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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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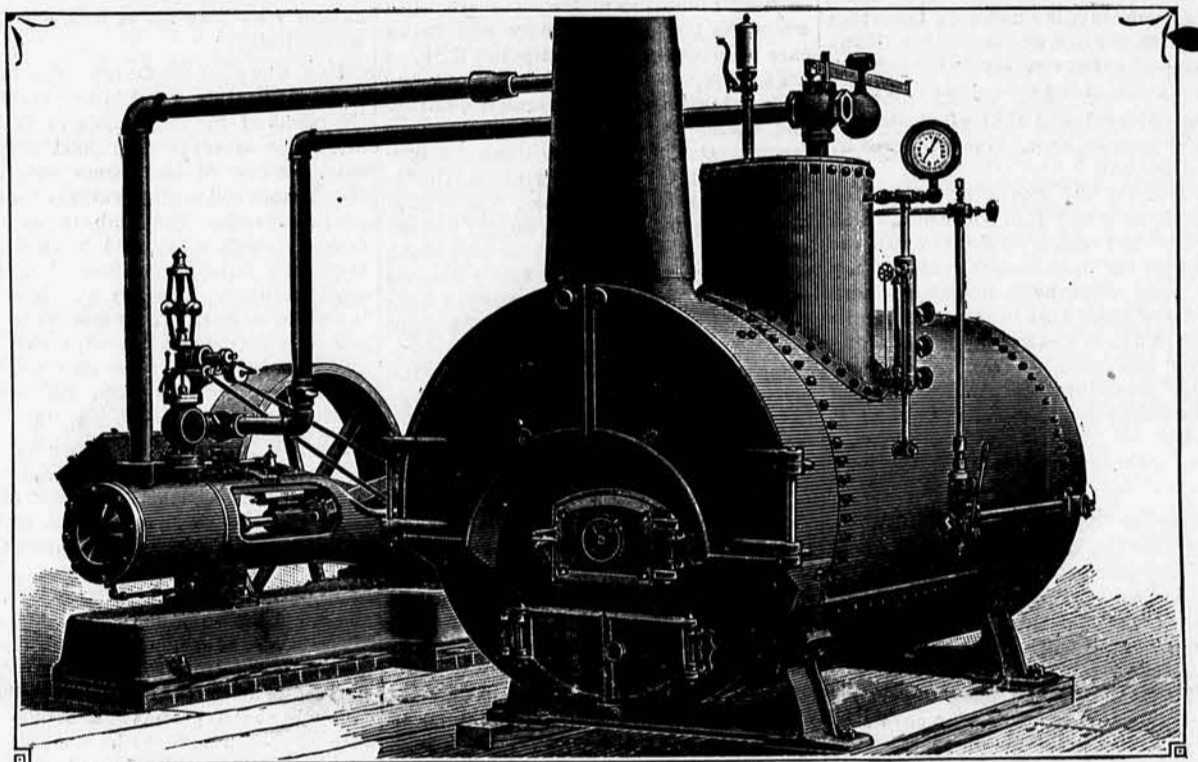
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SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Proprietors Merino Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Forty rams for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS FOR SALE. Great layers, fine plumage, carefully bred. Wishing to diminish my flock, I offer choice birds at \$1 apiece, ready for shipment. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka, Kas.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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The Stock Interest.

Bad Experience With Immature Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in last week's FARMER the heavy loss of a Shawnee county man in grazing cattle on second-growth sorghum. I had a similar experience three years ago in western Kansas. That was one of our driest years, and I had a field of stunted Kaffir corn that never grew more than two or three feet high, and did not head out. Think much of it had what is called the sorghum disease, as it had a reddish, rusty appearance under the sheaths. We cut about half the field, hauled it home and stacked it; the rest did not seem worth cutting. After finishing, came a cutting frost, and my cattle, which were herded on buffalo grass, were driven to this field to graze. They had only been on about ten minutes, when some began to look sick and all quit eating. They were driven off and one died in spasms in a very short time and two others in an hour. The whole herd of some forty lay down on the grass sick, except one cow and the calves. Many of them had spasms or severe twitchings of the muscles of the nose, jaws and neck. Only one bloated, and that after she had been sick over an hour. She recovered by using a trochar.

The feed we cut was used and did no harm. After a month or so, during which time there had been considerable rain, the stalks that had done such mischief to my cattle, were eaten by a neighbor's herd and none of them hurt in the least by it.

I should like to know whether any one has ever had such an experience with stunted, immature cornstalks. I am afraid to experiment, as I have found it too dear.

M. C.

Barton county, Kas.

Cattle-Growing--Improved Methods.

With the improvements and changed methods of production in everything else, and everywhere, in this country at least, it would indeed be singular if improvement did not prevail in growing cattle. We do not now refer to improved breeding, for that has taken place generally, and is almost everywhere recognized. Reference is especially made to methods of feeding, and aids to growth and development. In these times of more intensive farming, it has come to be recognized that the best profits in cattle-growing are realized in securing maturity. And so, with that settled, the steps to it is the practical inquiry. As already stated, good breeding must be regarded as the foundation. But the method as well as the material of the superstructure is important.

Follow the cattle from the succulent pastures of autumn and fall to the dry foods of the barns and feed lots. Note their changed condition. By the middle of the dry food period, between grass and grass, their coats show this change. The excrement shows it. The rough, dull coat. The hard, feverish excrement, showing a large per cent. of undigested food. Under the old method of feeding it has been the custom, and indeed necessary to save the waste, to keep so many hogs running with a given number of cattle. In that method of economy only one thing is considered, and that is to save the undigested food. The more important matter, the perfect condition of the cattle, is utterly overlooked and neglected. Under such conditions with the human animal, all know what physicians would do and say when called in. If there is to be 1,500 pounds beef put on the market at two years old, perfect digestion and assimilation of food must be secured.

That is most perfect when cattle are on nutritious, succulent grasses. But in their natural state, this can only be for seven to eight months of the year. The other third of the year can be, and by many is made to meet this condition by the silo and silage. Corn and the other concentrated foods with almost perfect digestion and assimilation is possible with the added succulent ration of the silo. And so with the silage ration, perfect condition of the animal is made possible for the other third of the year. And perfect condition through the whole year, instead of only two-thirds of it, is the road to the normal and fullest development of cattle, and 1,500 pounds of beef at two years of age.

The feeder who pursues the old methods with hogs to gather the waste under

fevered and unnatural conditions of digestion, will soon find himself falling behind in the race for profitable markets. The dry corn and its products, as well as the other concentrated foods, may be profitably fed to the cattle, but the regular succulent ration of the silo must accompany them, if perfect digestion, development and growth are to be secured. Hundreds of feeders will do that kind of feeding this year who never did it before.

—Indiana Farmer.

The Hog on the Farm.

While there are a few farmers that take good care of their hogs and some make hog-raising a specialty, says a correspondent of the *National Stockman*, yet the great mass of farmers are very careless. This carelessness to a great degree is born in them; our fathers seldom paid any more attention to their hogs than to castrate and mark them, and many did not even do this much, and then kill them in the woods. But times and conditions of things have changed and the hog cannot shift for himself as in former years. But while the hog requires more and better care he produces more and better flesh.

The hog, besides giving us meat and lard, has many other valuable qualities and claims the special attention of the farmer. One of these qualities is, it produces a number of young at one birth. This fact enables the farmer, who wishes to raise only for his family supply to keep only one in breeding, and those who make hog-raising a business, to rapidly increase such stock and cheapen the cost of production by reducing the number of sources from which the increase is derived. Another valuable quality in the hog for the farmer is, he will eat anything that may be produced on the farm; and, not only this, but eat the wastes from other stock, which without him would be lost. The farmer that carries a good many cattle through the winter finds a gang of pigs running through his cattle barns a good thing to save the corn and other grain that would be wasted by the cattle. I had one sow last fall which in October gave birth to ten pigs. When winter set in and I commenced feeding my cattle corn, after the stock was done eating, the stall doors were opened and these pigs would go in and eat up all waste grain and made a considerable saving. Again, the hog enables the farmer to raise crops that without his aid would be of little value. But having the hog on the farm he can cultivate a greater variety of crops and manufacture them into pork that matures quickly and reaches a market in a short time and thus make the farmer more independent and farming more profitable.

