their "commission" firm how matters are before shipping horses, instead of paying any attention to the horse management as to what they may state or omit to state. Having paid dearly for learning, I give others the benefit of my experience.

I. BROWSE OLDREIVE.

Care of the Swill Barrel.

"Most farmers are provided with a barrel or some other receptacle for holding swill for pigs until it is required for use, and a very useful utensil it is, especially where food is cooked on in advance, as the farmer is thus enabled to keep a stock of it on hand, and is not compelled to prepare it so frequently as he otherwise would have to do," says the Canadian *Live Stock Journal*. But useful as the swill barrel is, its very usefulness is, not infrequently, made, through carelessness, the cause of turning what should be wholesome food into the very opposite. The contents of the swill barrel, even if not sour at the time when they are emptied in, soon become so; and although while in this condition they are palatable to the hogs for a short time, yet when left any length of time fermentation sets in and injurious acids are formed, which entirely change the character of the food. Especially is this so during the hot weather of summer, and great care should, therefore, be taken at this time of the year to see that the swill is not allowed to remain in the barrel longer than is necessary. If the food cannot be used fast enough, less should be mixed at a time. When the barrel is empty it should be cleaned out as completely as possible before fresh food is introduced into it.

When the swill has been standing in the barrel some time, a close observer will have noticed that pigs fed from it will neglect their food to a great extent, or even if they do partake of it will only take just enough of it to stop the pangs of hunger, while some of them will, in a little while, show signs of indigestion, followed in some cases with ailments of a more serious kind, the result of the derangement of the vital organs. It is the food that is at fault, and until it is changed and more wholesome stuff given there is little hope of the pigs doing well. While it is true that pigs fed on sour milk have, in many cases, done better than those fed on sweet, yet it must be remembered that there are degrees even of sourness, and that what is palatable in the early stages will, in due course, become the very opposite, and, in fact, positively injurious.—*Northwestern Agriculturist*.

The Cow and the Meal-Bin.

But few farmers are lucky enough to always secure hired men who will not, at some time, leave the barn door unfastened, and the result is the cows get into the meal-bin and help themselves to a quantity so great that the digestive organs are unable to care for it. The cow soon becomes in a very bad condition generally, owing somewhat to the kind of meal that has been eaten. Sometimes, says Dr. Smead, in *Practical Dairymen*, the third stomach becomes impacted with the meal, the cow is at first delirious, then she goes into a comatose state and dies in a few hours. Again, acute indigestion is produced, and the cow suffers much pain, and at last dies with congestion of the fourth stomach or inflammation of the bowels. It is not my purpose to discuss the disease that may be produced by this engorgement of food, but rather to say something that will help dairymen to save their cows when they are unfortunate enough to have this accident happen to them. When nature's laws have once been violated, nature seems many times to become demoralized and call for things that are inconsistent. When the cow, from her unnatural greed or love of a certain kind of food, engorges herself with

it, nature immediately calls for another engorgement in the form of an inordinate quantity of water (that is, if the cow is free to help herself to water). The result is sickness, if not death. It is, therefore, always advisable to stop the second engorgement of water when possible.

And right here is where many farmers need a little advice. Because the cow if left to herself will drink an inordinate quantity of water, to her injury, it does not follow that all water should be withheld, and yet that is where many farmers make the mistake. They think, because the cow will kill herself by drinking water, that it should be withheld entirely. Digestion cannot properly go on without the aid of water; when an inordinate amount of meal or grain is taken into the cow's stomach there is only one way for it to go, and that is through the alimentary canal. If digestion entirely stops the cow dies; it is, therefore, important that digestion be stimulated, and what cannot naturally be digested will, with an active digestion, be thrown off by physic. One of the very essentials of digestion is water, and while it is unwise to allow the cow to gorge herself with it, it is more than unwise to entirely withhold it. When it is known that a cow has eaten largely of meal or grain, one of the very best remedies is a few quarts of water, not perhaps over a gallon at any one time; in half an hour let her have another gallon, and continue every hour until her thirst is quenched. The first time the water is given stir into it a heaping teaspoonful of ground ginger, and also a half a teacupful of good cider vinegar, and add the ginger and vinegar every second time the cow is given drink. With this treatment many a cow would be well in forty-eight hours that would have died had water been entirely withheld. If there is bloating use warm water injections every hour, and if it is not reduced in six hours give a pound dose of Epsom salts, and continue the injections, also the ginger, until the cow is well on the way to recovery. This I give as a simple, rational, farmer's remedy; the veterinarian might prescribe a better one, but the treatment recommended will save a large per cent. when the veterinarian cannot be had.—*Farmers' Review*.

The Yates Center *Advertiser* says that it has often thought those mammoth circus posters contained a good deal that was hard to swallow, and the *Advertiser* man was right. It now turns out that a cow actually died the other day at Buffalo from the effects of eating a circus bill off the bill boards there at the ranch.

The Florence *Bulletin* says: "Makin Bros. shipped their herd of prize-winning Herefords to Chicago, Wednesday. They will be entered in all the beef cattle events at the World's Fair, and it is the unanimous opinion of those who saw them that they will cut a very significant figure in those contests. The herd comprises twelve animals, and includes a three-year-old bull which weighs 2,600 pounds, one of 2 years which tips the beam at the 2,000 notch. There are four yearlings which weigh 900 to 1,500 pounds each, and a ten months bull calf which weighs 1,000 pounds."

The Chicago Daily *Stockman* of recent date expresses the belief that the future of the market for fat cattle looks to an improvement in prices. It remarks that nearly half of the supply has been from Texas and the Western ranges. The demand for fat native beefs, while not enthusiastic, has yet been vigorous enough to warrant a perceptible strengthening up in values and a more healthy movement, but for the medium to fair grades the competition with rangers and Texans has been too strong to warrant any turn for the better, the supply has found a slow outlet and prices have not been entirely sustained. For the inferior, green and half-fed cattle, the shortage of pasture forces too much of it on the market and it finds an awful slow outlet with prices still dragging on bed-rock. Native cow stock must now look elsewhere than to dressed beef men for an outlet,

and while the supply has not been large the demand from butchers has not been more than sufficient to sustain steady prices, which are very low.

Higher Finished Draft Horses.

A man who handles many carloads of draft horses each year for the Eastern market recently made the following remark to a contributor of the *National Stockman*: "For several years the breeders of draft horses have endeavored to produce as large animals as possible, and while size is one of the chief requisites in a draft horse, breeders have gone far enough in that direction and should now pay more attention to producing animals of high finish and desirable conformation."

Any one that has attended the sales of draft horses in the large cities cannot but see that there is a great deal of truth in this remark. With the draft horse breeders size has been the principal object to the neglect of other qualities, almost in as great degree as speed has been the chief object of the trotting horse breeders.

A great change has come over the latter class of breeders, however, in the last couple of years and now a sound conformation and a high finish is demanded and produced in addition to speed.

There is no reason why good looks and high finish should not be as desirable in a draft horse as in a trotter or road horse, and the time has already come when the breeder who can produce animals with those qualities in addition to size are the ones who will find a ready sale for their stock. In the endeavor to produce extreme size, draft horse breeders have placed themselves in much the same position the breeders of trotting horses found themselves in after they had thrown all other considerations aside in an endeavor to produce speed. In the light harness horse speed is a most valuable qualification, but it must be accompanied by good individuality and a certain degree of beauty if it is to become valuable for any other purpose than racing; and size likewise is extremely desirable in draft horses, but it should be united with the symmetry of form and cleanness of limb that goes to make the rather indescribable quality called high finish in horses.

There are no good reasons why many of the defects of the draft breeds cannot be bred out if the breeders go about it in an intelligent manner. For breeding purposes no mares or stallions should be used that have the meaty, puffy, round legs that are to be found all too plentifully among the extremely large horses. Mares and stallions may be found without this grave fault, and unless a breeder will take the trouble to find such specimens he would much better not breed at all. Aim to produce youngsters that will first of all have good feet; legs that have plenty of bone, but that are free from the least suspicion of meatiness; a graceful contour of body; neck not too gross and a head as near perfection as possible. With these qualifications get all the size possible without neglecting in any particular the points mentioned above and your stock will outsell by a long way the horses that have only size to recommend them.

Horse-breeding only pays nowadays when the demand of the market is complied with and any intelligent man will only need to spend a day or so at the big sale marts to see that the present demand is for draft horses that have better feet and legs and that are higher finished generally than are the general run of horses that are now offered. The market is all right; the trouble is on the other hand and the breeders that can soonest meet the demand are the ones that will make the breeding of draft horses one of the paying branches of the farm.

The horn-fly is reported to be doing great damage in the cattle herd of Mr. Geer, in Russell county, a few miles southwest of Waldo. It is stated that these flies have blinded no less than 250 head of Mr. Geer's cattle.

D. C. Hall, in September, 1891, purchased at Kansas City \$312 worth of sheep. The other day he disposed of the last of the flock to ex-Governor Glick, realizing from the sale of sheep and wool since his investment \$1,483. Mr. Hall says that Mr. Glick has a fine lot of sheep and is to be congratulated in his possession of them.

Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe 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.

Agricultural Matters.

KANSAS CROPS OFFICIALLY.

The following crop report was issued by Secretary Mohler last Thursday:

From reports of correspondents of this board, numbering about 600, and representing every county in the State, the following facts with reference to agricultural conditions, etc., in Kansas, August 31, are derived:

CORN.

The increase in the corn area by reason of failure of wheat over that reported by assessors is given as follows: In eastern belt, 8 per cent.; in central belt, 23 per cent.; in western belt, 20 per cent. This is equivalent to 13.8 per cent. on the entire area reported by assessors, or 762,321 acres, making a total area planted to corn this year, 6,227,067 acres.

Condition of corn is reported as follows:

Eastern belt, 82 per cent., a loss of 10 points since last report, August 1.

Central belt, 50 per cent., a loss of 8 points in the same time.

In the western belt but little corn is grown, and outside of the northern tier of counties there is practically none.

The average condition for the eastern and central belt or for the corn area of the State is 68 per cent.—a loss of 10 points for the State during the month.

The decline in condition of corn in the eastern belt is chiefly in the south half and largely in the southern and southeastern counties. Cowley, Elk and Crawford are among those lowest in condition.

In the north half of the belt, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Leavenworth and Nemaha counties report condition above full average.

In the central belt about the same condition prevails as in the eastern.

The best corn is in the north half of the belt, and the lowest condition is in the south half.

There are, however, counties in all sections of the belt which report very low condition, notably Cloud and Republic in the north. Further south, Dickinson, McPherson and Rice, and still further south all the counties report very low conditions.

The cause of this heavy decline in condition of corn as reported is dry weather and chinch bugs during the first two or three weeks of August.

Some counties report no rain of any consequence during August. Others none until the last week.

The rains generally in the central belt and in south half of eastern were local, so that in many counties good corn is reported in some portions, while in other portions of same county the crop is an utter failure.

Chinch bugs are reported doing serious damage wherever the rainfall was light, and especially in corn fields adjacent to wheat and on wheat ground planted to corn.

WHEAT.

Further yields of wheat reported by threshers are given by our correspondents, and these reports indicate a still lower yield than that which was reported a month ago. These yields indicate a total wheat product for the State of about 19,000,000 bushels.

OATS.

The yields as reported by threshers show an average yield per acre of eastern belt about the same as that reported a month ago, twenty-three bushels. In the central belt the yields reported indicate an average yield per acre of nine bushels, being less by three bushels than the yield indicated a month ago.

The total oats product of the State will probably be about 26,000,000 bushels.

Barley and flax also indicate somewhat lower yields than were reported a month ago.

POTATOES.

Potatoes also have suffered from the unfavorable conditions of August, the condition for the State being 58 per cent., instead of 70, as reported a month ago.

Sorghum, all varieties, broomcorn and alfalfa, have all practically main-

tained their condition reported a month ago.

SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn, compared with average, 68 per cent.; broomcorn, 72 per cent.; tame grasses, 84 per cent.; alfalfa, 76 per cent.; prairie grass, 72 per cent.; sorghum, 72 per cent.; potatoes, 58 per cent.; millet, 71 per cent.; apples, 18 per cent.; peaches, 30 per cent.; grapes, 70 per cent.; and while conditions in a large portion of the State have been in a high degree unfavorable to corn, potatoes, etc., the forage crops of western Kansas have maintained a condition which promises an abundance of stock feed in most counties of that section of the State.

M. MOHLER,
Secretary.

Golden Words.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time ago I cut the following out of an article in the KANSAS FARMER:

"The time is at hand when man must exercise and develop every attribute with which nature has endowed him, or be driven to the wall. The farmer, as well as men in other callings, must closely study the problems arising in his business if he would be successful. Brawn alone is not sufficient. We must search out every possible avenue for increasing the remunerations of our occupation and give due heed to the minor considerations. We must raise some of everything that our climate and soil will admit of, and not trust our welfare to any one crop. One thing may fail and another succeed. Special farming is not to be relied upon in our circumstances, and we must try and arrange our business so as to afford us constant employment the year around. B. N."

I cut out these words because, in the floods of nonsense that are being poured out about Kansas and its business, these seemed to me golden words. I believe they are the key-note to success for the Western farmer. I wish they might be printed in large letters and hung up in every Kansas farmer's home. I have known some successful farmers in this State, and the above is the theory on which they have worked. Some of them have been very poor to begin with. But they went to work and developed the resources of their farms. Some of them were foreigners without much knowledge of our boasted American ideas, but they knew how to work and to do more than one kind of work. Some of them could or did only get what we call poor land; it was not all "cultivable." There was stone on some of it. To the average farmer this land would seem almost valueless, but these men patiently dug out the stone. It was to them a resource, not a means of getting money always, but they would dig and stone a well without its costing them any money; ere long they would have a stone house laid up by their own skilled hands without much expenditure of cash. In the course of time a stone barn would make its appearance, as well as hen-house and various other buildings. At the same time, the farm was made to furnish a variety of products needed for home consumption, as well as to market, for, as one American observed to me, "these people, when they go to town, always take something along to sell." This showed not so much the quantity of their production as its variety.