The Mule Blew First.

"Breathing into the nostrils of a horse when he holds his breath," says an exchange, "has a wonderful effect in allaying his fears and calming his temper when excited." It is not known with what intent this statement was published, but if anybody is foolish enough to experiment in the manner indicated he will do well to ponder over the story of the man who had a sick mule and consulted a so-called veterinary surgeon as to the best means of curing the animal. The owner of the mule did not exactly know what ailed the beast, and it is to be presumed that the veterinary was equally in the dark, because his prescription consisted of a powder which was to be put into a tin tube and blown up the mule's nostrils. A couple of days after leaving these directions, the veterinary met the mule owner. That person had a somewhat disfigured face and in general appeared to be rather unhappy. "How about the mule?"

"He's all right."

"Did you follow my directions about giving the powder?"

"Yes."

"Did you put the powder in a tube and blow up the mule's nose?"

"Well, not exactly," said the man. "I put the powder in the tube all right, and got ready to blow, but there was a little hitch."

"What was the trouble?"

"Well," said the man, "the mule blew first."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

If you wish to secure a certain and speedy result, when using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, be careful in observing the rules of health, or the benefit may be retarded. A fair and persistent trial of this medicine never fails, when the directions are followed.

Sheep Notes.

Our Chicago manager writes us that George McKerron, of Sussex, Wis., states his show flocks of Oxford and Southdown sheep have been very successful in the show ring at the leading Western fairs, having won over 180 ribbons, including over twenty-five sweepstakes on flocks and individuals, but it is not all in his show flocks that he prides himself but in the excellent quality of breeding stock which he is able to offer the buyer in Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, finds by repeated experiments that sheep are the most valuable of domestic animals in keeping up the producing capacity of a farm; so if we have \$100 worth of hay and grain and can increase the value of a flock of sheep by feeding it to them, equal to the price of the hay and grain, we have a profit from their stables. The consumption of mutton is largely on the increase. An experience of over twenty years in fattening sheep convinces me that it pays to have a regular system, to be followed as nearly as possible, in both feeding and marketing.

Prof. Shaw, of the Ontario, Canada, Experiment Station, gives in his last bulletin the result of his experience in fattening lambs for market. The food given, he says, consists of hay, some oats in the sheaf, roots and a grain ration of oats and peas fed whole. The lambs in the experiments already mentioned were given in addition a small proportion of bran and some ensilage. The hay was clover, and it was fed uncut. The roots were sliced and they consisted of turnips only. But two feeds were given per day and water was given in troughs daily. Salt was liberally supplied.

Prof. W. A. Henry has shown by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to secure the same gain with pigs of about the same age. Yet in the agricultural States there are from five to ten times more pigs than lambs. Why is this, when the lambs are so much more profitable? There is a canine element which does not appear in the Professor's experiment. All the rose-colored pictures of the profits of sheep husbandry that have ever been painted should have, to be complete, that dash of sombre color across their foreground. The sheep actually killed by dogs are only a small part of the damage done by them; it is the sheep that never grew and the wool that never was shorn, for fear of dogs, that constitute the greatest count against them. It is all a pitiful reflection that, if it were not for dogs, wool would be as cheap as cotton, if not much cheaper—so cheap that the poorest of mankind could be comfortably clad in winter, and mutton would be more abundant than all other kinds of meat put together now are.

Mr. George E. Breck, of the Willows stock farm, Paw Paw, Mich., held his third annual auction sale of imported and home-bred Shropshires on Tuesday, September 27, which was attended by about 100 farmers and breeders, most of whom have for years been breeding Shropshires, and the sheep were a grand lot, as the prices realized indicate. The arrangements for the auction were satisfactory and the weather was fine. A reserve of \$30 was put upon each imported sheep, and the crowd evidently soon became satisfied with the fairness of the auction, and after a few good sheep were sold at bargains, competition became stronger, and by the time those in the pens were half gone, the bidding became very active, and as they approached the end it was as lively as the most nervous auctioneer could wish. The imported ewes averaged \$42.25, and the home-bred and two and three-year-old ewes averaged \$41.76. The highest price paid for a ram lamb was \$75. The Bowen-Jones rams were especially active and the average on all of the rams offered was \$57.77, and every sheep advertised was sold, and at the close of the auction Mr. Breck had nothing left but four lambs, seventy-five of his breeding ewes and three stock rams. Some good bargains went before the buyers seemed to realize it. The sheep sold went to seven States and only one-fourth staid in Michigan. The buyers were largely old and successful breeders. Mr. Breck feels that he has proven that an annual auction sale properly conducted can be made a success. He has twenty-five Bowen-Jones and five Minton rams and ninety-five imported yearling

ewes which arrived home about October 7, and these ewes will be bred to the highest stock ram, when sixty of them will be offered for sale, and the others reserved for his breeding flock. The rams are an especially desirable lot, some of which have already been sold.

The *Denver Field and Farm* sagely remarks that feeding and breeding of cattle has not been profitable for a long time. This will be remedied as soon as the production is reduced to an amount less than the requirements of the consumptive demand. Raisers may howl themselves hoarse about the injustice of cattle buyers, but cattle buyers are just like other buyers—they get everything they need at the lowest possible point and sell everything they can at the highest possible point. As soon as cattle are scarce this year prices will be higher. Statistics and arguments to show that cattle will be very scarce some time in the future are of little avail. If cattle were wagons or furniture they might be bought and stored away against the prospective scarcity, but cattle are perishable property. There is a limit even to the time they can be stored in refrigerators, and refrigeration costs lots of money. Altogether the study of the cattle business is not a simple one.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to call special attention to the following timely observation made by H. C. Wallace in the last issue of the *Breeder's Gazette*, in which he says: "If growing stock is carried through the winter only to come out next spring weighing less than at the present time it looks as if the wintering would be a profitless operation. Economy would suggest to either send the stock to market or to sell to some one who will give better treatment or is more able to do the losing. Every day that a calf, colt or pig lives without gaining is a day wasted and just that much money lost. If there is not enough food in sight to supply all the stock with abundance it would seem the part of wisdom to sell stock until the food is sufficient to give the remainder what they want to eat. There is no excuse for keeping cattle and half starving them. Profit lies altogether in growth, consequently the greater the growth the greater the profit. If just enough food is used to keep the calves 'even,' not losing, not gaining, that food is practically wasted for it brings in no return. If after reaching this point enough food is supplied to produce a good growth right along there is a profit. Steady, continuous growth is what tells nowadays. 'Storing' periods play the mischief with profits.

During the first eight months of 1892 Great Britain imported dairy products to the value of about \$80,000,000.

The Explosion of a Bomb

startles all within hearing. So the pains which arise from derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, quickly alarm those who experience them. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets afford a speedy and inexpensive cure. Sick headache, bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks yield like magic to this wonderful specific. Only one tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a laxative dose. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. The action is prompt and pleasant. Absolutely the best Liver Pill made. Your money given back if they do not give entire satisfaction. The only pill possessed of such merit as to warrant their being sold on trial!

Those who have decided to give stock good feed and good care this winter should look them over now, and see how many there are that will not be likely to pay for it. Almost every yard has some "scall-wags" in it that ought to be culled out. Good stock deserves good care, and good care deserves good stock, too.

Conscience, or What?

"Conscience doth make cowards of us all," says the poet. But it is just so with the nerves. When a man's nerves are unstrung, through indigestion and torpid liver and impure blood, what wonder that he feels depressed and nervous! He starts at every little unexpected sound; is afraid of his shadow, and feels like a fool. Let such a man go to the drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great Blood-purifier and Liver Invigorator. This is the only blood-purifier and liver invigorator guaranteed to cure, or money will be promptly refunded. It cures indigestion, or Dyspepsia, and from its wonderful blood-purifying properties, conquers all Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema and kindred ailments. All blood-poisons, no matter of what name or nature, yield to its remedial influences.

Agricultural Matters.

SHALL ELECTRICITY FARM?

The *Electrical World* in discussing the progress of the forces of nature in supplanting human labor and animal exertion, says:

"We are living at a time when the subtle forces of nature, applied through the medium of machinery, are rapidly replacing old methods. The steam engines in use in the United States perform the labor of many hundred millions of men, and, considering our railroads and steamboats, it might be said also of many hundred millions of horses. Yet, so far as we can judge from appearances, steam is only a representative of the infancy of progress in the application of mechanical forces. Something incomparably more stupendous is impending in the application of electricity. It should not sound in the least improbable when it is said that the day is not distant when there will be next to no demand for the services of unintelligent creatures, contributing only muscular strength, in any kind of industrial or domestic labor. Has it never struck our agricultural friends that the day may be soon here when they can plow, harrow, sow, cultivate, reap, thresh and convey their produce to market by electrically driven machinery, operated from central power stations, at a greatly less expenditure of money than they are now compelled to make in the employment of horses and manual labor? When we see the gang plow at work on the prairies, and the electric cars shoot along our suburban railways, we should be able to put this and that together and inquire if some things that have been done in the past had not better be forgotten. With these spectacles in view, can the farmer think of no expedient? Is nothing suggested to his mind that can cover the road question, and at the same time make his labor more profitable and his time pass more pleasantly? It will be much cheaper and more sensible in this country to make what have heretofore been considered good roads unnecessary than it will be to get the good roads.

"As the farmers are managing at present they must rise with the dawn and labor until twilight during a considerable portion of the year. They must also use horses which not only cost something for food and care, but which are liable to die, and very apt to die at the precise time when their services are most urgently demanded. They must employ farm laborers, too, if they are cultivating farms of any considerable extent; and the wages and food of these laborers make a very considerable draft on their receipts. Then their horses will cast a shoe occasionally, their trappings will break or wear out, and, worst of all, their labor is so slowly and laboriously done that they are often subjected to heavy losses through inability to take advantage of weather favorable for seeding or harvest.

"Now, would it not be better for the farmer to escape from his dependence on animal power, and, dispensing with all unnecessary labor, to learn to depend upon electricity? Every farm in the country may be placed in almost as easy communication with the steam railways as the farms that lie directly along the main lines of travel. The farmers need power in order that the heaviers work of their farms may be facilitated by mechanical agencies; and an electric power station once set up in an agricultural neighborhood it will be difficult to place a limit on its utility. On all level fields it could be directly set at work at the plow, and invention would soon discover a means through which it could be made to work on any field. It could work also, in the harvest field and the barn, and enable the farmer to dispense with an incalculable

amount of animal force and manual labor. It would render the farm, and the farm-house brilliant at night, too, with the electric light, and in threatening weather enable the farmer to turn night into day for the security of his harvests. He is sometimes forced to this expedient in the dark; but it would be better to have light.

"Given an electric system throughout the agricultural districts and we could not soon look to see an end of the improvements that would be made for the benefit of the farmer. Electricity, more than any other force, is adapted to farm work on account of the facility with which it may be distributed. The electric motor is a portable giant, drawing its nourishment from the end of a portable wire; and it would be equally at home in the drawing room, the dairy, the farm yard or the field.

"The trouble with too many of our agricultural friends, like the trouble with too many other men who have learned to depend upon manual labor for their subsistence, is in their inertia. They seem to conceive that it is capital that lies at the foundation of all human activity, when, as a matter of fact, it is human activity that lies at the foundation of capital. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that men who thus harness the cart and tie the horse to the tail-board will succeed in pulling themselves rapidly over the sloughs that obstruct the way. The whole world in all its grander movements seems to be impelled by a few thousand resourceful men of action; and the millions follow at the heels of these few thousands kicking and cavilling at their processes, or even playing the obstructionist whenever they can succeed in getting in the way."

Good Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This year has again proved the value of good seed. During all of the early part of the season at least, the conditions for germination were unfavorable and seed that was not of the best quality failed to grow. With many, what was planted first came up best, but much of that planted a little later failed to germinate. A spell of wet, cold weather set in, making the conditions of germination very unfavorable, and in consequence the seed rotted. I sent to a seed house and purchased a bushel of seed corn. I let a neighbor have a peck and planted the rest. The soil had been plowed and was put in a good tilth, and the planting done with a drill planter, commencing after dinner. By the middle of the forenoon the next day we had planted the three pecks, and the rest of the field was planted with seed corn of our own raising, finishing by late noon. On an average, about one grain in 500 of the seed purchased came up, while the other was a good stand. It was ten days before we were able to plant again, when another field was planted with seed grown on the farm. Very little replanting was necessary, although all through May the conditions of germination and growth were very unfavorable. We were obliged to plant the field in which the purchased seed was planted in order to secure a stand. The seed came from a farmer that makes a specialty of growing seeds, and looked well enough, but it did not possess a good vitality. Under favorable conditions it might have germinated and done well, but one of the principal advantages in having good seed is that it will often germinate and grow when that of a poorer quality will lay in the soil and rot.

My plan of saving seed corn is to select early in the fall, as soon as the ears are ripe, dry thoroughly and store away where it will keep dry. It takes a little trouble to do this, but in nearly all cases it is work that pays, and pays well, and especially so in a season like this. A considerable acreage of corn

was planted late this season, and much was planted with conditions not the best, to say the least, and when the seed was not the best, so that a good stand was not secured, the consequence is that the work necessary to secure a good stand made the planting very late, and in a great many cases good seed would have avoided.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Alfalfa is the king of all tame grasses, and is a veritable gold mine to farmers who will avail themselves of its many good qualities. It affords pasture in the spring fifteen days earlier than any other grass; it will yield three crops of hay and furnish pasture late in the fall when other grasses have dried up and have entirely disappeared. The dry spell through which we are now passing (October 8) does not affect it in the least. It makes the very best hay for any kind of stock or horses. The three cuttings will produce four tons per acre in a season. It takes moisture deep in the earth, and thereby enriches the surface. I have a piece which, in the absence of freezing weather in the next two weeks, will make the fourth cutting. Only one precaution is necessary after the grass has made a rank growth—cattle should not be allowed to feed on it more than thirty minutes at a time, morning, noon and night. It is eaten so ravenously as to cause bloat, and if care is not taken fatal cases are liable to occur. On thin land the growth is nearly as good as on the strongest soils. When once rooted it needs no attention or top-dressing. Only to be cut when the purple blossoms have made their appearance. And the half has not been told.

Shawnee county. A. E. JONES.

A Wheat Farm Picture.

Senator Casey, of North Dakota, has 5,000 acres under cultivation. The Dalrymple farm in Dakota contains 30,000 acres. It is a genuine farm under perfect cultivation, and yields a heavy income. In the Red river valley lies the great Grandin farm. Here are found 15,000 acres under cultivation, and in the last ten years it has yielded a profit of \$480,000.

Farms ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 acres are not uncommon in the West. They represent the modern feudal estate, without the feudalism of baronial times. A small army of helpers are engaged in working agricultural machines, many of them driven by steam. Senator Casey boasts that he can plant 250 acres of wheat per day with his drilling machines, and the Dalrymples have a machine which thrashes from 1,200 to 2,000 bushels of wheat a day.

The fortunes of the Astors and Vanderbilts look immense to-day, but as the world's demand for wheat presses harder and harder upon the supply, and as the lands of those vast farming estates increase rapidly in value, who shall calculate the prospective fortunes of a family whose lands even to-day yield a profit of half a million in ten years.

Out of the agricultural classes will rise the great American billionaires of the future. The influence of the farmer in American politics is already felt with ominous significance. Far more valuable to the world's progress is the man who cultivates 15,000 acres of land to feed the masses, than the man who sits upon a great city with 2,100 tenement houses producing nothing, but profiting solely upon other people's industry and enterprise.