The most successful farmers I have known among the native population have gone on much the same principle. They strove to make themselves independent. The great needs of man are food, shelter and clothing, and if he can produce these at home by developing the resources of his farm instead of seeking to produce a tremendous crop of one or two things and get a great pile of money to buy the things he needs, he will put himself in the way of independence. He will save all the "middlemen" get. He will make himself, to a great extent, independent of the circulating medium. It will not make much difference to him whether it is "expanded" or "contracted," whether the money is gold, silver or paper; whether the tariff is high or low. "Wall street" will not bother him very much. There is a difference in the resources of different farms and in the extent to which they can be utilized, but an "all-around" style of farming is needed. Mere agriculturism is a failure. A revival of the domestic arts is imperatively needed.

Douglass, Kas. T. C. MOFFATT.

Ho! Traveler, take Beecham's Pills.

Suggestions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would still commend to my fellow craftsmen my plan for cheap fertilizing, before you run your land down any worse. Drill in one and one-fourth bushels rye per acre, on well-prepared soil, in August or September. Let grow till November or December, turn on young stock, calves, sheep, etc., which will do well till April with shelter and a little feed. Take them off, let rye grow up till middle of May, turn deep with three-horse plow, prepare well and plant your corn quickly. Give three good cultivations, or four if possible, and invite your neighbors in on the 25th of July to see results and eat big roasting ears with you.

Beets for Hogs.—Farmers who have not tried the best culture for stock, especially hogs, do not realize what a bonanza they are. Finding my crib of corn getting low in the spring, planted all available ground in sugar beets. They did well and developed into feeding size by July 1. Have fed them twice a day to sows and pigs for past two months, and never had stock thrive and grow more rapidly. The beets tone them up through hot weather and make them vigorous and healthy—just the thing for young stockers. Try it. DAVID T. PRITCHARD.
Raysville, Ind.

Hay Prices.

The roseate view which seemed to be justified as to prices which farmers might expect to receive for this year's surplus hay has gradually been clouded by the unusual efforts which have been put forward to supply the deficiency. In its weekly market review the *Hay Trade Journal* says:

"The changes to note in the hay markets for the past week are of a nature that indicate a weakness in prices, with a tendency to a still further decline, except in a few instances, where a stronger market is reported.

"The prices in London being such as will net the American farmer about \$3 per ton has changed the complexion of the export trade very materially. The export demand having come to a standstill has caused Canadian dealers to canvass the markets of States for an outlet, and instead of Canadian hay going abroad, the indications point to a share of it coming into the States and being placed alongside of domestic hay in our market, while reports from the South inform us that farmers there have gone into hay-raising more extensively than heretofore and will be able to supply a share of the demand which was formerly drawn from the Northern States.

"With these conditions in sight the outlook for prices that have been talked of are not very encouraging."

Sugar in Kansas.

A correspondent from Medicine Lodge writes to the *Louisiana Planter*, under date of August 22, as follows:

"We are now within about three weeks of the opening of the working season at the sorghum sugar mill. Although many fluctuations in the prospects of the crop, owing to the exceptional drought with occasional insufficient showers and the ravages of the chinch bugs, have taken place, we are now sure of a crop of about 50 per cent. of an average.

"The tests which have been made of sample canes point to an encouraging increase of the percentage of sucrose in the plants.

"The latest of these, made on the 15th and 16th inst., showed 15 per cent. and 16 per cent. sucrose, which at this early period is evidently satisfactory.

"This gives ground for hoping that the average sugar content of the sorghum cane is gradually approaching the maximum test of 22.8 per cent., which was made last year on the government station here.

"But for the exceptional circumstances before referred to, the effort made this year to prolong the working season by the early maturing of the crop would have been eminently successful, as the earliest variety of cane, Early Amber, although too light in tonnage to warrant a commencement at the mill, has been fully ripe for

25c. And your money back if you want it—Vacuum Leather Oil that saves the life of leather.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

some days already. An ordinary amount of rainfall would have produced a crop of the latter variety sufficient to have enabled the mill to commence running by the middle of the present month, or three weeks earlier than any former season.

"Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is confidently expected that the output of sugar this year will exceed that of any previous season, and will establish the industry of the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane on a permanent basis."

Shall We Quit Growing Wheat?

A correspondent writes the *Practical Farmer* as follows:

"W. L. M., Pleasant Hill, Mo., says: 'Wheat here did not pay cost of growing last year, and this year it will not more than half pay. It is of such poor quality that we are only offered 35 cents for it in our local market. Wheat put in in the finest shape last fall is about as poor as the rest. Now, would you advise us to continue wheat-growing in hope of a bright future, or should we quit at once?' I am left in the dark in regard to particulars. There may be something else these friends need to quit doing which would make the wheat-growing more profitable. On land reasonably adapted to wheat culture, where it is grown in a proper rotation, and not only put in in good shape, but there is available food enough (from clover-growing, manure-saving, etc.) for a large crop, we ought not to have as dismal a report as the above. Some ten years ago I was attending institutes in Wisconsin. They had grown wheat without proper rotation, and clover, etc., until it did not half pay. Every one else preached to them to quit wheat-growing. I did not, but rather that they should grow it in a proper way and not so exclusively. It is a good crop to seed with, and if they went into dairying, as many were talking of, they would need the straw to bed their cows. I would not quit growing wheat on suitable land and in a proper way, just because it is way down in price now. Higher prices will certainly come in the future. No one of the great staples can for any great length of time sell at a price so much lower in proportion to cost than the others. You remember how clover seed was way down and then how it jumped up, last spring, and pork ditto. An advance in wheat is sure to come. In fact the price would never be where it is now only for the great scarcity of money, and many are forced to realize on their wheat. But farmers are no worse off than some others in this respect. A great firm in the city are forced to get money out of their stock of clothing, and they sold me a suit of clothes for about half what they asked in the spring for them. No, I would not quit growing wheat where the land was suited to the crop, and I had been in the habit of growing it. But I would be very careful to quit growing it in any but the best way all around. I know the prospect is discouraging just now. I never felt so little ambition to get my wheat ground ready, but still it is wisest to do our best and push on. I wish I could tell friend M. just what caused the poor quality of their wheat. Without further particulars, of course, I cannot. It may have been from a wet spring, and great growth of straw, and hot, dry weather at ripening time. Such weather injures wheat here; but it does not often come. Perhaps it was from want of some food element that was lacking, that can be supplied. As to those finely prepared fields, I have known such to even yield less than a piece put in late and carelessly; but this is not the rule. Intelligent work brings a fair reward usually. Providence must give the careless and slack a lift now and then, or they would starve. Go right ahead doing your best in every particular. This course must win. If your land is really not suitable for wheat-growing, and you can do something else better, why change at once; but I would not change just because wheat is down, or you have had a poor crop or two lately."

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.

LIBERTY OF OPINION.

There is a class of politicians represented by organs published in their interests who are violently intolerant of any opinion or belief not in exact conformity to their own. These are insolent and abusive towards all opponents. If you suggest that under our free institutions, with our doctrines of popular sovereignty, with accompanying popular responsibility, only anarchists will by insolence and abuse seek to prevent the enjoyment of the fullest liberty of opinion and discussion on public questions; that only a public enemy will by brutality and intimidation seek to stifle lawful and courteous promulgation of honest views of public policy, we may agree with you, but must in so doing suggest that most partisan papers are included in your indictment, and that, as pointed out by that able and always courteous journal, the *Ohio Farmer*, "when a great pictorial weekly and a 'Journal of Civilization' like *Harper's Weekly*, which assumes to be critical, independent, and non-partisan, comes down to the low plane of insolence, we think it is time to call a halt. Especially is this true," continues the *Ohio paper* "when this insolence is shown toward men whose sole crime, whose only desert for such insult is that they differ from *Harper's Weekly* in their views of bimetallism, a subject which to-day divides the world's wisest thinkers. In its issue of August 26, this so-called 'non-partisan' but intensely prejudiced and partisan organ, devotes an entire pictorial page to the portraits of six public servants whom it styles in its title at the foot of the page and at the head of its leading editorial, 'Enemies of the public welfare,' devoting this long, leading editorial to heaping insult upon them, under this abusive title.

"And who are these six men thus pilloried for public contempt, thus denounced by the photographer's art, the artist's pencil, the engraver's chisel and the editor's pen? Not convicted criminals like Jack Ketch or the James brothers. Not conspirators like Cataline in Rome. Not traitors like Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold. Such men deserve the title 'enemies of the public welfare.' The men here pilloried are honorable United States Senators and Representatives from silver States or States where the vast majority of their constituents demand of them to do what has incurred the wrath of *Harper's Weekly*, namely, to favor bimetallism and the 'free coinage' of silver by our mints. They are Senators Wolcott and Teller, of Colorado, Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, Vest, of Missouri, and Representative Bland of the last named State. And this 'journal of civilization' begins its most uncivil and uncivilized invective against these men with this courteous (?) remark:

"We can not remember in the political history of any country an exhibition of more undisguised, glaring private selfishness as against the public welfare than we find in the attitude of the silver kings and their attorneys in the Senate of the United States."

"Then this editorial asserts that lack of confidence brought our financial stringency, and that the purchase clause of the Sherman act brought the lack of confidence, and infers that therefore the unconditional and immediate repeal of this clause or of the whole law will restore confidence; and in proof cites resolutions from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, etc. It quotes Senator Teller as 'trying to ward off the strength of this argument' by saying:

"The clamor for the repeal of the Sherman act does not come from the productive agencies of the country, not from the men who created the wealth of the country. It comes from the money centers and from them alone."

"This it quotes, and proceeds to call Senator Teller a deliberate liar in these 'civilized' words: 'Senator Teller knows this is not true.' The editor

pays his respects to the chairman of the committee on coinage by calling him a fool, thus: 'A man like Mr. Bland whose brain has room for only one idea, and that a mistaken one, may not see the significance,' etc.

"Such is the barbarism of this 'Journal of Civilization' towards men who differ from it on a great and difficult financial problem. We believe Senator Teller told the truth in the above sentence quoted from him and that he believed it to be the truth. 'Boards of trade,' 'chambers of commerce,' etc., by their very names and history are not made up of the producers of wealth in the technical sense. The farmers, miners, actual workers in the factories, do not belong to these 'boards' and 'chambers.' The latter are largely made up of those who take the crops and products which others have produced and trade, speculate or even gamble in them; or of the capitalists who loan the funds for such 'commerce.'"

Our contemporary then enters upon a consideration of the question of demonetization and prices in which the following sound views are expressed:

"A vast majority of our readers, for example, men who combine the actual work of hand and brain in producing things that this naked and hungry world needs for clothing, shelter, warmth and food—believe, as Dr. Tuckerman declared so sharply in our last issue, that when Congress demonetized silver in 1873 it made thereby a bigger dollar as measured by the things they themselves must sell to get dollars with. And they cannot see that Congress had or has any more real right to enlarge the dollar which measures debts, commodities and exchanges than it has to enlarge the bushel which measures wheat and potatoes, or to lengthen the yard-stick which measures calico and ribbon. These plain, common people, producers of articles of value, believe that silver has fluctuated less than gold in value for a few scores of years; that wheat, and corn, and wool, and cotton (aside from temporary fluctuations caused by variations in relative supply and demand) have followed silver far more closely than they have gold. And they believe that only when the two metals as measures and equivalents of values, as a joint basis for our currency, shall have their values both steadied by fastening them together as the basis of our currency and of the world's currency, and fastened so firmly that man will not again put them asunder—only then will there cease to be wild fluctuations in the prices of commodities; only then shall we have remunerative productive industry, steady commerce and freedom from stringency and panic like the present. These plain, common people, producers of the things that the world needs, would like to sell their crops for and pay their debts with the same sized (and valued) dollars that were in use when they contracted the debts and agreed to pay the dollars. And when they see the ex-Director of the Bank of England prove by statistics, as he did in *The Forum* lately, that silver is in the long run more stable in value than gold and that the single gold basis is immensely damaging the agriculture, manufactures and real commerce of England, they feel like saying amen. When they read the following from Mr. Chaplin, President of the English National Board of Agriculture, under Lord Salisbury, they warmly assent:

"By a single stroke (closing the silver mints in India) the government has depreciated by 15 per cent. the value of the silver held by the population of India. A more flagrant act of public plunder has never been committed by a civilized government. The result has been a convulsed financial situation from China to Peru. * * * This action could not fail to appreciate gold throughout the world while increasing commercial difficulties everywhere."

"These plain, common people have long felt the fact admitted by many monometallists, that there has not been enough gold produced to furnish 'a stable currency' since the demonetization of silver in 1873, for in 1870 \$92,000,000 per year of gold output annually was available for currency, while now only \$24,000,000 is available,

though the needs of commerce are greatly increased, and therefore the same amount of gold now calls for 30 per cent. more property than then, and that the inadequacy of the gold supply becomes more and more perilous as each new nation rejects silver and adopts gold. And as for what *Harper's Weekly* sees fit to call the universal demand of the people that silver be thrown overboard, they know that on the contrary a vast number of themselves voted last fall for the party now in power because they believed that a far larger proportion of the Congressmen in that party than in the other favored the free coinage both of silver and of gold and the maintenance of a bimetallic basis for our currency.