Thus speculates the Minneapolis *Times* on a picture of to-day and a fancy of to-morrow. But the vast fortunes of the world were never made in that way. Wheat-growing is a legitimate business subject to the usual conditions of success, viz., market values, supply and



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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

demand, labor and all of its appendages, the competition of the American farmer, the exhaustion of the land, supply of moisture and other conditions of the seasons, together with others too numerous to mention. The vast fortunes referred to were never made in legitimate business in open competition with the world and others of like character never will be in all probability.

Olover for Pigs.

Much of the praise of the clover for pigs, says the *American Cultivator*, is given with too little discrimination. Clover exclusively is not good for pigs. To praise it as being alone a sufficient ration from spring till fall is a mistake which sets practical farmers' teeth on edge.

If it is a good feed all the summer, why not feed clover hay in the winter, and thus make your pork exclusively from the clover plant? In fact, clover hay is much more nutritious than green clover early in the spring while the ground is cold and wet. A hog if given his choice will chew the hay in preference. But clover hay in any shape is not a concentrated food, as is required for a hog's stomach. Are we not told over and over again that a well-bred hog has less offal than any other domestic animal of like weight? This means that its stomach is comparatively small. It is not a ruminant, like the sheep or cow. The truth is, clover is excellent supplemental food for hogs. It will make better pork fed with plenty of grain than it can alone, and thus fed it distends stomachs that are usually over-loaded with too concentrated food.

Summary Results of Wheat Experiment.

Prof. Georgeson's experiments with wheat have included 234 varieties. He expects next year to be able to select a few of the best for future comparison. The results of the experiments for the last two years are summarized as follows:

1. The "experimental acre" yielded 31.3 bushels of Currell wheat; the average of twelve years, including two complete failures, is 23.81 bushels, and the average of the ten crops harvested is 28.57 bushels.
2. No conclusions can as yet be drawn from the rotation plots. So far, the plots continuously in wheat, without manure, have given the best returns, the manured plots being so rich that the wheat lodges and does not fill out.
3. The plots seeded September 10 gave the best yields.
4. Mature seed gave a better yield than immature seed.
5. Of the methods of seeding tried the past season, the shoe drill with press wheels gave the best results.
6. Two years' experiments in pasturing wheat agree in the conclusion that pasturing decreases the yield.
7. Two bushels of seed to the acre gave a larger yield than any less amount of seed.
8. In two years' trials, heavy, plump seed has given better yields than lighter grades.

It is too bad to spend half of a short life distressed with neuralgia, when a 25 cent bottle of Salvation Oil will cure it quickly.

Affiance Department.

Slow Sales of Abandoned Farms of New England.

Persistent denials have not changed the fact that many New England farms which once yielded their owners a livelihood have of late years been abandoned. So great has become the number of those in Massachusetts that official action has been taken by the State Board of Agriculture with a view of having these farms reoccupied. A catalogue of the abandoned farms was prepared and widely circulated. The demand for these catalogues has been very great, and a third edition is in process of preparation. This will be thoroughly revised and will bring down to date the list of farms which are offered for sale under the State act.

In its comments on the subject, the Boston Herald says:

"The reason why there should be such a sudden increase in the inquiries for these farms is supposed to be because summer boarders have been spending their vacations in the hill towns and have heard about the cheapness of these places and the effort of the State to repeople the old hills. But it is to be noticed that all of these inquiries come from outside the State. Many letters have been received from New York city and others from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and other Western States.

"Blanks have been sent out to the town assessors and to those whose farms were mentioned in the previous catalogues, asking them for additional information, if they have any, to put in the new edition.

"Out of the 339 farms which were catalogued, 105 have been heard from, and twenty-five have been sold. The proportion of sales continues about the same as the letters come in, and if this proportion should be continued till the 339 have all sent in their answers it would make a total of over eighty farms sold through the effort of the State.

"From the replies thus far received it appears that not a single sale has been made for the sake of establishing a summer home for the buyer, though it was supposed that many of the farms might be bought for that purpose, though the recent increase in inquiries indicates that the idea is still entertained by many people.

"Not only has there been no sale, so far as the sellers have learned, and have reported the intentions of the buyers, for the sake of a summer house, but there have been no purchasers from the city who propose to change their life and get back into the country. In spite of all the talk about the crowded condition of the city, the superior healthfulness of the country, the delights of rural life in contrast with the crowded and unhealthy condition of the poorer portions of the city, the overcrowding and precariousness of employment, and the thousand other city disadvantages, not a solitary city mechanic or laboring man, so far as the State Board of Agriculture knows, has made any effort to take advantage of the low price of good farms and move back into the country.

"The city people of every degree unquestionably prefer the city, if the experience of the board is any indication, and it is useless to preach to them about the blessings of the country life. They seem to think that the city is good enough for them. At any rate they are not tempted to go into the country by any offer of cheap farms which has been made thus far.

"Another fact which is brought out in connection with the present condition of farming in Massachusetts is that the movement of foreign population toward the country towns has apparently ceased entirely. Twenty-five years ago the Irish were quite active in buying up small farms. If there was a good bargain to be had the chance was pretty strong that some native of the green isle would buy it and make his home there. So it seemed for a few years as if the old Yankee stock of farmers would be supplanted by this new element. But this movement has wholly stopped, and these people now work in factory towns.

"On the part of the French Canadians there is a slight movement toward the farms in the hill towns, and some instances are on record lately where Swedes have made purchases of this sort, but they are not numerous enough to notice. For

all that the foreign current of immigration is likely to do, then, there is little fear that they will supplant the old Yankee farmers. It is to be noticed that every name of a purchaser, so far as returned to the State Board of Agriculture, is of unquestionable English origin. Judging from the names alone it would seem to be the purest Anglo-Saxon which is taking advantage of the low prices of country real estate.

The Greatest Race on Record

Is the race for popularity won by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It took the lead at the start and distanced all competitors. It eradicates indigestion, malarial complaints, ailments of the bladder and kidneys, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism. Physicians commend, the public knows its value, the press endorses. Grand are its credentials, grander still its success.

Holsteins at the World's Fair.

The committee appointed by the Holstein-Friesian Association to select cows for the World's Fair exhibit, visited the herd of Kirkpatrick & Son, at Connors, Kas., fifteen miles north of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific railway, and made a careful test of two of the cows, Bright Promise and Belle Sitske, Nos. 17 and 18 in their sale catalogue.

The committee consisted of Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Yeomans.

Their test of Belle Sitske's morning milk showed 5 2-10 per cent. butter fat. This fully supports her record of 38 pounds 7 ounces of butter in seven days, and while the committee are not at liberty to say these cows are accepted, Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son consider they have good reason for believing they will be, and they will sell them at their public sale with this privilege.

The buyer of these cows will be at no expense for their exhibition at Chicago, as the association pays all charges, and will have them under the care and management of the most skillful and experienced dairymen. The owner will get whatever prizes the cows win and their share of the herd premiums.

Nos. 26 and 28 of their catalogue are very handsome and promising heifers of these great cows.

Kirkpatrick & Son desire us to say that if any reader of KANSAS FARMER finds it impossible to attend their sale, he can send his bid by letter or telegraph to Col. F. M. Woods, auctioneer. Address him at Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., in care of Kirkpatrick & Son.

All the animals advertised will be subject to bids by letter or telegraph. The great show bull, "Chief of Maple Hill," might be captured in that way. He is in prime condition and has the record of a great breeder.

However, it would be better to attend the sale and see the animals at their home. Remember the date, October 27 and 28.

Letter From Alfred Grunfeld.

(Translated from the German.)

WM. KNABE & Co.:—During my six months' concert tour through the United States of America, I have used exclusively the Knabe pianos, and am pleased to be able to state, with fullest sincerity, that I consider them the best instruments of our times.

In particular, is the action absolutely incomparable, enabling the rendering of effects which I considered heretofore impossible.

I congratulate Wm. Knabe & Co. heartily on their superb instruments, and feel convinced that most of my colleagues will join me in my judgment.

ALFRED GRUNFELD,
Imperial and Royal Austrian Court
Pianist, and Royal Prussian Court
Pianist.

New York, April 1, 1892.

Farm Loans.

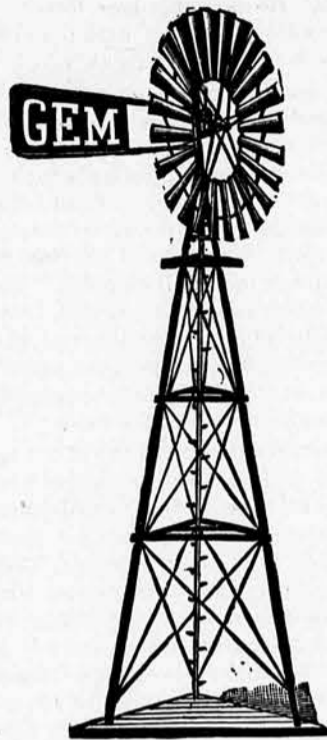
Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.
T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka

We Sell Live Stock.

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

The Gem Wind Mill.

Recognizing the demand for a steel mill, the U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., determined to keep in the van of the procession. Their new Gem steel mill is verily a "Gem" of the first water, a source of



pride and satisfaction to the owners. The wheel is mounted in graphite bearing so that there is absolutely no occasion for oiling, and scarcely once a year will there be any necessity for climbing the tower. There is but one Gem, but it is constructed in two styles, the direct acting and the triple motion wheel; the first making a stroke of the pump at every revolution of the wheel, and the other requiring three turns of the wheel to make one stroke of the pump.

It seems scarcely necessary to say that these wheels, and others, are made by the U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Batavia, Ill., so well are both the wheels and makers known wherever wind mills are used. This company is the largest manufacturer of wind mills in the country, and unless all signs fail will do a million and a half of business during this year. They have branch offices at Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth and Boston, as well as local agents scattered all over the country. An application to either of these will secure an abundance of artistically printed descriptive matter fully showing the merits of the goods they manufacture.

Excursion to Shenandoah Valley.

On Tuesday, October 25, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Chicago and all Baltimore & Ohio points west of the Ohio River to Winchester, Woodstock, Middletown, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, Va., at the rate of one lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip.

The Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, offers superior inducements to persons seeking new locations. Farm lands offered at from \$10 per acre and upwards. Timber, coal, iron ore, pure water, convenient markets, excellent soil, good schools, best society. For information about rates, apply to any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent. Send to M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., for information about desirable locations, maps, pamphlets, etc.

Fine Playing Cards.

Send 10 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, C., R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" playing cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50 cents, and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'g. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

It will pay you to Trade

—AT—

H. H. MILLS & SONS

Dry Goods AND Carpet Store

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

They will send you sample of anything you may want in their line and deliver goods free of charge to any point in Kansas.

THE THREE WILKES.

BEN WILKES 9,7240, CRESTER WILKES 4,19317, and FRANK WILKES 2,18832, three of the hand-somest stallions west of the Mississippi river. All sound, smooth, good size, speedy, no faults and bred to the queen's taste. Will trade or sell. If you want size, style, speed and fashionable breeding, here is your chance. Address
CHAS. E. GALLIGAN, Owner,
ELDORADO, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. **KIRKPATRICK & SON.**

Young Bulls!

We are offering for sale a fine lot of THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN and ABERDEEN-ANGUS yearling bulls at very low prices. All first-class stock and in fine condition.
RUTGER FARM, RUSSELL, KAS.

ELKHORN VALLEY HERD

OF
POLAND-CHINAS.
J. M. Abraham & Sons, proprietors. Home of Best Choice 4549 (S.), Beautiful Bell, Susie and litter of five pigs, all sweepstakes winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. Have 100 pigs to sell. Nothing but choice stock sent out.
Address J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.

WEST X LAWN X HERD

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Lord Wilton, Horace and Regulus Strains of Hereford Cattle of our own breeding. Choice young stock our specialty. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited.
LAMSON BROS., BIG ROCK, ILL.

HANNA'S

Popular Poland-China Pigs.
Sows bred and boars for service ready now. They are growing in nearly half of the Union, he having shipped to seventeen States and Canada.
Write for one to
W. S. HANNA,
OTTAWA, KANSAS.

HERCULES Gas or Gasoline Engines

Send for illustrated catalogue to
UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,
337 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.
ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,
E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

That sterling breeder of Short-horns, D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas., who never fails to sell all the spare stock he can raise, offers to give somebody a great bargain in two yearling bulls he held over but does not wish to run them with his calves, so concludes to sell now.

On November 23 the Ashland Hereford Co., of Cairo, Mo., will hold a public sale of Hereford cattle at the fair grounds at Moberly, Mo. The offering is unusually choice, as will be seen from the stock catalogued, and no one who desires a few animals of this breed can afford to be absent.

The sheep business is now quite lively in Kansas, as shown by the fact that E. D. King, Burlington, breeder of Merinos, who, in addition to the 271 rams sold, adds the following: Four rams to A. L. Enos, Dillon, Kas., \$75; one to Bentonsport, Ia., for \$100; two ewes to Pittsburg, Ia., for \$50, and one to go to Arkansas for \$35; also five other rams to Kansas parties for a total sum of \$140.

It will be remembered that last year the best breeders formed what is known as the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. They have now decided to hold their first annual sale at the Exposition grounds, Kansas City, on Tuesday, October 25. All animals offered are guaranteed by the breeders to be choice and that they will do credit to the association. See advertisement and write for catalogue and then go to the sale.

One of the most important improved stock sales ever held near Topeka is the closing-out sale, as advertised this week, of Woodland stock farm, by J. H. Sanders and T. B. Sweet, on November 2. Mr. Sanders will sell all of his Clydesdale and standard-bred horses, and T. B. Sweet will close out all of his thoroughbred Cruickshank-topped Short-horns. A large portion of the stock are the produce of the famous Cruickshank bulls, Royal Hillhurst 77625 and Royal Thane 95007, the breeding of Col. W. A. Harris. Breeders and farmers will find this a sale that they cannot afford to miss.

One of the finest farms and best stock ranches in western Kansas is owned by Hon W. B. Sutton, of the firm of W. B. Sutton & Sons, at Russell, Kas., and is known as Rutger farm. Two members of the editorial staff of the KANSAS FARMER have at different times visited Rutger farm, and were not only well pleased with what they saw there but came away feeling that they had learned several points concerning fine stock raising. The Holstein-Friesians and Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by this firm are as fine and as good as importations from Europe can make them. Any one securing animals from these herds can be assured that they are getting stock which will not only ornament the farm, but prove a continuing value to any place.

The FARMER is gratified to note the enterprising move made by Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, live stock commission merchants of the Kansas City live stock market, who make the following announcement: "Realizing the importance of closer attention to the sheep trade, and in order to build up the Kansas City market to the high standard that it merits, we have concluded to pay special attention to the handling of sheep. In order to make our enterprise successful, we have employed Mr. H. S. Cannon, a gentleman of wide experience and judgment. His sole business will be to buy and sell sheep on orders and will engage in no speculations whatever. He will handle sheep for our house alone. In short, he will give his undivided attention to the interests of those who see fit to favor us with their sheep business. Please bear in mind that Mr. Cannon will make a specialty of buying on orders any kind of sheep desired, whether stockers or muttons, and we guarantee satisfaction with his work. We are in hopes that we can interest you, as well as your friends who are in the sheep trade, in the success of this venture, (and it is a venture to a certain extent, for ours is the only house at the Kansas City stock yards that has had the courage to employ a sheep salesman for itself alone). In fact, we are going to spend some money to build up a sheep business here. We respectfully solicit your business and we feel sure that any favors that you may throw into our hands will prove of great benefit to you as well as to ourselves. We will be glad to quote you prices on sheep and give you any information whatever, that you may desire. Market reports will be furnished free of charge."

MALARIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

Furred Tongue, Bad Breath, Poor Digestion, Dizzy Head and Yellow Skin.

All these symptoms are caused by malarial poisons in the system. Pe-ru-na will rid the system of these poisons; and, after taking a course of treatment with this remedy, a person feels twenty years younger.