"The *Ohio Farmer* has never favored 'cheap money.' We want our legal tender such as Mr. Balfour, the English financier and statesman, describes, to-wit: (1) *Stable*, so that debts shall neither shrink nor swell by mere lapse of time; (2) *accessible*, impossible to be hoarded by any government for political or belligerent ends, or by speculators for the purpose of gambling, or by the people under panic; (3) *international*, available in all the world's markets. And we hold with him that gold alone meets none of these requirements; but that (1) it is not *stable*. Scarcely one-quarter enough gold is now mined to meet the currency demand of the world as before shown, and as the demands of commerce are rapidly increasing gold must continue to rise in value as in the past. (2) Gold is not so accessible that it cannot be hoarded. Witness present facts. (3) It is not international. China and India have used silver, and the attempt to make gold the standard in India has hastened and increased the present financial distress. And before the Sherman act is repealed the majority of the plain working people whom the *Ohio Farmer* represents ask for something more than the mere assertion, embodied in Senator Voorhees' bill, that it is 'the policy of the government' to maintain a bimetallic basis for our currency. They desire to see gold and silver 'joined together' as the basis of our currency, by national law and international agreement, so firmly that 'man cannot put them asunder.' Wheat will range at about a dollar per bushel whenever our two best precious metals shall be joined together as the basis of our currency. Now it is about 60 cents, chiefly because silver is about 60 cents. Thus they believe.

"What we set out to say, however, is this: That it is not wise or 'civil' for 'a journal of civilization' to call honorable Senators and Representatives liars, as it does Mr. Teller, fools, as it does Mr. Bland, and enemies of the public welfare, as it does all six of them because they do not think on this silver question exactly as that journal thinks. Instead of pillorying these six men for public contempt we think it pillories itself for public indignation at this flagrant act of discourtesy. And, further, it seems to us that these six men might win in a suit for damages against this 'journal of civilization' for thus attempting to put them upon the pillory of public contempt and indignation."

A MALARIA CURE

Which Does Not Injure the System,

But Never Fails to Cure Malaria, Acute and Chronic.

A person taking a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na for any malarial affection will find not only that he will be relieved quicker than with quinine, but that his system is not deranged in the slightest particular by the drug. Pe-ru-na gently stimulates the nervous system to resist the malarial poison, and at the same time gradually eliminates the poison itself from the system, which quinine or similar preparations can not do. In old cases of malaria, where the victim has gone the round of all kinds of treatment, has hopefully swallowed everything recommended for chills, and still continues to have them at the slightest exposure to cold, wet or fatigue, Pe-ru-na demonstrates its superiority over all other medicines by permanently curing all such cases.

A treatise on malaria will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

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Cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Headaches, Indigestion, etc. Will cure. Expense light. For particulars, address with stamp, Physician, Box 25, Barnesville, Ohio.

Water From the Jordan River.

Of all strange articles that pass through the United States Custom Houses from time to time perhaps none has, of late years, attracted so much attention as seven barrels of water from the baptismal pool of the Jordan river. This remarkable shipment was consigned by United States Consul at Jerusalem to the Jerusalem Crucifixion Panorama, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, where it has just been delivered.

Eight large casks were started by camel train overland from the Jordan to Joppa, the Joppa of Bible days, but one camel with its burden was lost by falling over a rocky precipice, so but seven barrels reached their destination. The announcement of the arrival of this shipment by the New York and Chicago papers brought scores of people to the great panorama, all anxious to procure some of this remarkable liquid; some wanted it for healing purposes, some as souvenirs, others for baptismal ceremonies. Mr. Gross, the manager of this remarkable and enterprising religious exhibition, said the idea of the importation was to present at stated time small bottles of this water to visitors to this magnificent, religious exhibition, which comprises not only the panorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion, but also the world-famous painting, "Christ's Triumphal Entry Into Jerusalem."

Gossip About Stock.

Among others who exhibited live stock at the Linn county fair, held last week at Mound City, was A. M. Markley, of Mound City, who showed a herd of Short-horn cattle and a collection of poultry. He won three first and three second prizes in class and sweepstakes on best cow. The poultry show was quite a good one and Mr. Markley showed Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, winning three blue and four red ribbons.

B. E. Rogers, proprietor of the Lake Bluff poultry yards, Lake Bluff, Ill., is making great preparations for his exhibit at the World's Fair. He will show thirty-two birds, consisting of Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and India Game. He reports to our Chicago manager that he now has 800 chickens of the above breeds, and among them he is confident are some World's Fair prize-winners.

**Pond's Business College,
Topeka, Kas., reopens September 25. Full business course only \$5 per month.**

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, writes: "There was a slightly increased demand in the past week for small chunks and handy drivers, with streeters and heavy horses practically dead and at rock bottom prices. The retail trade is on a very restricted basis and the auction sales are lifeless with sales at bottom prices. There is a noticeable increase in the buyers present, but are awaiting orders from the East, where the tightness of money has made operations difficult and on a limited scale.

The prospects, as far as we can at present gauge the situation, is neither encouraging nor inviting for an extensive fall trade. Time and the action of Congress will restore confidence, without which no improvement is possible. In the meantime shipments should be on a conservative scale, as anything approaching the liberal receipts of former years would glut and swamp the market.

KANSAS CITY.

The horse market during the past week has been but a repetition of the preceding one. Native horses continue draggy and low, but very little inquiry for the medium grades. Extra heavy draft and express horses are selling fairly well, but prices on all classes are in keeping with the times. There was the usual activity in the Western horse market, from two to three loads changing hands every day at prices which seemed to be satisfactory to the shipper. Farmers must make up their minds to accept the present state of affairs and dispose of their surplus stock, or hold until spring, and the cost of holding over will be greater than the increase in values. There has been some little stir in cheap saddle horses to go to the opening of the Indian country, but this trade is about over.

PRIVATE SALES.

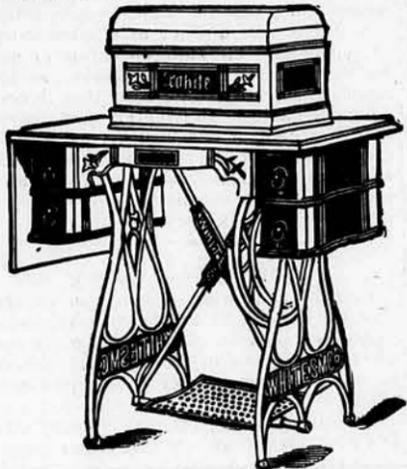
Table with 2 columns: Horse type and price. Includes Draft, Drivers, Streeters, Western horses, Southern horses.

Mules continue quiet. Some little stir in the 1 1/2-hand, good, blocky mules, but other than this there is very little trade.

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. 2 1/2—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 screw-driver. 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

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

express office in Kansas, including one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, at these very low figures:

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.
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.

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., reopens September 25. Full business course only \$5 per month.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures. On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc. W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS To South Missouri and to Southeastern Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Southeast.

On September 12 and October 10 via the Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, at about one fare, with tickets limited to twenty days for return.

Write for maps, excursion bills and full information, or call upon your nearest ticket agent. J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

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

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Wholesale to F. H. HUBBARD, 323 E. 12th St., Topeka, Kas.

Lightning Plater advertisement with image of a plater and text: \$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc.

FREE watch advertisement with image of a watch and text: A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper.

You Want! A HUMANE CURRY-COMB.

They will spare pain and save work. The only comb fit to use on horses' legs or on clipped and short-haired horses.

A Matchless Shedder! It is wonderful in operation, perfect in construction, a surprise to groom and horse, humane to the touch.

Address HUMANE WORLD, St. Paul, Minn.

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We do the biggest retail business of any store in the world in a city of 200,000 people.

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Pages would be required to tell you what's here. We can't tell you in this paper. We want you to come here and pay us a visit; get acquainted with our big store and its generous and modern methods of doing business.

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

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

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.

(Read during "Kansas Week" at the World's Fair.)

A Tribute to Kansas.

BY HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

Ye men of Kansas, no prophet's tongue
From the vaulted roof of the sky is hung;
But a prophet's tongue with a silver chime
And notes of promise, and songs sublime,
Rings out forever to plains and seas
From that ardent lover, the Kansas breeze.
Each bending forest of wheat and corn
Rings out its promise to greet the morn;
Each grassy slope where the shadows play
Rings out its promise day unto day.
The herds that trample the green-bosomed hills,
The grain that burdens the groaning mills,
Ring out their promise of better things
To all her legions of sun-browned kings.
Through all her people a promise thrills,
From her public schools on a thousand hills;
Her seats of learning give rich portent
Of higher thought through the continent,
For greater than comets and stars combined,
The greatest thing in the world is mind;
And men, mind-great, have never the need
Of crown or sceptre, yet they shall lead
The great procession on yonder plain,
Waiting for Cæsar or Charlemagne.

Thus, Kansas leads in that upward way
To the realms of thought, where the lightnings
play,
And thunders crash, and the forests rock,
And the great hills quake with the clash and
shock

Of loyal people, in phalanx strong,
Set face to face 'gainst the ranks of wrong.
Her sons are mighty, and born for strife,
A hero each in his daily life;
They toss and tumble each other's creed,
And sift and winnow, and only heed
That which embraces the highest thought.
All else is rubbish and goes for nought.
The battle over, the sky is clear,
And peace goes ringing in shout and cheer,
Each foeman then is a royal brother,
One god kowtowing to another.

Through all the ages, remote and vast,
Her high achievements are not surpassed
By any State you may choose to name,
Or blazoned high on the scroll of fame.
In all the annals of place or time,
No human record is more sublime.
She pitched her tent in a desert land;
She thrust her plow in the burning sand,
Then sowed the desert with wheat and corn,
And fed the world on the harvest morn.

When the great black cloud of the civil war
Called out to the waiting sons of Thor,
Her thundering legions, tramp! tramp! tramp!
Came first with liberty's flag and lamp
To hurl the traitors to hell's abyss,
With old John Brown for her Nemesis.

When clouds of locusts, like pouring rain
On trees, and grasses, and growing grain,
Stripped hills and valleys and laid them bare
Of all green things that had sprouted there,
She thrust her plow in the ravished soil
And gave her sons a new stint of toil.

When the lustful Sun in a mood of mirth
Stooped down and kissed his companion Earth,
With such a pass! nate, torrid breath
That Kansas' harvests went down to death,
She set her hands to the plow again,
And calmly waited for clouds and rain.

When Vulcan smote with a sword of fire,
This World's Fair city, and dome and spire
Went down where market and roof-tree fell
In wild confusion, too wild to tell,
Her great heart leaped, and her strong men came
With plenteous gifts in fair Kansas' name.
For this her motto, and this her creed,
To help the helpless in times of need.

When the great Ohio forsook its banks
And turned the valley to seething tanks
Of wasting torrents that swept away
The homes and fortunes of men that day,
Her trains went smoking, high piled with corn
From all her valleys, that sacred morn.

When floods and famine and speechless grief
Set Johnstown pleading for swift relief,
Her trains went thundering all night long,
That on the morrow some bit of song
Might float and echo across the vale
Where yesterday there was dole and wail.

And she came first with the high decree
That slaves to drink shall henceforth be free;
And this cartel to King Alcohol:
"Across my prairies you shall not crawl,
A python, winding your deadly coil
On the fair, strong limbs of the sons of toil!"

First to lead to the World's Fair gates,
The great procession of sister States,
And deck her temple, and call the world
To see her banner of State unfurled.

First to place in the law's great tome,
And make it sacred, the place called home,
And build its fences so strong and high
They who would take it must come to buy.

First to throttle old grey-beard Greed;
First to shatter old Shylock's creed,
And strike their shackles, and set the gauge
Of all men listed for daily wage.

And the next great shout of the world shall be,
"Out in Kansas the women are free!"
And that shout shall ring through the halls of
time

In a swelling psalm all sublime,
Till States and nations, with one accord,
Shall follow Kansas, and praise the Lord.
Topeka, Kansas.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

Systematic Shirking.

As I think about writing on this subject, the shades of my New England ancestors pass before me with condemnatory gesture and I hear the dear, exquisitely neat maiden aunt say to my mother, in the same tone she used when she found me studying a Latin grammar and wiping dishes at the same time, "I've told thee, often, Hannah, that you could never make a housekeeper of that child."

I am glad to say that her prophecy failed. In my earlier married life, when a good servant's, with all my own, time was devoted to keeping the house clean and the meals well served for three of us. I established a reputation as a good housekeeper, and it looks as though housekeeping was like a lawyer's profession, which, Emerson says, if well established, he may fail three times out of five and it does not affect his reputation.

There came a time in my life when I decided that housekeeping was not a "saving ordinance." I thought of the moment when, standing before the Master at the last day, He should ask what I had done for Him. I ran back, in my mind, over my past life, and concluded it would be with shame that I would have to hold out my empty hands, saying, "I've no work to show Lord. It's all eaten up, worn out with cleaning, or, since the funeral, covered with dust."

Having once decided that life was more than the meat—that in the environment are the conditions of life, and without the fulfillment of these conditions there can be no life, I determined to make my own environment at the same time it was making me. A little time I must have each day for thought and study, and for years it was an easy matter to secure several hours for my own quiet time.

Children came. The cares of life increased like Kansas weeds. After several years, with good help in the home, the housework suddenly came into my own hands and rested on my own shoulders. Social, religious and literary duties multiplied, and from where was to come the time for thought and study?

If I were to sum up my duties, I am sure my sister housekeepers would feel certain my John wears socks with holes in them and buttonless shirts, but he never does. My children have as many and as dainty garments as other children. My windows are all clean and there are more than a score of them. There are no finger marks on my doors. The cement cellar is as sweet and wholesome as a rose garden and the dish-cloth is as clean as soap and sunshine can make it. This morning I did Dorcas' work and made glad the heart of a woman who was worrying over the needs of her children. To-morrow the Missionary society meets with me and I will simply have to dust my book-cases and fill the vases with fresh flowers to have the room presentable where the society will gather.

I know what I leave out to get time to do my outside work. I wish other housemothers would tell what systematic shirking they have learned to do, and if I have learned something you have not, we will compare notes. Write your ideas as they come to you; copy and condense, then send a hundred words on a postal card to the editor of "Home Department," and see what comes of it. MRS. C. F. WILDER.
Manhattan, Kas.

Atlantis, the Submerged Continent.

Atlantis was a continent supposed to have existed at a very early period in the Atlantic ocean, "over against the pillars of Hercules," but which was subsequently sunk in a cataclysm of which history gives no record. Plato is the first who gives an account of it, and he is said to have obtained his information of some Egyptian priests with whom he had come in contact. Plato's account says that Atlantis was a continent larger than Asia and Africa put together, and that at its western extremity were islands which afforded easy passage to a large continent lying still beyond—this last mentioned continent being now supposed to be South America. Nine thousand years before the time of Plato, according to the tradition, Atlantis was a powerful, thickly-settled country which extended its way over Africa and the major portion of what is now Europe, "even to as far as the Tyrrhenian sea." Further progress of the invasion of the Atlantes was checked by the combined efforts of the Athenians and the other Greeks. Shortly after the invaders were driven from the continents of Europe and Africa a great earthquake shook Atlantis from center to circumference. First the outlying islands sank; then great areas of the mainland. Waves ran mountain high across hundreds of square miles of what had the day before been fertile fields. Great temples were "racked and riven," and the affrighted populace climbed upon the ruins to escape the encroaching waters. On the second day, after a night of terrors which no pen can describe, the earthquake shocks were of greatly increased violence, ending only after the entire continent had been engulfed. There is no page either in tradition or history



OUR grandmothers, dressed in their linsey,
Would kindle a fire in a hole,
And over it swing a big kettle
On two forked sticks and a pole.
With lye they had strained through the ashes,
And scraps that were lying around,
They made for our fathers and mothers,
A soft saponaceous compound.
But now in great buildings that cover
More ground than a fortress of old,
In caldrons of brass and of copper,
That glisten like silver and gold;
With oils from the far-away tropics,
And alkali made from the dew,
Are mingled the essence of roses
And lilies and jassamine too.
The result of this rare combination,
Is the IVORY SOAP of to-day,
To-morrow, next week, and thereafter,
Forever and ever and aye.

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that records a more frightful catastrophe, and nothing would be of more absorbing interest than a work entirely devoted to giving an account of what is known concerning it.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Kidney Sautees.

The success of this dish depends upon the rapidity with which it is cooked and served. Not more than twenty minutes should elapse during the operation because, all authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, kidneys are made hard and tough by long continued cooking.

Beef kidneys are the best for this dish, but others may be used. After washing the kidney, cut it in small slices, rejecting all the white portion. For a pint of sliced kidney, peel and grate or chop finely a tablespoonful of onion. Put it in a frying-pan, with two tablespoonfuls of good drippings or butter, and when it begins to brown put in the prepared kidney. Stir the kidney

over a hot fire for five minutes, then stir in a tablespoonful of dry flour, and when it is brown add a pint of boiling water, a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of any good table sauce. Stir the kidney until the sauce is smooth, taking care that it does not cease boiling. In twenty minutes serve it with a dish of new boiled potatoes and the puree of spinach. The French method substitutes a glass of wine for the table sauce and adds a little finely chopped parsley when the kidney is cooked.

Amusements in China.

The hard-working inhabitants of the Celestial empire, as the Chinese please to name their immense territory, are not unlike other nations in their love of amusements, continues a writer in *Harper's Young People*.

The full-moon festival makes every city in China bright and joyous. The moon-

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Price's Cream Baking Powder

Works more quickly and does finer work than other brands.

Makes Hot Bread wholesome,

" Biscuit white and flaky,

" Pastry of finest flavor,

" Cake that remains moist and sweet,

" Griddle cakes that delight the palate.

cakes are for sale everywhere; innumerable lamps shine from streets and gardens and rivers; singing girls go about the streets, and story-tellers gather crowds around them to listen to their interesting tales of dead emperors and heroes; Punch and Judy meet you at every street corner, and acrobats and gymnasts perform to admiring beholders.

But the grand festival held on the fifth day of the fifth moon—the Dragon Boat festival—is the great gala day of China, for the reason that the dragon is pre-eminently the Chinese symbol. It is embalmed in everything which belongs to the nation. Its literature, its art, its classics, painting and porcelain are full of it, and architecture presents it everywhere. They have volumes of stories relating to this wonderful creature. It is the imperial emblem of China, so that the emperor's person is always spoken of as the "dragon's person;" his throne is the "dragon's seat;" his bed is the "dragon's bed;" his countenance, the "dragon's face;" his eye, the "dragon's eye;" and when he is dead they say he has ascended upon the dragon to be a guest on high, and even his tomb is called the "dragon's tablet." We need not then be surprised when we see this dragon in every size and position upon the beautiful pottery and extensive porcelain and various tableware and mantle ornaments which come from Canton.

High Art in Sand.

Who ever heard of painting in sand? The Moki Indians understand that species of art. Two paintings of this kind, copied accurately after the originals, have been newly placed on exhibition at the National Museum. Perhaps they might better be called mosaics, being done in sand of six different colors on a flat, horizontal surface. The colors are yellow, green, white, black and a mixture.

Such pictures are made by Moki priests and priestesses on the floors of their subterranean chambers. The six colors stand for the cardinal points. Yellow is the north, green is the west, red is the south, white is the east, black is the region above, and all colors signify the region below.

One of the two sand paintings is a copy of the kind of picture made for the annual ceremonial of the Moki women's festival to the germ god, which takes place in September. The work of art is executed during the progress of the secret rites. It represents two figures in an elaborate frame of different colors. On the left is a likeness of La-kone-ma-na, the patroness of the affair. She is clad in a white blanket. On the right is a portrait of one of the twin gods of war, who carries a zigzag of lightning in his hands.

The other picture is a fac-simile of the one made by the chief of the Fraternity of Antelope at the festival of the snake dance. It is highly conventional in its character. Rain clouds are represented by semi-circles. Parallel lines show the rain falling. Four odd-looking zigzag figures stand for the lightning snakes, which are respectively red, green, white and yellow. The green and white snakes are female and the yellow and red snakes are male. Around this sand mosaic are performed the weird rites of the antelope priests, who sing songs embodying the mythological drama of the "Snake Hero."

So much for aboriginal sand painting. Another sort of art work in the same "medium" was produced last summer by a tramp genius, who went from one watering place to another along the New Jersey coast, producing freaks of sculpture on the beaches. Crowds would gather and watch him while he made really wonderful figures and groups in high relief just below high-water mark, where the raw material was sufficiently damp to pack. Sometimes it would be a lovely woman reclining. At other times the fancy of the sculptor would run into the political line, and he would turn out portraits of Mr. Cleveland and other well-known men. Benjamin Harrison was shown, with grandfather's hat either on his head or lying close by. At intervals the artist would take up a collection from the gaping multitude and then go on his way rejoicing to decorate the sands at some other spot with ep hemeral sculptures which the next tide ruthlessly wiped out.—Washington Star.

Ice Railway.

This unique exhibit has been installed by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., of New York city, and shows that in addition to refrigerating ice and ice-making, skating rinks and amusements of this character can be produced by this system—direct expansion.

Midsummer sleighing on real snow is delightful, refreshing and exhilarating. The Ice Railway furnishes all this, and is a most pleasing and attractive novelty. It is located in the Midway Plaisance, directly south of the great Ferris wheel.

In an effort to beat her record at Mystic Park, Boston, recently, Nancy Hanks went a mile in 2:08 1/4.

The Young Folks.

A Common Sorter Fisherman.

I have often heard 'em tellin' o' the ketchin' o' the trout, An' I've read in papers capers how the thing is brought about; Fur they seem to like the story, an' they all account it fun As they ravel off the glory o' the wonders they have done. Yarns they tell o' brimmin' baskets ketched the day the season's ripe; I have sot 'em down as liars—leastwise most are o' that stripe; But there hain't no use in lyin' 'bout the common bullhead bite, Fur I've often ketched a heapin' wagon-load full in a night.

Ketchin' trout is peaky easy, when you hear them fellers to! How they sot about to do it when they want to do it well; But it takes a man o' reason fur to rassel in the mud When the bullheads are in sea on—an' the bait is in the blood Ketchin' trout is only playin' with the purty things that glide Underneath the rushes strayin' like green ribbons on the tide, But there hain't no use in lyin' 'bout the common bullhead bite, Fur I've often ketched a heapin' wagon-load full in a night. —H. S. Keller.

Teddy's Phwiskers.

Phwin Teddy turned 'is phwiskers out Them wor the tryin' days; The b'ys 'ud all be late to school A sthandin' round to gaze. His mother didn't know him an' His sisters hollered phwin He came around a Choosday wid Them phwiskers on his chin.

He scarcely talks at all at all, He hates to move 'is mout, For fear the motion of his jaw Will wear the phwiskers out. His father's worried half to dea h Because the workin' min Might run the lad fur Congress wid Them phwiskers on his chin.

THE COUNTRY AS SEEN BY THE FRESH-AIR CHILDREN.

The fresh-air children see the country with their own eyes, not with yours or mine. They steadily refuse to gratify the taste of sentimental and exacting persons by becoming morbidly lost in marvel, or rapt in poetic fancy. Occasionally one finds a child whose mind is sensitive, and who develops a rare appreciation of the beauty of living close to the heart of things, but usually these charity children enjoy whatever comes to them in just the same unreflecting, prosaic, wholesome way that we find most gratifying and healthful in our own children.

Very strange and wonderful everything is to them, to be sure; but in a land where everything is strange and wonderful, one loses sight of special marvel. A peculiar and disastrous hailstorm once swept over a farm where a dozen children were staying. The children of the household were terrified, but the little visitors were perfectly calm.

"I thought maybe it always rained sharp glass in the country," said one little girl, when they asked her why she wasn't afraid.

Here are a few incidents and anecdotes set down as they came to me from a troop of little ones who came back a few days ago from a fortnight at Glens Falls. Some are sad, some are funny, some only child-like. I hope they are all significant. I gathered a lot of these children about me, and asked them what they had seen and done.

"I seen a cow," shrills one little girl instantly. Cows has horns, and lets down milk, and hooks you when your hair is the same color as hers."

"Pooh!" said the handsome Italian boy back of her, who had come as a listener—"pooh! they don't neither."

The girl turns a look of calm scorn upon him. "I seen the cows and you didn't," she responds, and the boy feels the force of the argument from experience and retires.

They talk breathlessly and with eager enthusiasm, not only those who are just home, with their experiences fresh upon them, but those who have to go back a year or two for what they tell. It is wonderful how sharply and clearly the details are preserved.

"Wot de country is like is dis," says a small red-haired Irish boy, spreading his arms wide, while the look of one who wishes to give an accurate and careful impression comes into his sun-burned, freckled face, "dere's de whole worl' an' it's green, an' dey ain't no houses, an' you kin hear a mile w'en you holler, 'cause it's so still. An' all de streets is dirt and soft, an' de birds sings, an' dere's cherries on de trees."

A pastoral, surely, that you and I might wish to have written in so few words and with so true a touch!

In the number of those newly returned is Bertha. Bertha is a blue-eyed little German girl from Gotham Court, who had never seen the grass and the trees until now. Bertha has a poet soul in that squat, sturdy body of hers. "I never saw a child like her," said the good woman of the farm where the child had staid. And it is very likely such children are not common.

"Was it very strange in the country?" I asked her.

"I could hear the clock tick all the time," answered the child.

Go down to Gotham Court and you will understand that. All day there is the long rumble of the city's streets. Sometimes the sound is loud and smites sharply on the nerves; sometimes it is heavy and dull, or pierced through with the cries of men and of little children. Can you think what it would be to live where you could never be sure that you heard the sound of your time-piece, and to come to hold it as the strangest of surprises that you could "hear the clock tick all the time?"

Most children like the grass and trees, but this child loved them with an eager, quivering delight that was pathetic. Bertha seldom joined the children in their play, but as soon as her meals and her sleeping-time were over ran out to throw herself at full length in the grass, face downward, and with arms wide-stretched, as if to gather it all to her bosom. And as she lay there she would talk to each separate grass blade, and stroke the faces of the leaves upon the bushes as she passed by. One morning she came stealing down with the first pink streaks in the east.

"Why don't you sleep, Bertha?" asked the house-mother as the child came down the stairs.

"The leaves talked and I couldn't," she answered, gazing with eager eyes at the open door.

And yet Bertha will probably never know that her brother poet, Sidney Lanier, wrote, years ago,

"In my sleep I was fain of their fellowship. Fain of the live-oak, the marsh, and the main; The little green leaves would not let me alone in my sleep." —Harper's Bazar.

Queer Things About Frogs.

A remarkable thing about these creatures is that the larger part of the breathing is done through the skin. In fact, it is said that this supply of air is a necessary addition to that taken in by ordinary breathing, as the latter does not supply sufficient air to support life in a frog. Another peculiar thing about the skin of a frog is its powerful absorption of water. This is due, of course, to the numberless minute pores with which their skin is provided. It has been proved that a frog can thus soak up half its weight of water in an hour. The skin of the stomach is most active in this way, and at the same time, is most often in contact with moisture, such as mud, dewy grass, wet ground and leaves afford. As the skin perspires quite as freely as it absorbs, it is easily seen why contact with moisture is so necessary. Besides the loss from evaporation there is the stopping of skin breathing also, because the skin has to be kept moist and soft to absorb fresh air and give off used air from the system. The soaking of water is what gives the frog's skin such a cold, clammy and uncanny feeling when handled; and it explains a strange thing. Though a bullfrog were poked with a red-hot iron, it would not feel it enough to move out of its tracks, for the moisture on the skin forms a kind of film or vapor between it and the iron, which it takes time to heat through; and so the frog would not feel pain from the heat. Yet, if hot water is dropped upon him, he will instantly jump from pain, as this heat at once strikes into the skin.