Miss Carrie Smith, 186 Vance street, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I was cured of chills and fever by Pe-ru-na. Hundreds of bottles of Pe-ru-na are being sold in this neighborhood, and everybody praises it. A young lady friend of mine that had malaria and chills, whose complexion was as yellow as a pumpkin, began to take Pe-ru-na recently. She has now taken three bottles and is looking splendid. Her color and health are better."

A treatise on malaria sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Hope of the Future.

"The hope of the future," says a writer in the *Arena*, "depends upon quickening the moral sensibilities of the whole people, of establishing life upon the foundation of the Golden Rule, at all times insisting upon liberty, fraternity, and justice for every man, woman and child." This is only to be obtained by the highest physical development, by a condition of perfect health. Pulmonary troubles form a large part of the maladies that afflict the human race. These evils can be banished by the use of REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE, a remedy that administers at once to the excretory organs. It incites the kidneys to action, restores the circulation to its normal condition and relieves the lungs of their burden. It contains no poison and can be given to the weakest invalid without the slightest danger. This makes it a family medicine in the truest sense of the term. Ask your dealer for it and do not take anything else. The small bottle costs 25 cents, the large ones are 50 cents.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Illinois.

Asthma The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. Cure Guaranteed or No Pay. Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, FREE by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 132 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Stone Ballasted Track.
The Finest Pullman Vestibuled Trains
BETWEEN
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY,
KANSAS CITY and CHICAGO.
No Extra Charge for Passage in
PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS
NOR IN
The Fast Vestibuled Limited Trains!

Ask your own Home Ticket Agent for tickets via the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and thus secure the lowest rates, the quickest time, and the best accommodations.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Ticket Offices:
ST. LOUIS—216 North Broadway, near Olive street, and Union Depot.
EAST ST. LOUIS—Relay Depot.
KANSAS CITY—Grand Junction Office, Ninth, Main and Delaware streets; 1038 Union avenue (opposite Union Depot), and Union Depot.
CHICAGO—195 South Clark street, and West Side Union Depot.
Information as to rates, time, connections, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application to
D BOWES,
Gen'l Western Passenger Agent,
216 NORTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SHORTHAND.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND,
The leading Shorthand School of Kansas City.
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The way to obtain them is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Grain, Potatoes, Hay, Wool, Hides, Broom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables or anything you may have to us. We have a very large trade, and can sell your shipments promptly at the highest market price, and will make quick returns. No waiting for account sales or money after goods are sold. Write us for prices, tags or shipping directions.

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Builders and Traders Exchange, 7th and Central, Kansas City, Mo.

Our New CATALOGUE of
Corrugated Iron,
Standing Seam Steel and Iron ROOFING,
Metal SHINGLES, etc., is just out.

Send for one and mention this paper.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,972	17,435		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	556,360	45,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,569,664	269,544		

C. F. MORSE, H. P. CHILD, E. E. RICHARDSON, EUGENE RUST,
General Manager. Ass't Gen. Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Superintendent.

HORSES!

FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to
J. S. COOPER CORNER BARN, CHICAGO.
Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank, Chicago National Bank.
SPECIAL SALES OF "WESTERN RANGE HORSES."

ONE MORE Harvest Excursion!

Will be run on **OCTOBER 25** to
THE PECOS VALLEY
THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO.

Tickets may be bought at any important railway station in the Northern or Eastern States, to **EDDY, NEW MEXICO**, and return, good twenty days, at
ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

This is the last chance of the year to see this famous valley at so small an expense. Don't miss it. For further particulars address
G. O. SHIELDS, Eddy, New Mexico.

Sheriff's Sale.
[First publication September 28, 1892.]
In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,
vs.
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaudt and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants. Case No. 13,775.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:
Lot numbered 158, on Liberty street, in Veale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.
Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.
The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 21st day of September, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
by Fock's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE
W. F. HINCOX, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs.

Seed Wheat for Sale.
Turkey and White Russian, Fulcaster, Fultz, Oregon May, and other soft varieties, in car lots or less.
Address H. C. HODGES, Wichita, Kansas.

DOUBLE BREECH-LOADERS \$7.50
RIFLES \$2.00
WATCHES

GUNS BICYCLES \$15
All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to
THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO.
163 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON
118 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED.
The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER want good agents to canvass for subscribers at all points not already occupied. Good inducements offered. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

Idleness is a Crime.

AGENTS WANTED. Both Sexes, Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Gargle, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

The Death of the Flowers.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's tread,
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprang and stood
In brighter light and softer airs, a beautiful sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves; the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling where they lie; but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

The wind-flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the brier-rose and the orchid died amid the summer glow;
But on the hill the golden rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sunflower by the brook in autumn beauty stood.
Till fell the frost from the clear cold heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone from upland, glade and glen.

And now, when comes the calm mild day, as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side.
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forests cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmet it was that one, like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers. —William Cullen Bryant.

THE GREATEST CATARACT.

The Grand Falls of Labrador are nearly twice as high as Niagara, and are inferior to that marvelous cataract in breadth and volume of water only. One of their most striking characteristics is the astonishing leap into space which the torrent makes in discharging itself over its rocky barrier. From the description given of the rapid drop in the river bed and the coincident narrowing of the channel, one can easily understand that the cumulative energy expended in this final leap of the pent-up waters is truly titanic. If a substratum of softer rock existed here, as at Niagara, a similar "Cave of the Winds" would enable one to penetrate a considerable distance beneath the fall. The uniform structure of the rock, however, prevents any unequal disintegration, and thus the overarching sheet of water covers a nearly perpendicular wall, the base of which is washed by the waters of the lower river. In spite of the fact that no creature, except one with wings, could hope to penetrate this subaqueous chamber, the place is inhabited, if we are to believe the traditions of the Labrador Indians. Many years ago, so runs the tale, two Indian maidens gathering firewood near the falls, were enticed to the brink and drawn over by the evil spirit of the place. During the long years since then these unfortunates have been condemned to dwell beneath the fall, and forced to toil daily, dressing deer skins, until now, no longer young and beautiful, they can be seen betimes through the mist, trailing their white hair behind them and stretching out shriveled arms toward any mortal who ventures to visit the confines of their mystic dwelling place. The Indian name for the Grand Falls—Patses-che-wan—means "The Narrow Place Where the Water Falls." Like the native word Niagara—"Thunder of Waters"—this Indian designation contains a poetic and descriptive quality which it would be hard to improve.

From the point where the river leaves the plateau and plunges into the deep pool below the falls, its course for twenty-five miles is through one of the most remarkable canyons in the world. From the appearance of the sides of this gorge, and the zigzag line of the river, the indications

are that the stream has slowly forced a channel through this rocky chasm, cutting its way back, foot by foot, from the edge of the plateau to the present position of the falls. Recent investigators estimate that a period of 6,000 years was required to form the gorge below Niagara Falls; or, in other words, that it has taken that length of time for the falls to recede from their former position at Queenstown Heights to their present location. If it has taken this length of time for Niagara Falls to recede a distance of seven miles by the erosive power of the water acting on a soft shale rock supporting a stratum of limestone, the immensity of time involved by assuming that the Grand River canon was formed in the same way is so great that the mind falters in contemplating it, especially when it is recognized that the escarpment of the Grand Falls is of hard gneissic rock. And yet no other explanation of the origin of this gorge is acceptable, unless indeed we can assume that at some former time a fissure occurred in the earth's crust as a result of igneous agencies, and that this fissure ran in a line identical with the present course of the river; in which case the drainage of the table-land, emptying into the Grand river, would follow the lines of least resistance, and in the course of time excavate the fissure into the present proportions of the gorge.—Century.

Mushrooms and Their Kindred.

Of the wild mushrooms, the safest way is to let them alone, since a mistake in applying the tests might be fatal. There are tests, however, as that all species whose stems on being pressed change from yellow to blue, or which have red stems or gills, are to be shunned as poisonous. If they can be easily skinned, and are pink underneath, they are said to be safe for cooking and eating. Such are found plentifully on damp days along the coast.