A frog has another safeguard against drying up—that is, a kind of interior sack for storing water. Like the camel, it thus keeps a supply which carries it over many a dry place, when it would otherwise lose all its moisture and die. The water is as pure and tasteless as that of any spring. In Australia, it is said one species of frog prepares for a drought in a wonderful way. Sometimes the traveler suffering from thirst will come to a bush, and digging into the ground a foot or two, will find a clay ball. He cracks it open and out jumps a frog. Stranger still, inside the ball is found a good drink of pure water. And with this the man quenches his thirst.—St. Nicholas.

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year by nearly \$10,000,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 of this was an increase in the exports of manufactured goods, another large increase being in agricultural exports.

Issuing gold bonds to pay for gold to place in the United States treasury might work well until the gold is wanted to pay interest on the bonds. Then, of course, more bonds will be called for.

The report of Secretary Mohler, printed in another column, shows a decline in the average position of corn since last month's report. While some portions of the State have had seasonable rains, others, in common with most of the great Mississippi valley, have suffered from insufficient rainfall. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are loud in their complaints of drought.

Many labored efforts have been made in and out of Congress of late to show the average man how much easier and safer the money market will be after the demonetization of silver, that is, the wiping out of the source of about half of the supply of the money of redemption. So far as these efforts have come under the observation of the writer they may very properly be called demagoguery. The whole purpose of the real promoters of demonetization is to make money scarcer, the supply more easily controlled, the necessity for loans more pressing, the value of the dollar greater, the owners of moneys and credits richer, the owners of property and labor poorer.

This is Kansas week at the World's Fair and all Chicago will know it. No other State has so far equaled in the way of preliminary preparation the demonstration that will be made. The Kansas contingent already at Jackson Park have been making great preparations for the eventful occasion. Most of the States have been content with a single day at the fair for celebration, but Kansas will have a whole week of jubilee and a million visitors at the World's Fair will this week come in touch with representative and sunny Kansas people, and the impress will obtain that Kansans are happy, intelligent and enthusiastic folks to meet, and in addition to being the "best people on earth," hail from the proudest and best State in the Union.

Complaints of damages to corn from chinch bugs are still heard in Kansas. Prompt, careful and intelligent application of Prof. Snow's remedy would, we believe, prevent serious loss from this cause. If this remedy were patented it is possible that its application would be more general than under the present circumstances. Let it be remembered that the remedy was discovered by one of the foremost scientists of the country, who is now and has been for many years employed by the State of Kansas, and that the remedy, with full directions for using it, is supplied to all free of charge except the exchange of a small box of the bugs which the farmer is asked to send to the Professor to enable him to perpetuate the disease. Remember further, that Prof. Snow is one of us, the people of Kansas, and all can write to him at Lawrence just as freely as to the editor of KANSAS FARMER or friend of those who till the soil.

The weekly monetary review of Henry Clews for the week ending September 9 implies in one of its statements more than it says. Thus: "The city banks were, at the close of last week, actually above the legal limit of reserves (although the week's averages showed a slight deficiency), and during the past week they have made a further gain in currency through their exchanges with the interior." This remarkable implication that the New York banks have disregarded the law made for their regulation and for the protection of the people who do business with them may be better understood by recalling Mr. Clews' statement on this point under date September 2: "The bank statement for August 26 showed that, upon the average, the reserves of the banks remained \$6,750,000 below the legal minimum." Was this law defining the minimum reserve made to be disregarded, or are these New York city banks privileged to set aside the law at pleasure?

OUR EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

How much more wheat the farmers of the United States each year produce above the quantity necessary to provide for "the best fed nation on the earth" is shown by the following figures compiled from Treasury Department statements. The amounts are in bushels and for the year ending June 30:

1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
191,000,000	225,666,000	106,181,000	109,430,000	88,601,000

It is by some thought that we shall have to spare at least 100,000,000 less during the present than during the last year.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending September 11, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

A rainless week, Manhattan being the only station reporting rain, and it only amounting to .06.

The temperature and sunshine have been excessive. While the nights have been cool, the sun has shone exceedingly hot through a cloudless sky.

Late corn and potatoes have been prematurely matured by the dry, hot weather. Early corn is being out in all parts of the State. Prairie haying is generally done except in northern counties.

Wheat sowing is in progress to a small extent, most farmers preferring to wait until rain and cooler weather comes, fearing trouble from chinch bugs, Hessian fly or native grasshoppers.

Stock water is generally low. Hot winds prevailed to a limited extent during the week.

Neosho County Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The rain on Saturday before the county fair, which was held August 29, 30, 31 and September 1, cooled the air and laid the dust.

The association has an extra fine place for a fair, shade in abundance and everything convenient.

The attendance was good, considering the race horsemen got nearly all the advertising and premiums. In looking over the premium list I noticed there were fifteen premium offers for stake races at \$500 each, and on farm products a diploma up to \$10 was the premium—very few of the latter.

The display of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep was few in numbers but good in quality. In the poultry class was the best show on the ground and good birds, 150 in number, representing twenty-eight different breeds. But there was only \$80 offered in premiums for forty-six different breeds, and every one spoke in praise of the quality of the birds.

Mrs. J. M. Hiatt was there with her incubator, hatching chicks, and attracted the attention of all passers-by.

In the hall, the fruit display was good for this year, and the ladies were there with their fine work. In the grain department the corn was so large that some of it was sent to the World's Fair. White corn took the lead.

J. R. COTTON.
Stark, Kas.

Fair Notes.

COWLEY COUNTY.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association was held at Winfield last week. Taking all things into consideration, it was a success. The speed ring showed 110 entries, and as usual attracted its share of attention.

The main building and the display of farm products was in keeping with the records of old Cowley.

The poultry show was pronounced the best ever made in the county, there being thirty exhibitors and over 200 coops.

The horticultural display was extensive and in keeping with the professional fruit-grower's ambition of southern Kansas.

The live stock show was an extra good one. Short-horns took the lead, there being four good herds. W. P. Harned, of Bunce-ton, Mo., carried off the plums generally. His herd was headed by Britisher 106627, sired by imported Barbarossa 68197, and tracing on the side of the dam to imported Charming Rose by Garibaldi 171919. He says that he has a fine lot of young bulls sired by Ringmaster 100448, and out of registered dams, that he will dispose of at very reasonable terms.

W. H. Treadway, of Burden, Kas., showed fourteen head of Short-horns, headed by Aconite's Commander 340, and won two first and three second prizes.

Jno. W. Skinner, also of Burden, was on hand with seven head that were well up in Short-horn lore.

William Smith was among the four exhibitors, three of which were from Sheridan township, in Cowley county. The three herds from Sheridan were not especially fitted for the show ring, being just in from off the grass, hence that Missouri fellow, Harned, had the advantage, being

fitted up for the plums, and he got 'em, too. Man is a peculiar sort of being and he shows it occasionally, especially when passing on the merits of live stock. Silk, satin and velvet catches, notwithstanding the advice tendered by Solomon of old.

The swine show was a good one. Isaac Bowles, of Burden, Kas., showed fourteen of his seventy-five Chester Whites, winning four firsts, two seconds and sweepstakes on herd. Kansas King 5249, heads his herd, and a right good one he is.

J. F. Thomas, of Maple City, Kas., entered the ring with twelve head of Polands, winning two first and two second prizes. His top boar, Red Wing 7571 S., won second in a strong competition fight.

M. A. Hall, of New Salem, Kas., showed nine head of Chesters whose foundation stock came from Silver's, of Ohio. He won several premiums and has a very strong herd. He is placing a good many orders direct from the herd of Mr. Silver, of Ohio.

F. B. Hutchinson, of Arkansas City, Kas., shied his caster in the ring, with twelve Polands registered thereon. Rob Roy, sired by Stauffer 8190, heads his herd. His great-granddam was Black Diamond II. Hutchinson has now quite a string of young things sired by Black Diamond, that was one of the litter that the sweepstakes Junior belonged to, who weighed 700 at fifteen months.

Of course Isaac Wood, of Oxford, Kas., was out with his Poland herd of twenty-two head and won first on boar six months, first on boar under six months, first on sow under six months, first on sow under one year, sweepstakes on boar any age or breed, same on sow and sweepstakes on pen of six pigs. He has now about thirty head of boars and sows that will be priced at reasonable figures. He also showed a string of horses in the roadster class, winning first on stallion 3 years, first on gelding 2 years and first on mare 2 years. In his trotting-bred stallion division he has one Champion Wilkes and two Allendorfs that he purchased in Kentucky at long prices.

The display of sheep was an extra good one for a county fair, there being six exhibitors, and among others was the thirty-four head of Merinos and Cotswolds entered by H. H. Hague, of Walton, Kas. In the Cotswold division he won second on yearling ram, first and second on ram lambs, second on three ewes over one year, first on ewe lambs, first on ram and five of his get, and sweepstakes ram any age or breed and on ewe any age or breed. In the Merino division cleaned up about all that was offered on the platter. Mr. Hague also made a good display of poultry, winning a fair share of prizes.

The Kansas State Temperance Union.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The eleventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held in Representative hall, Topeka, on Monday and Tuesday, October 2 and 3, 1893, beginning with a business meeting at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, to be followed by a mass meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock, and continuing with a second business session during the day and a second mass meeting in the evening on Tuesday.

These dates have been chosen for the purpose of securing the reduced rates—one fare for the round trip—made by all the railroads for persons wishing to attend the State fair, which will then be in progress at Topeka.

Law and Order leagues and all temperance societies, churches, Sunday schools and all organizations in sympathy with the temperance cause are entitled to three delegates. The election of delegates should be arranged for as early as possible and credentials forwarded.

Excellent speakers have been secured for the mass meetings, and it is proposed to make these meetings, as usual, the greatest temperance events of the year. The great progress of the work for the past year will be discussed and plans made for future aggressiveness.

The public is cordially invited to attend all meetings and to participate in the deliberations.

Delegates are urged to come early and to give their undivided attention to the meetings during the two days, leaving the visiting of the fair for the days following the adjournment of the convention.

Let us have a large and enthusiastic meeting. D. C. MILNER, President.
F. O. POPENOE, Secretary.
Topeka, Kas., August 31, 1893.

A Missouri farmer has found that his straw is worth more than his wheat. He made 630 bushels of wheat on thirty-five acres—about eighteen bushels per acre. At the ruling price this brought \$12 per acre. The straw weighed two tons per acre and was worth \$8 per ton, or \$16 per acre. Total value of grain, \$403; of straw, \$528.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Rather liberal price for the straw, isn't it?

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The firm of Kelly & Taneyhill bought the interests of J. E. Morgan, deceased, and a change in the style of the concern has occurred accordingly. It was formerly conducted under the name of Morgan, Kelly & Taneyhill, Waterloo, Iowa. The present firm is composed of Henry Kelly and O. B. Taneyhill, both gentlemen of repute, and well experienced in the line of business in which they are engaged. We have no hesitancy in recommending them as thoroughly reliable to our readers.

Farmers who have poultry, hides, pelts, wool, potatoes, beans, seeds, veal, game, grain, hay, eggs, butter, or any kind of produce of which to dispose would find it to their advantage to correspond with Summers, Morrison & Co., 174 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. This firm is one of the most reliable, makes quick sales, remitting promptly, and does a general commission business for farmers, which has proven satisfactory to their customers in every case with which we have become acquainted.

A very neat little book, entitled, "The World's Fair and Chicago in Three, Six or Ten Days, by a Chicago Reporter," is just out, and a copy of it has been received at this office. It suggests "sights worth seeing and places worth visiting," and "saves time, money and fatigue" to the visitor. Most of those who visit the fair are very much pressed for time, and they need to have something which will direct them to the most important points of interest, and we suggest the above book as the most desirable for that purpose. It is published by Jno. A. Nichol & Co., Unity Building, Chicago, and sells for 25 cents.

Aberdeen, S. D., is to celebrate in royal style during the month of September. From the 11th to the 25th the Inter-State Grain Palace will be open. The building is a magnificent structure and does great credit to the growing States of South and North Dakota. During the same period the State fair will be there, and Aberdeen is expected to have on its finest dress for most of the month. Mr. S. W. Narregang, dealer in real estate and investments, writes that business is very good with them and they are not feeling the effects of the money stringency. He is offering some desirable real estate liberal terms. Investors will do well to communicate with him.

In the Agricultural building of the World's Columbian Exposition may be seen the Peerless Feed Grinder, manufactured by the Joliet Stowbridge Co., of Joliet, Ill. "The Peerless" is adapted to general farm grinding; grinds either fine or coarse as desired; can be regulated while in motion. It has been on the market for a number of years and has given universal satisfaction. The Joliet Stowbridge Co. also have a very interesting exhibit in the Transportation building—that of the Champion wagon, which is so popular throughout the entire country. "The Champion" has many special features peculiar to itself and is, indeed, rightly termed "the horses' friend." The Stowbridge Co. furnish free descriptive matter of the goods they manufacture.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Columbian Exposition is the wind-mill show. They are to be seen in almost every conceivable form; from the Bluker Dutch wind-mill down to the modern steel wheel and the gigantic geared double-header. There are the low tower and the high tower, the small and large wheel, and painted in all colors of the rainbow, and they all seem to be running a race. One of the most interesting outfits of the show is that of the Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., of Batavia, Ill. They make an exhibit which reminds one of the early days, when our ancestors did everything on their farm. They raised their grain, ground their flour, spun their own flax, made their own clothes, and consumed the larger part of the product. The Challenge geared outfit in addition to pumping water, saws wood, churns butter, grinds feed, shells your corn, sharpens your ax, cuts your fodder, etc. Saves time, money and fatigue, and operates with almost human intelligence.

A proposition is now before Congress to facilitate the transmission of small sums. Under this bill, on and after the 1st of January, 1894, the issue of postal notes may cease, and in their stead there is to be issued a postal fractional currency in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. The issue is to be a legal tender for sums of less than \$1, and redeemable in lawful money at any postoffice to the amount of \$1; at any money order office of the fourth class to the amount of \$5; and at any money order office of the first, second or third class to the amount of \$10 in any one payment to any individual on the same day. This currency is to be furnished the public on payment of the face value in lawful money without cost.

Horticulture.

Experience in Raspberry Culture.

The demand for raspberries is greater than the supply, and they always bring a paying price—10 to 15 cents per quart can often be obtained for them, and in some markets they can not be had at any price. Many growers have become discouraged because so many diseases attack the plants and are now turning their attention to something else, but with proper care raspberries may still be grown with success and the grower will be well repaid for his care. The reason so many fail is because they depend upon the old plantations to grow berries year after year. After these have grown two or three crops of berries they often fail, though some fields will remain good for several years. I shall not describe any of the enemies that attack raspberry plants or suggest any remedies. The experiment stations devote considerable time to this question and will no doubt find some suitable remedy, but in the meantime the growers need have little fear if they will only mow their old raspberry plantations and burn the brush as soon as they fail to give a paying crop of berries. This will destroy all insects that may be about the bushes. Then the ground should be plowed and planted to some other crops for several years.

TO BE SURE OF A GOOD CROP

a new field should be set each spring on soil that is naturally well drained and has not been planted to raspberries for several years. Insect enemies are far less likely to attack a new plantation than an old one, and two or three good crops can usually be grown before the plants begin to fail, when they should be promptly plowed under. For the new plantation it is best to plow the ground in the fall. It should be fitted thoroughly and marked out in rows about seven or eight feet apart. (The space between these rows may be filled with strawberries or potatoes and no ground lost). The plants may be obtained from some reliable nurseryman. The price is usually \$8 or \$10 per 1,000, according to the variety. The rows may be marked with a shovel plow, then wait for a good rain. After the rain set the plants in the bottom of the furrow made with the plow. They should be set about two feet or more apart in the row; as the plants are cultivated the soil will gradually be brought to a level. The advantage of setting plants in the bottom of the furrow is that the roots will obtain more moisture from the soil (and this has been no small advantage this dry season) and the cultivator will cover many of the weeds (the Ajax harrow cultivator will do this without injuring the plants while they are small). The plants grow rapidly and are easily cared for if done at the right time. Plants set this year are ready to make tip for new plants about this time—1st of September. Level cultivation should be given until then, when a shallow winged shovel plow may be used. This will drain off surplus moisture and the plants will winter better for it.

IF NEW PLANTS ARE WANTED

it will be necessary to go over the field two or three times and place soil on the ends of the runners or canes that are ready to tip. These will be ready to set next season, when the old plants will give a fair crop of berries and send up canes for the next season's crop, which should be the best. It is very important that these canes should be cut back when about two feet high. This will cause them to send out branches like a tree. They will require no stakes, and will bear more fruit, which is also easier picked.

ABOUT VARIETIES.

The Palmer is a black-cap of recent introduction. I have seen no unfavorable reports of this variety and believe it has no equal as an early berry. It is about two weeks in advance of the Gregg in ripening, is of fair size, plants very hardy and productive. I set about 100 plants of this variety last year and grew nearly 1,500 tips from them. These were set this spring, and al-

though the season is very dry I think 10,000 plants can easily be grown from them if the weather is favorable. The plants, with other crops planted between rows, occupy about one-half acre. If 10,000 plants are grown on this one-half acre they would be worth, at catalogue prices by the 1,000, \$80, or \$160 per acre. Is there any money in that? The crop of berries was not mentioned in this, which would be no small item, yet it is no more work to care for a field of raspberries than for potatoes. For a late variety the Gregg is the standard variety. The berries ripen about the time Palmers are gone, are of large size and very prolific. Plant Palmer for early and Gregg for late and you will make no mistake.

Many farmers who do not care to grow berries for market would find it profitable to plant enough of the above mentioned varieties for their own table. It will cost little and is far cheaper than depending on wild ones or going without. Wild berries in this locality of late years are almost a total failure, and cost more to gather than they are worth. Besides, it is better to keep the fences clear of briars and plant the berries in the open field, where they can have good cultivation. —H., in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

How to Propagate Berry Cuttings.

If all the old branches from the blackberries and raspberries are cut out and burned this month many insects will be thus destroyed which would otherwise injure the fruit-bearing branches next year. The side branches of new growth should be pinched back to form compact, stocky bushes. If you wish to raise new plants, take branches of this year's growth and cut into pieces from four to six inches long, make a trench with one side perpendicular and the other side slanting; the cuttings should be set six inches apart against the perpendicular side, with the top bud near the surface of the ground, pack the soil firmly about them and they will soon start to grow, and when the weather becomes cold they should be covered with a loose mulch of coarse manure.

Another method of propagating is to take cuttings from young plants, which have tender roots and will sprout easily, bury these cuttings, which should be three or four inches in length, in moist sand, and leave them there until time to plant in the spring. They may also be layered, bending down a good thrifty branch, pin it firmly down in the soil with a forked stick, and press the earth about it. It will root more easily if it is slightly broken where it is buried in the soil; leave the layered branch attached to the old bush until time for transplanting in the spring. A mulch of manure put on very late in the fall will keep the old bushes thrifty.

Perhaps you may also wish to raise a few more gooseberry and currant bushes; set out cuttings of this year's growth now, and they will have time to become well rooted before cold weather; have the cuttings five or six inches long with but one bud showing above the soil. All the old bushes should be pruned after the leaves have fallen and all surplus wood may be made into cuttings.

It is still early enough to set out strawberries if they were not attended to last month; if you wish new varieties, and they are sent from a distance through the mail, you may find them somewhat wilted when they reach you, sprinkle the plants and dip the roots in water, and lay them loosely where they will be shaded and cool, until they look bright and fresh, and remove some of the leaves before planting, and don't plant in a small square bed in one corner of the garden, stick to your plan of long straight rows for everything; they are so much easier to cultivate and more satisfactory in every way. Keep all runners off of the plants set out this summer or fall. Watch the old strawberry bed this month and see that the growth of the plants is not checked, as this is necessary if you wish fine berries next spring; but blackberries and raspberries should not be fertilized or cultivated at all during September, as the late growth thus secured may be killed by the cold next winter. Cut off all the suckers that

come up outside of the row of red raspberries, as they are worse than the weeds in retarding the growth of the bushes and exhausting the soil.—*The Mayflower*.

Fruit Versus Doctors.

The pomelo is almost as good as quinine for malarial troubles, and pineapple is a sure cure for sore throat. Tomatoes are perfect liver regulators—they contain a small portion of mercury (says the *Medical World*). Oranges act on the kidneys very beneficially; lemons and grapes are efficacious in the curing and preventing of cancerous troubles. Watercresses act on the lungs and are said to be a cure for incipient consumption. They certainly have marvelous tonic power and refresh one after great fatigue. A diet of grapes as a cure-all has been proved valuable in hundreds of cases, and if taken in time a case of jaundice can be cured by eating nothing but lettuce and lemon juice. In the face of this, cannot one almost dispense with doctors?—*California Fruit Grower*.

Major Stewart, of Independence, is harvesting his onion crop, and thinks he will have at the rate of 400 bushels per acre.

The Girard Press is authority for the statement that H. T. Kanatzar, of Twin Groves township, Crawford county, has shipped over 1,000 crates of peaches, raised in his own orchard, to Kansas City this year.

Judge F. Wellhouse, Superintendent of the Kansas horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair has shipped to Chicago twenty-six barrels of apples and pears, twenty-five boxes of peaches and plums, and seventy-one boxes of grapes. All of the fruit is good and some of it the very finest ever grown in the State. The best apples came from Shawnee county. Mr. G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, says Kansas will make an exhibition of fruits that will astonish the visitors to the World's Fair during this, "Kansas Week."

The orange crop of California for this season has been about double that of last year. The quality is not below the average. Seven thousand car loads of twenty thousand pounds each are the shipments. This means some two million boxes, each containing from one to two hundred oranges. The demand is equal to the supply. When oranges are plentiful enough to be cheap more are sold, and as the price lowers, the housewife purchases for jams, marmalades and other confections of the luscious fruit, which are never made when the orange is scarce and high priced. Its abundance may be called a national blessing. With each succeeding year the market for fruit becomes greater. Every one is learning that fruit, like bread, is a necessity, not a luxury.

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.

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.

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.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

Non-pull-out

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

Always look for this trade mark. None genuine without it. Sold only through watch dealers. Ask any jeweler for pamphlet or send to the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for August.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892. Pp. 656, illustrated.

Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. Report of the Statistician for August, 1893. Contents: Crop Report for August; Notes on Foreign Agriculture; Wheat Crop of India for 1893; Production of Corn in New South Wales; Domestic and Trans-Atlantic Freight Rates. Pp. 271-322.

Synopsis of Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. (Issued in advance of the monthly Report of the Statistician, from which it is condensed.) Pp. 4.

Bulletin No. 13, Part 8, of the Division of Chemistry. Foods and Food Adulterants—Canned Vegetables. A report upon investigations and analytical work directed especially to methods of preserving canned vegetables, to their food value and digestibility, to the preservatives employed, and to the character of the vessels in which the goods are preserved. Pp. 1015-1167.

Bulletin No. 31 of the Division of Entomology. Catalogue of the Exhibit of Economic Entomology at the World's Columbian Exposition. Pp. 121.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 9. Contents: Editorial notes—The Belgian System of Agricultural Education, and Electricity in Agriculture; article on Agricultural Education in Belgium, by Paul De Vuyst; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications, etc. Pp. 701-790.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 10. Contents: Editorial notes—Home-mixing of Fertilizers, and Seed-testing; article on the Object and Methods of Seed Investigation and the Establishment of Seed-control Stations, by Oscar Burchard; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications, etc. Pp. 791-878.

Insect Life, Vol. 5, No. 5. (Periodical bulletin of the Division of Entomology, devoted to the economy and life-habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture.) Pp. 289-402.

Report of the Ornithologist and Mammalogist for 1892. (Reprinted in a small edition from the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892.) Pp. 181-200, pls. 5.

Monthly Weather Review for June. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during June, 1893.) Pp. 153-178; charts, 5.

Bulletin A of the Weather Bureau. Summary of International Meteorological Observations. (Chiefly of interest to meteorologists.) Size, 18 by 24 inches; Pp. 10; charts, 61.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Weather Bureau. The Climate of Chicago. Pp. 137, with charts and diagrams.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. 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.

The High Speed Family Knitter

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

In the Dairy.

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

Kansas Holsteins.

A gentleman qualified by experience to speak, remarks that Western breeders of dairy cattle have good reason to feel proud of the great showing made at the World's Fair by C. F. Stone's herd of Holsteins from Peabody. Some of the cows in the herd surprised people who did not know them by capturing all the best premiums at the Kansas, Iowa and Illinois State fairs last season. Last week, in the Holstein exhibit at Chicago, the younger animals caught the pace set the year before and walked away with more premiums in proportion to the number of animals shown than any other herd. Mr. Stone was fortunate in buying prize-winners for his foundation stock, but he is raising others that are as good or better. The promise is now that his herd will soon be the best in the country and that it will enforce recognition as such. This will be only less to the credit of Kansas live stock interests in general than to that of the breeder whose skill built up the herd.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

The ninety-day butter test ended after the morning's milking of August 29, and test No. 3 for thirty days began with the noon milking of same day, with fifteen cows in each herd. The Jerseys have twelve of the ninety-day cows in this test, adding three fresh cows; the Short-horns have put in four fresh cows and the Guernseys five.

Out of an entry of thirty Jersey cows, Ida Marigold won first prize in the show ring. She is a cow weighing 1,195 pounds, and has large patches of white distributed over her body. She has been housed in the dairy barn for over seven months.

The Jerseys made 45-cent butter five days in a week recently, the Short-horns on four days, and the Guernseys on one day.

The Guernseys lost another cow on August 23—Lawn Tennis, No. 13 in the Guernsey barn, and owned by Silas Betts, Philadelphia. Impaction was the cause. At this date little Goldie's life is hanging by a thread. She was given up on Sunday, but lingered through Monday, and on Tuesday it is hoped she will pull through. She is No. 6 in the Jersey barn, and passed to Mr. C. I. Hood, her present owner, at a price of \$1,500.

Pedro 3187, a Jersey bull 17 years old, owned by T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., took first prize in the show ring over an entry of fourteen bulls. Pedro and Ida Marigold also won first prizes over all in sweepstakes.

For the week ending August 24, the only cow in either herd to go above three pounds of butter in one day was the Jersey cow Brown Bessie. Her record was 3.23 pounds. The best Guernsey cow for same week was Materna, with 2.15 pounds of butter in one day. The Short-horn showing highest record on butter for one day was Fair Maid of Hulett, with 1.76 pounds.

Owing to errors on the part of the clerk who has charge of the Short-horn book, no figures were given after August 19, so that the amount set down for the best Short-horn might have been exceeded on a later date.

Dairy Notes.