Many of the noxious species produce intoxication. The convicts of Siberia use for this purpose the fly-agaric. It is rolled into balls and swallowed whole, when its effects are similar to those produced by opium. If a light dose is taken, the person is affected as by inhalation of laughing gas. He will talk excitedly, or sing, or dance. If a straw is placed in his path, he will jump several feet high in stepping over it, and thus afford no end of amusement to his friends and lookers-on. If too strong a dose be taken, convulsions and death follow.

The common puff-ball deprives one who has eaten it of all power of motion, while his consciousness remains, thus producing a sort of terrible trance resembling death.

Species sold in Paris markets are grown in catacombs.

Puff-balls and truffles belong to the second family, which contain both poisonous and edible species.

To the third class belong those injurious fungi, smut, bunt, rust, etc., which affect our cereals.

Smut attacks corn. Every one has noticed in a corn field some heads swollen, gray or black. This is the fungus parasite *Ustilago carbo*. It converts grains of corn into foul, greasy dust. One ear of corn thus diseased is capable of disseminating myriads of spores.

Wheat is invested by *Tilletia caries*.

Grass is subject to *Puccinia graminis*, an orange-colored powder on the leaves in spots of rust.

Ergot attacks rye, and may cause the complete failure of a crop. It is the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. The grain swells, curves, turns first violet color, then black. If the affected rye is retained and ground with the good grains, and bread made from the polluted flour is eaten, the effects upon the human system are very distressing.

The potato rot is a fungus of the fourth order *Peronospora infestans*. Nearly all vegetables—tomatoes, spinach, carrots, turnips, beets—may be attacked by the same or a nearly allied fungus. Zoospores enter the stomata of leaves, pass into the roots and there work destruction. Under this order of the web-like fungi, so named because the spores appear as if covered with a whitish web, come also the moulds and mildews.

Moulds are blue, green, or yellow. Blue mould attacks oranges. When they are ready to decay, a dark spot forms on the outside, greasy and velvety to the touch. Under the microscope the rind of an orange thus affected presents a view of numbers of stalked spores, or spores linked together

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

In chain-like rows. Orange groves sometimes suffer from the black mildew, which attacks leaves and stops up the stomata. The mulberry tree is liable to attacks from the same fungus.

The grape, both fruit and vine, is covered with one of the web-like moulds, which has caused in some years the failure of the entire crop in the south of France and Italy, causing great distress among the vintage growers. M. Pasteur first discovered this fungus, and by his suggestions much has been done to restore the vineyards to a healthy condition.—Harper's Bazar.

Realism and Romance.

"It is a sign of 'culture' in some critical quarters nowadays to depreciate Dickens and Thackeray, and exalt certain contemporary writers as the exponents of true realism," says Walter Blackburn Harte in *New England Magazine*. "It is claimed that Dickens's men and women are all caricatures; but has any contemporary author created any character more real than Sidney Carton? There can be no question of Thackeray's realism. And, anyway, why should we be asked to appreciate by contraries? There are some poor benighted beings who cannot appreciate Henry James or William Dean Howells without abhorring 'Don Quixote,' the 'Arabian Nights,' and the 'Hep-tameron' or Balzac's 'Droll Stories of Touraine.' If they express admiration for Tolstoi they feel it incumbent upon them to depreciate Dickens and Thackeray. It is not necessary in order to praise the living to execrate the dead; or vice versa. This lack of catholicity is absurd, it is a sign of bigotry, parochialism, and a fathomless ignorance.

"It is surely possible to enjoy both romance and realism? I think most of us do, for in everyday life it is hard to make a distinction between them. There are hundreds of people in almost everybody's acquaintance who would be as romantically impossible in a novel as the old 'heroes' are generally thought to be outside of one. It is hard to say where realism leaves off and romance begins. Tragedies take place at little tables every day in crowded restaurants. If our humanity were not such a bundle of contradictions, such a crazy patchwork of prosaic practicality and romantic impracticality, realism itself would be impossible. The poor realist would have but one type, and every man could become his own novelist by looking into his mirror. No; the great artist recognizes the fact that real life has plenty of romance, as well as plenty of realism in it; and after all one can only guess at human nature."

The Great Amazon.

The commercial importance of the Amazon river is shown by Fanny B. Ward, in a late syndicate letter. With its affluents this river furnishes more than 50,000 miles of navigable water. Its eight principal tributaries are each over 1,000 miles long and more than 350 other branches unite to form its main stream. The largest ship that was ever built could sail straight up from its mouth 1,000 miles, while for hundreds and hundreds of miles along its lower course are lateral channels, technically called *igaripes* (canoe paths), in which boats may travel without ever entering the main stream—the bayous of the lower Mississippi valley duplicated on a greatly enlarged scale. The Amazon basin is more than three times as large as that of the Mississippi, including a vast untrodden forest fully 1,500 miles long by 1,000 miles broad, whose edges only have been explored by a few adventurous rubber hunters and seekers after tortoise

shell, wood, mahogany, and other valuable timbers. At its mouth the river is 180 miles from shore to shore and 320 feet deep; at Santaren, the most important interior city of Brazil, it is ten miles wide; away off on the Brazilian frontier it is seventy feet deep, and 2,300 miles above the sea it is almost a mile across.

From Columbus to Lieutenant Peary.

The discovery of America, begun by Columbus, has been a continuous process. It has gone on steadily for four hundred years and is not completed yet. There still remain portions of the interior and of the northern coast lines that are not definitely known. Counting Greenland as a part of our western world—as geographers have habitually done—we may regard Lieutenant Peary's exploit in this very anniversary year 1892 as simply a continuance of the work of Columbus and his successors. Look at a map of the Arctic regions and you will see that no northern outline is given for Greenland, at least for a long distance. It has not been given by the map-makers, because it has not been determined by the explorers. But Lieutenant Peary (of whose views and purposes an account is given in our department of "The New Books") has this summer made a sledging expedition across the ice fields of Greenland from his camp beyond Cape York to the unknown north coast, and has brought back definite geographical information that will help geographers to complete the outline map of that portion of America. The *Review of Reviews* last year told of the perilous undertaking and of the anxiety that was felt for the little party wintering so far north. The Kite, which took Peary, his wife and his associates last year and left them in McCormick Bay, has now had the happy fortune to find them and bring them back. The return of the Peary expedition was one of the pleasantest incidents of the month of September.—*Review of Reviews*.

Crystallized Fruit.

Peel and divide into sections four Tangarine oranges. Also select two or three dozen firm Malaga grapes. Put two cupfuls of white sugar and one-third as much water on the fire, in a saucepan. Boil to the "thread," that is until the candy will form threads when dropped from the spoon. Put the candy in a warm place where it will not boil, and then drop in two or three pieces of the fruit. Carefully lift out with a fork and put it on a greased plate. Be careful not to stir the candy, as that would make it go to sugar. Put in more fruit, and lift out carefully in the same way. If the candy should begin to sugar, add water and boil until it reaches the same point again. Continue the dipping until all the pieces of fruit are covered with a perfectly transparent and dry coat of candy. Nothing could be prettier than a small cut-glass dish heaped up with these fruits.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best in the market. A single bottle will convince you of its excellence. Try it.

Every Lady

HER OWN PHYSICIAN.—A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine troubles finally found remedies which completely cured her. Any lady can take the remedies, and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice sent free to any sufferer, securely sealed. Address MRS. M. J. BRABIE, 621 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Young Folks.

Mother's Way.

Mother allus had a way o' makin' children feel so good—
Spite of all they'd do er say, there weren't no one else that could;
But our mother! Laws-a-massy—ef we all was nigh death's door,
With our bee stings, 'n' our bruises, 'n' our toes all stubbed 'n' sore,
Mother 'd allus sort 'o know jest how to touch 'em, soft 'n' right—
Sort 'o know jest when to come 'n' whisper to us in the night,
Like a reg'lar angel, walkin' white and silent 'round the bed,
Layin' soothin' hands upon a feller's fev'rish, throbbin' head,
'N' a-breathin' words o' comfort in a voice chookful o' love—
Tender, sweet 'n' sympathizin', soft 'n' low as any dove.
Strange how fevers sort o' tumbled to the touch o' hands like hern—
Stranger still how aches 'n' pains 'u'd quiet down 'n' take a turn
Allus for the better, jest as soon as mother's hands was laid
On our brows like dewy velvet—sech a difference as it made!
No one's hands was jest like mother's; seemed as if her very touch
On us boys, when we was allin', allus 'mounted to so much.
All the philters 'n' the potions, doctor's drugs 'n' sech like stuff
Never cured us; mother's touches allus seemed to be enough.
Seemed as ef she knowed her presence with us, faithful, night 'n' day,
'N' her love alone 'u'd cure us—that were allus mother's way!
—Detroit Free Press.