Sow a piece of rye for winter pasture. It helps color the butter.

It takes long years of patient breeding and selection to get rid of the propensity of the scrub.

When butter is a long time in coming it will nearly always be of a poorer quality, as too much or too long churning injures the grain.

Pedigree and individuality are the two blades of the scissors in breeding. Properly joined and skillfully handled they will cut their way to success.

Milch cows require something more than exercise to cause them to do their best in a milky way. Therefore, a bad pasture can not be made good by increasing its area. No cow should be

required to travel all day to fill herself with dried herbage.

A general-purpose cow is one that sacrifices \$20 income from butter per annum that she may produce \$5 worth more of beef at the end of life than she would have done otherwise.

None but a very rich farmer can afford to keep poor cows, and his herd never contains that sort. This fact indicates that the financially poor farmer should only retain the very best cows. A herd of poor cows owned by a struggling man means poverty to him while he retains them. Such a cow is a robber; a good one is a friend. The former eats and eats and never pays, the latter eats and pays promptly for the hospitality extended her. The presence of the paying one is as grateful as a copious rain to a parched field. Her liquid treasure embodies comfort and content to her owner. The poor cow is like a host of locusts. Her presence, like theirs, means ruin. Weed her out.

The Poultry Yard.

Marketing Poultry.

It is no great wonder that poultry-raisers complain of the small price they get for their birds when they are sent to market; but it is a greater wonder to one who walks through a market, when it is glutted with poultry, that many of the lots exposed on the sidewalks sell at any price. Such specimens of poultry as are there seen are enough to disgust one with the whole feathered tribe as articles of food. Old birds and young birds; fat birds and lean birds; birds dressed and undressed and some half dressed; roosters that have stood guard over the poultry house, strutted about the farm yard, and waked up the family at early dawn for the last ten years; roosters that have crowed until their vocal organs have been destroyed, like newsboys, and the spurs on whose legs remind one of ancient battle pikes; old hens that have clucked to call together a dozen broods of chickens, and are only killed to prevent their dying of old age; chickens frozen and thawed and jammed into all conceivable shapes; chickens whose color is blue, white and variegated.

Ah! it is no marvel that the market is dull, and that prices run low. But if the birds themselves are bad, the packages are infinitely worse. Old flour barrels that have taken their turn in holding bran, potatoes and garden vegetables; boxes that have stood out of doors until they are weather-beaten and blackened—these are the uninviting packages in which poultry is often sent to the market, thinking thereby to tempt the eye of the epicure who may be searching for fine spring chickens.

A little reason would convince any one that all this is wrong. Absolutely poor birds should never be sent to the city market at all, with the expectation of realizing anything for them. Six bad specimens of poultry in a box of a hundred good ones will ruin the sale of them as first-class birds. Better send them "to pot" at home, or feed them to the crows, than to send them to market. No farmer would think to mix with his good corn a quantity of nubbins gathered from his patch, grown on poor sod; yet such a course would be quite as sensible as to put with a hundred plump young fowls half a dozen of their veteran ancestors.

One of the principal things that stands in the way of farmers realizing a good price for their poultry, is the wrong time it is sent to market. As a rule the poorest time to sell poultry in a great city is the period of the winter holidays, say from a week before Thanksgiving till a week after Christmas. The market is then supplied with choice game, while every butcher has stall-fed beef. Some extra poultry will sell then at fancy prices, but there is really no demand for the great quantity of ordinary birds that come in every day, both in cars and in farmers' wagons. They are disposed of to the poorer class of customers, at prices considerably lower than is obtained for ordinary beef.

As a rule live poultry sells the best

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

in the market, and this is particularly the case with spring chickens that are likely to present a scrawny and bony appearance when dressed. The crates in which they are sent need not be made of expensive material, and they should not be heavy, as this would add to the cost of transportation. They should have a good floor, and strong partition or end pieces, but the sides and top may be formed of laths.

Shippers often err in not having their coops roomy enough to accommodate the birds, and it is often the case that many die in consequence. To insure dressed fowls keeping well, they should have no food or drink for at least twelve hours before they are killed. For the same reason it is not considered best to draw them or to cut off their heads, as it is the air that goes inside of the carcass that principally causes the flesh to become tainted. If the head is cut off—and chickens look best beheaded—it should be done with a sharp knife or hatchet, and then the blood should be carefully washed off, the skin drawn forward over the neck and tied.

If the skin of fowls is of sufficient strength to permit of their being plucked without tearing, it is better not to scald them, as their appearance, after a little time, is injured thereby. The plucking should commence as soon as the bird is dead and before it becomes cold. Remove the wing and tail feathers first, then the smaller ones. Pin feathers may be removed by means of pincers. If it is desired to kill the birds without beheading them—and turkeys are more salable that have the heads on—a cord may be tied around the wings, fastening them to the body; then hang them on a pin, and with a sharp knife sever the under part of the neck, or simply cut the large blood vessel in it, being careful not to sever the neck bone. In this manner the bird will die and no blood will come on the feathers.

The birds, like larger animals, should hang in a cool place until they become cold, before they are packed; otherwise they would soon become tainted. The packing should be done in a nice, clean box that will help, not injure, the sale of the contents. If there are several sizes or kinds of fowls, they should be sorted and packed in separate packages, the aim being to have the lot in each box as nearly uniform as possible. In placing them in the boxes they should all lie in the same direction in layers, with the breasts turned up. If you have clean rye or unbroken wheat straw, a little may be put between layers; otherwise use nothing between them. Pack them as closely as you can without pressing them out of shape. Poultry treated in this way will sell, if sent to market at the right time.—Ohio Farmer.

Doc. Mills, who lives on the river bank below the bridge, has a hen which swims in the water as naturally as a duck. The hen hatched out a brood of ducks some time ago, and when her family was a few weeks old she was greatly frightened to see them deliberately wade out in the river and commence swimming. She made a great fuss, and finally flew out in the water to them. After a while the hen learned to swim and she now goes out to every drift log which floats down the river and picks the bugs off from it.—Atchison Globe.

The Death Roll is Largely Swelled

By persons careless of imperiled health, who "pooh, pooh!" their minor ailments, believing, or pretending to believe, that nature will effect a change. Nature does effect a change, but it is in the wrong direction. She thus avenges a disregard of her appeals. Don't omit, if you are at all unwell, to recuperate by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a signal remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, malaria, rheumatism, biliousness.

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.

Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

CUT IN TWO

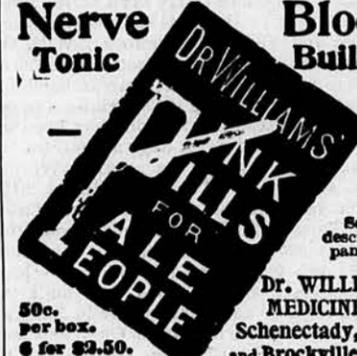


Prices of the following Articles:
Bicycles, Watches, Carriages, Hay Cutters, Suggies, Carts, Wire Fence, Harness, Saws, Bit Braces, Organs, Pianos, Road Plows, Stoves, Kettles, Fire Arms, Trucks, Axles, Bone Mills, Vises, Drills, Cider Mills, Lathes, Sanders, Feed Mills, Forges, Scrapers, Steel Cuts, Sewing Machine, Lawn Mowers, Engines, Saws, Letter Presses, Corn Shellers, Rollers, Tools, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES—Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 151 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—It is incurable; 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.

Nerve Tonic **Blood Builder**



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.

50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

SHIP YOUR PRODUCE DIRECT

TO MARKET. It is the only way to get the true value of what you have to sell. It is no longer an experiment. Our shippers testify to it every day. We receive and sell: Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Game, Hay, Grain, Beans, Seeds, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Hides, Felt, Wool, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables, or anything you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the Highest Market Price and send quick returns. Write us for Prices, Shipping Tags, or any information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
174 So. Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Reference: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

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 Barker Building.

THE WORLD MOVES.

So Does the World's Fair--Some of its Best Attractions will Come to Kansas City.

The annual Kansas City Inter-State fair this year promises to be the greatest ever held in the West. Neither trouble or expense have been saved to make it so, and the immense interest that merchants and producers have manifested in it is a guarantee of its success.

The merchants of Kansas City agreed with the Board of Directors of the fair association, that owing to the financial stringency thousands would be unable to attend the World's Fair, in Chicago, and that in order to give these thousands a chance to enjoy in part, if not in its entirety, the colossal exhibition, that an unusually attractive fair should be given in Kansas City, and that as many World's Fair attractions as could be secured, should be brought to Kansas City.

With this object in view, a splendid premium list was devised, the sum total of the money hung up amounting to \$40,000. Class exhibits were made a feature, and the premiums offered for the different classes of live stock are the most generous ever offered in the West. The \$1,000 sweepstake for the best beef herd will bring to Kansas City all the principal herds that have been on exhibition at the World's Fair, and the other premiums equally generous. In the speed ring \$12,000 are to be contested for. The speed program is varied and attractive, and includes two \$1,000 purses, one for the free-for-all class of trotters, the other for the free-for-all class of pacers. As a special attraction in the speed ring, the management has secured the celebrated trotters of the Stewart stable, Walter E. and Ryland T., who finished first and second respectively in the \$20,000 free-for-all at Buffalo, N. Y., this year. Walter E. has also won the free-for-all races at Rochester, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., this season,

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.

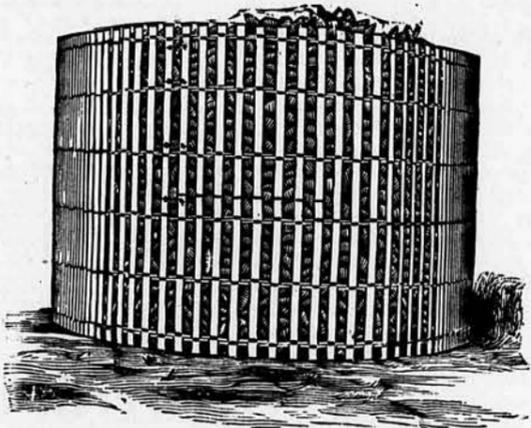
IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up. **HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS** are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

BEWARE 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.

a brief outline of the many attractions offered by the management of the Kansas City Inter-State fair, to those who will take advantage of the single fare round-trip rate offered by the railroads during the week of September 25, when the fair will occur. Every one should see it, for it will be the greatest event in the West for many years to come.

Adam's Portable Corn-Crib. One of the novelties in the World's Fair machinery exhibit is Adam's Portable Corn-



ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN-CRIB.

defeating all the crack trotters in his class. These two giants of the trotting turf will attempt to lower the world's mile record on a half-mile track.

Among the many attractions to be on exhibition at the Kansas City Inter-State fair will be the following: A troupe of Arabs, who have been on exhibition at the World's Fair. The troupe numbers over twenty-five people, and carries thirty head of the finest Arab horses in the world; camels, dromedaries and Egyptian donkeys. With the troupe are wild riders from the African deserts; a characteristic Arabian band and four Arabian dancing girls, whose sinuous grace and entrancing dancing has been the talk of the country. A delegation from the Javanese village will be another World's Fair attraction. These wonderful little people dance and sing with wonderful ability. They will bring with them a collection of the most interesting objects that they have on exhibition in Chicago. Mrs. Ernest Hart, who planned and built the Donegal castle and Irish village in Midway Plaisance, will be in Kansas City, and will give illustrated lectures on Ireland and its salient points of interest, illustrating her talk with stereopticon views of Erin's isle. With her, Mrs. Hart will bring a number of original lace-makers, weavers, bag-pipe players and dancers, besides an interesting exhibit of Irish laces and wares. The champion fire team of the world, winner of all the international trophies at the World's Fire Congress, in London, Eng., will be on the grounds and exhibition drills, lightning hitches and hose-laying will be given several times every day. The Butler combination, in exciting chariot races, hurdle races and races between thoroughbreds hitched to skeleton wagons will give daily exhibitions. A ten-mile relay race for ladies, between the champion lady riders of Missouri, Nebraska and California will be a feature. A troupe of Indians, seventy-five in number, will be camped upon the fair grounds, and will give exhibitions of ball-playing, dancing, riding and shooting every day, besides showing the customary life of the red man in his native wilds. Two bands will furnish the music. Such is

Crib, and we illustrate in this issue his device. When attending the fair be sure to see it. Perhaps you are wondering what you are going to do with your corn this year. Is the capacity of your cribs sufficient to hold it all? If not, it would be well for you to investigate a new device for cribbing corn, manufactured by W. J. Adam, of Joliet, Ill. Adam's Portable Corn-Crib, our Chicago manager writes us, is, indeed, a fine crib. They are made of heavy staves, one inch thick, dressed on both sides, and are woven between six sets of No. 10 galvanized steel wires at distances of about one and one-fourth inches apart, thus allowing ample ventilation. The crib is shipped all rolled up in a bundle and requires no tools nor mechanic to erect it. The fastening attachments are all properly secured, and all there is to do is to stand it up on a circle, latch it together, and fill it up. Ten or fifteen minutes is all the time required to erect a crib ready for use. If your corn-cribs are a long distance from the house, you can save time and money during the corn-husking season by erecting cribs convenient to the fields, and filling them and hauling the corn home during the less busy months of winter. When shelling, if you use more than one crib, as soon as one is empty take it around and set it under the cob-carrier, where it will receive the cobs from the other cribs of corn and keep them in good condition for fuel. The cribs, being movable, can be taken down and removed as often as desired, thus preventing them from becoming a harbor for rats and mice. Write for descriptive circular, and notice his advertisement in another column.

Do You Study Politics?

Whoever studies political questions should read all sides. The official State paper, the Topeka Advocate, is still at the head of the reform movement, and is giving its readers a more reliable report of the situation in Congress than any other Western paper. It receives its information in the shape of editorial correspondence. One dollar a year or 25 cents for a trial subscription. Address, **ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,** Topeka, Kas.

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.

NOTICE--Drop us a postal card containing your address and we will send you a set of handsome picture cards, FREE.

JNO. S. BRITAIN, President. H. J. KLINE, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE

Lately Established at 18th and Liberty Sts., is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled and convenience given shippers, commission men and buyers. Two-thirds of the hay firms in Kansas City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, car without extra cost. Mention this paper.

FRED MORRILL, President. A. A. PULLMAN, Vice President. F. H. BAKER, Sec'y and Treas.

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COMMISSION CO., BROOMCORN Commission Merchants, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. 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 Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,523	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	445,551	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

H. P. DILLON, President. ORGANIZED 1882. J. W. GOING, Secretary.

Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS. A strong Western Company. Insures against fire, lightning, wind storms cyclones and tornadoes. Losses paid, over \$105,000. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

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, \$191,829.27. Death claims paid to April 15th, 1893, 410,000.00.

For policy or agency, address, J. P. DAVIS, President.

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.

INDIGESTION.—I have a mare that is troubled with indigestion. She does not have colic, but bloats a little and acts dumpish.

Answer.—Mix powdered charcoal, bicarbonate of soda and gentian together, in equal parts, and give a heaping tablespoonful in the feed three times a day for a couple of weeks.

QUESTIONS.—(1) In your advice in regard to sores on my stallion you did not say how long the potassium and arsenic should be continued.

Answer.—(1) Continue the medicine until the sores are in a fair healing condition. The horse must not be allowed to rub or bite the sores if you expect them to heal with as small scars as possible.

The Insinuating Tapeworm.

J. J. Woodman, of the State Live Stock Commission, and E. A. A. Grange, State Veterinarian, here to examine into the causes leading to the great fatality among lambs in this county, killed five or six lambs and made an examination of the internal organs.

Now, that the cause of so many deaths among lambs is known, we hope time will not be wasted in hunting up a remedy when one is so handy and sure. We refer to Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

PIN-WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.

Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

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

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 11, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,537 cattle; 232 calves. Trade was fairly active and prices were a trifle higher than for several days.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for dressed beef and shipping steers.

COLORADO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Colorado steers.

TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Texas steers.

TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Texas cows.

TEXAS BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Texas bulls.

TEXAS HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Texas heifers.

TEXAS CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Texas calves.

TEXAS STAGS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Texas stags.

TEXAS OXEN.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Texas oxen.

WYOMING COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Wyoming cows.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for western steers.

WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for western cows.

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for New Mexico steers.

NEW MEXICO COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for New Mexico cows.

NEW MEXICO CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for New Mexico calves.

COLORADO BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr. for Colorado bulls.

COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for cows.

BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for bulls.

HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for heifers.

CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for calves.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for stockers and feeders.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,191.

Trade was rather slow and there was a decline of about 10¢/20¢ below Saturday's best prices.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for pigs and lights.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for representative sales.

SHEEP—Receipts, 243.

Good mattons were in demand, but the run was slow.

Chicago.

September 11, 1893.

The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—Receipts, 22,000. Good kinds strong, others weak.

ers and feeders, \$2 00@2 25; bulls, \$1 50@3 00; cows, \$1 00@2 30; Texas cows, \$1 80@2 45; Texas steers, \$2 25@3 00.

WHEAT—Receipts, 15,000. Steady. Lambs 10c lower. Natives, \$1 00@3 60; lambs, per cwt., \$3 00@4 70.

September 11, 1893. The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500. Steady to slow.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City. September 11, 1893. In store: Wheat, 331,163 bushels; corn, 23,164 bushels; oats, 7,515 bushels, and rye, 2,024 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 258,000 bushels. The market for this grain continues upward, and the demand active for all offerings.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 55,200 bushels. The continued dry weather and damaging news from the growing crop caused a further advance in this grain yesterday and demand good at the improvement.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in good demand. We quote at 91c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BRAN—Firm and in good demand. We quote bulk at 47c per cwt. and sacked at 57c per cwt.

BUTTER—Good demand continues and values firm for sweet table goods. Arrivals light. Low grades steady but slow sale.

EGGS—Steady and firm. Fresh candled, 11c. POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts light and demand nothing extra.

POTATOES—The market is firm and unchanged, with offerings fair. We quote: New-Fancy, per bushel, 65c; fair to good 40¢/50¢.

BROOMCORN—Harled, green, 4 1/2¢ per pound; green, self-working, 3 1/2¢; red-tipped, do., 3¢.

HIDES AND PELTS—Steady but slow sale. Green, salted, cured, butchers' free of brands: No. 1, 2 1/2¢; No. 2, 2¢; bull and stag, 2 1/2¢; kip skins, 3c per pound.

WHEAT—Receipts, 159,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash and September, closed 62 1/2¢; October, 63 1/2¢; December, 63 1/2¢.

CORN—Receipts, 127,000 bushels; shipments, 45,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash and September, 33¢; October, 33 1/2¢; December, 37 1/2¢.

WHEAT—Receipts, 214 cars; corn, 877, and oats, 387. There was a big rousing bull market in wheat today. I here were many reasons for this, but the chief ones were the facts that the price was relatively low, and that trade was only waiting for the word to start the advance.

000 bushels from the August estimate. The total was calculated at 371,000,000 bushels. This year was short of 1892 by about 150,000,000 bushels. It is short of the crop of 1891 by about 250,000,000 bushels.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a general steam plant for heat and power at the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 137, approved March 11, 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 September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

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 steam plant for the State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies bidding will give their firm name as well as their individual names with their addresses. The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

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, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction and erection of an additional wing and assembly room to the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, 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 September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid if it is 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 an additional wing and assembly room for the State Normal school, Emporia, 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.

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, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an electric light plant for the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, 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 September 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect and informality in any bid if it is 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 an electric light plant for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe, 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. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, 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 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 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 assessed 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 an east wing to Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, 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. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, 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.

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 water works to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, 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. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.

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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.

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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.

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It is fully as durable as the most expensive watch, and with fair usage will keep good time for Ten Years. The Triumph Watch is being manufactured in lots of 100,000 at the rate of 1000 per Day by the largest watch manufacturing concern in the world. This constitutes the sole reason for its low price. It is a practical illustration of what may be done in this country by machinery and skilled operators when an article can be sold in large quantities. Its parts are not made by hand by "Pauper European labor" as are most of the cheap watches now sold, which never run long and can never be repaired. Automatic machinery does everything on this watch and every part is as true as a die can make it. The movement is the same as in all American watches and is readily understood and repaired by any jeweler.

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THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE WATCH ON EARTH. The accompanying is an accurate and truthful illustration and description of THE TRIUMPH WATCH. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the Crowned Triumph of American Ingenuity, Skill, and Capital, as every watch is produced entirely in this country and bears the trade mark of its manufacturers who stand by every statement made for it.

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PRICE, \$1.50.

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OUR STEEL TOWERS
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Misleading Brand			Misleading Brand		
"Standard Lead Co., Strictly Pure White Lead, St. Louis."			"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."		
Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by	Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.36 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet & Bro., St. Louis.	Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co., New York.
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.		Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	
White Lead	6.46 per cent.		Barytes	50.88 per cent.	
Less than 7 per cent. white lead.			No white lead in it.		

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

Gasoline Engine
 The best because the most simple; a few minutes attention a day will keep it running. Most economical; guaranteed cost of running is one cent per h. p. per hour.
WEBER GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO., For Catalog. ad. Drawer 951, Kansas City, Mo.

INCUBATORS & BROODERS
 Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 3,000 testimonials; send for catalogue.
G. S. SINGER, Box 548, Cardington, O.

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

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.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

GREASE
 SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER TRY IT!

Election Laws
 EDITION OF 1893.
 Includes all the laws on the subject of elections, including the AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW, PURE ELECTIONS LAW, PRIMARY ELECTIONS LAW, With forms and complete annotations of the Supreme Court. Everyone is interested and should have a copy. Only 25 cents.
 Voting Booths, Ballot Boxes, Guard Rails.
CRANE & CO., County and Township Supplies. **TOPEKA, KAS.**

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
 The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Lead proof below.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
 SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.
 Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.,
 Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles.
 The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.
 Very respectfully, **ADAM BRITAIN.**
 Price \$1.00 per bottle.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Are You Unemployed?
 Will you work for \$18 per week? Write to me at once. **JOSEPH R. GAY, Pres. C. P. & L. Co.,** 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. MILLET A SPECIALTY. 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.

FOR THIRTY DAYS—Choice S. C. Brown Leg-horn cockerels \$1 each or six for \$5.

\$7 PER HUNDRED—For first-class apple trees. 300,000 apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and other fruit and ornamental trees.

FOR RENT—One of the best eighty-acre farms in the Kaw bottom, one mile from Topeka.

CLEAR 100 ACRES—In Clarke county, Kansas, to trade for a jack or good stallion.

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy and stenography.

OLD RELIABLE RESTAURANT—No. 400 1/2 Kansas avenue, Topeka, (opposite court house).

WANTED—To furnish farmers with help of all kinds, male or female.

GO TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL—No. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, for meals, lunch and lodging.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY, FALL OF 1893.—Very fine forest tree seedlings. 200,000 black locust, 15 to 18, 18 to 24 and 24 to 30 inches.

FARMS AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE—Twenty acres up to 800, \$3 to \$15 per acre.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of merchandise and live stock for clear lands.

IF YOU WANT—A thoroughly competent farmer to run your farm for you on shares.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS.—Choice cockerels for sale.

400 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS—For sale for feeders.

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.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery.

FOR EXCHANGE—Lands, live stock and other property.

JOHN G. HOWARD, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., commission dealer in farms, stock ranches and live stock.

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

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—Jones' Winter Fife, S. Early Red Clawson, Dietz Longberry, Everitt's Highgrade, American Bronze and Golden Cross.

WE ARE BUYERS—Of Meadow fescue or English bluegrass, clover and timothy seed.

WE MANUFACTURE three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price.

FOR SALE—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—How to keep eggs fresh the year round.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS, Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.

D. E. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

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. Havana, 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 Klyne, 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.

COLT—By same, one dark brown yearling horse colt, branded H 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1893.

Sumner county—W. H. Carnes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Mrs. C. Ammann, in Ryan tp., August 9, 1893, one small white male mule, 15 or 20 years old, harness marks; valued at \$20.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John T. Harvey, in Canada tp., P. O. Angola, one brown horse, 3 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white and left fore foot white; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. McDaniel, in Lowell tp., August 20, 1893, one horse, white stripe in forehead, 7 or 10 years old, glass eye; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 6 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1893.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. C. Junkins, in Burlington tp., one red heifer, 2 years old, slight crop of right ear, no horns, no brands; valued at \$14.



This Trade Mark is on the best WATERPROOF COAT in the World!

THE ST. JOE HIVE LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!

We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THREE-MINUTE TALKS ABOUT NEW MEXICO

The profits of fruit raising are set forth in detail; also facts relative to sheep, cattle, and general farming.

5 ACRE GRAPE VINEYARDS Free WITH 1000 GROWING VINES

Any farmer or mechanic desiring to change location or better his condition can secure a 5 acre planted grape vineyard that will pay him an income of from \$200 to \$500 per year and sell readily at \$200 per acre after three years.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

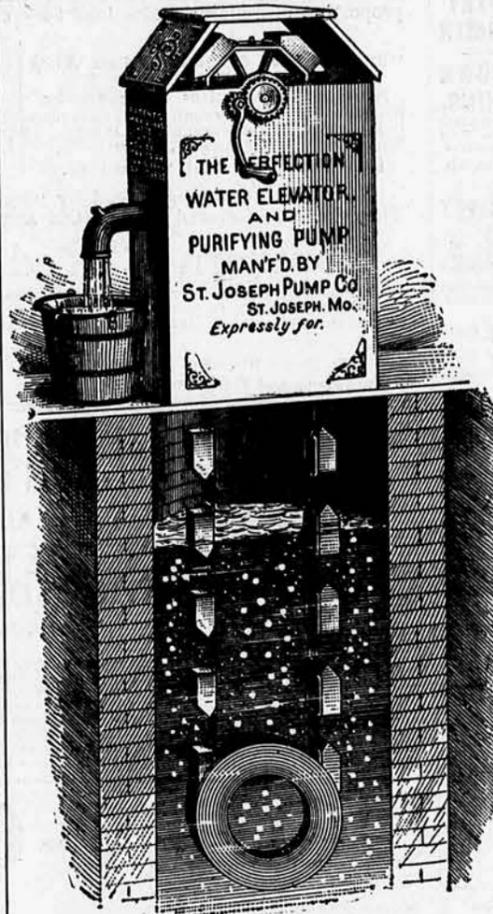
Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country.

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.

ON EXHIBITION Column E-B-2, Agricultural Annex, WORLD'S FAIR

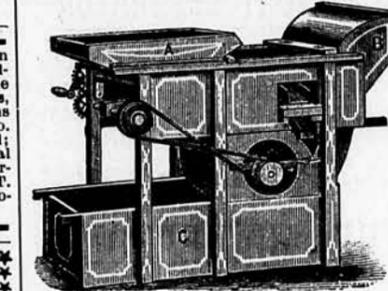
Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

JOBBERS:

- Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo. A. J. Hearwi Hardware Co., Atchison, Kas. A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. Witte Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. Cahill & Collins Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER? Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top.

S. M. WOOD & CO., Real Estate, Loan and Exchange Agents, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED MILLS

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

POWER FROM GASOLINE CHEAPER THAN STEAM.



OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES Stationary or Portable. 1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.

CAPON'S 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.