SURVIVED THE ALAMO.

There is living now at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kas., "Uncle Jimmy Cannon," aged 80, who claims to be the only survivor of the men who fought in the Alamo. "Uncle Jimmy" was one of the best scouts and guides in 1836. Since 1838 he has been almost continually in the service of the United States army as a scout. This is his story:

It was on Thursday, the 2d, after several weeks of skirmishing, those at the Alamo first saw the Mexican troops appearing, coming into San Antonio. We drove in and butchered thirty-three beaves and stored the beef with two cart loads of corn in the Alamo. The oxen that drew the carts were also butchered. The Alamo, you must remember, was a large stone church, surrounded by a high wall on the north, east and south sides, while the San Antonio river formed a barrier on the west.

"On Friday the Mexicans began coming up and that day and Saturday we spent in strengthening the fort. Santa Anna, with between 2,000 and 3,000 men arrived on the opposite side of the river and began the investment. We raised the walls and placed two of the three cannons on the roof. The third was placed on the ground near the main entrance.

"Sunday morning everybody was expecting an attack, but it did not, as has been reported, take place early in the morning. The Mexicans are Catholics and all attended mass early in the morning. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, Santa Anna sent a flag of truce and told us to send out all our women and children before the fight began. The flag was not heeded, but in the parley Mrs. Alsberry and baby, Mrs. Dickinson and baby, Miss Hess and eight Mexican women made their way out of the Alamo and I believe all escaped.

"A few minutes after this Travis fired a shot from the cannon on the ground at a party of Mexicans who were trying to throw a bridge across the river. The fight was now on. My mother, with two small children, was in the lower part of the yard in a little house, and they with several other women and children were the first killed. About the beginning of the battle Crockett and Travis held a consultation. Crockett advised that a man be sent to Houston, at Gonzales, about 110 miles away, as there was not enough provisions or ammunition for a prolonged battle. There were two brothers, Nathaniel and William Bigford, in the fort, and it was decided to send one of them. He was let down over the walls in the black brush to the northeast of the fort, and I think made his escape.

"As I said, the first shot was fired about 8 o'clock and it was but a short time until the Mexicans were inside of the walls. They were driving the Americans into the house. Col. Travis was on the outside with a number of men and Crockett was on top with the others. When the rush came, Col. Travis tried to retreat after his men into the house, but the doorway was so filled with dead and wounded men that he could not get through. As he was trying to help a wounded man he was

struck by a bullet and fell on the pile of those already slain.

"Now the Mexicans were so close upon us that shooting was no longer possible. Ladders had been raised to the roof and Mexicans were scaling them by the dozen. Fighting was going on above, below and on the ladders, hand to hand and with clubbed muskets. It finally became too much for us who were above and we descended to the upper right hand room."

"Uncle Jimmy" claims that he escaped with Senora Candelaria, a Mexican woman, now 107 years old, living at San Antonio, Texas. He says:

"Two or three Mexicans were in the room where Col. Bowie was lying, and just as we entered we saw Senora Candelaria trying to ward off a musket stroke, while she pleaded for his life at the hands of her countrymen. She was struck down with a blow with the butt end of the musket, while the Colonel was stabbed to death with the bayonet.

"In the skirmish she caught up a blanket and threw it over her head, and I, hardly knowing what I was doing, threw the Colonel's blanket over my shoulders and placed his sombrero on my head and, with the Senora, made my way from the room to the lower floor. It was there that I saw Crockett and the few remaining men shot down. Crockett recognized me and threw me a piece of brown paper on which he had written some time during the morning:

"Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat, but the poor Alamo has none. Let the goddess of the free dedicate an altar made of the material of old Fort Alamo. Let the stones speak. Their emulation be not forgotten. Blood has stained us heroes."

"This paper I placed in my bosom, of course, not knowing what it contained until afterward. We then worked our way through the yard and across the open plaza into the town, where I remained hidden for some days and then finally got away unharmed."—Exchange.

Why Dennis Escaped.

Those doctors who scour the slums in the interests of the health department frequently meet with odd and amusing experiences.

This is one which recently befell a recruit in the medical ranks who had been sent forth with instructions to initiate the occupants of a couple of double deckers in the delights of properly applied vaccine virus.

Things ran smoothly until he encountered a suspicious Irish woman who dwelt with her shock headed children in the lordly heights of the seventh floor.

The doctor pounced upon the eldest boy and was preparing to make the initial scratch when his mother stopped him.

"Is it vaccinatin' that is?" she queried.

"Yes, madame," answered the doctor.

"Well, it's devil a bit av it ye'll do to my bye Dennis."

"Why, it preserves life and health—"

"Go 'long wid ye. That's what they told Dooney McCann when his bye Willie had it two weeks ago."

"Well?"

"They deceived him. Vaccinatin' and all, Willie is dead, Lord rist his soul!"

"What killed him?"

"He fell down the back sthairs av Brogan's tinimint an' broke his neck, an' be th' shamrocks of Billy Milligan, if vaccinatin' can't stop things lolke that phwat sort av a loife presarver is it?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try again."

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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It is announced by the Committee of Arrangements for the Fat Stock and Horse Show, appointed by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, that owing to circumstances beyond the committee's control this important fair will have to be postponed for this year.

Where, O, where has the Kansas Silk Station gone a glimmering? The public waits with bated breath for Dr. L. A. Buck to show up the same. It is hoped that it has not gone to meet the Topeka coal hole or McGinty. Will not some of our readers make a search for the Doctor and the silk station and see if they can be made to "stand up for Kansas?"

St. Louis seems destined to become the leading market of this country for domestic wools. In this market there can always be found a better lot of domestic wools and more grades and varieties than in any other market in the United States. St. Louis buys more wool in Chicago than any other outlet of that market. Verily the course of empire is westward.

The poultry industry has shown the greatest progress and enterprise of any class of stock at the leading fairs this season and was about the only feature or department of the fairs generally that showed much improvement over former seasons. The interest and enthusiasm that attaches to the poultry interest in the West is not equalled by any other class of stock. Improvement of breeds and methods of management have made the business profitable.

The United States Experimental Grass Station has 300 bushels of white rye for distribution among the farmers for seed. This rye has been sown on the same ground for three consecutive seasons, and grown without water other than the natural rainfall, and the crop this season made a yield of twenty-seven bushels to the acre and weighed fifty-eight pounds to the struck bushel. Address your applications to United States Experimental Grass Station, Garden City, Kas., giving your postoffice address.

The formal dedication of the World's Fair buildings and grounds at Chicago will be commenced this (Wednesday) evening and be continued during the remainder of the week. No admission fee will be charged for any part of the dedicatory exercises. Admission to Jackson Park on Dedication Day, however, will be by invitation only, the authorities having reluctantly concluded that safety to life and to the Exposition property, and the comfort and consideration to which the distinguished guests are entitled, preclude the possibility of admitting the general public.

ALMOST A SANTA FE STRIKE.

The damage liable to be inflicted upon the people at large on account of the failure of organized society to provide rational methods for adjusting the differences which are continually occurring between employer and employed was forcibly suggested last Monday, when, at 10 o'clock, the entire force of A., T. & S. F. telegraphers quit work in obedience to a supposed order flashed over the wires a few minutes earlier. The fact that by 8 o'clock in the evening the order was found to be bogus and that then the telegraphers resumed their places gladly does not lessen the force of the illustration. Nor does the fact that these men had not a single grievance of their own; that their wages were, so far as known to the public, satisfactory, and that the reason, which the men understood to lie behind the order, was a disagreement between the telegraphers and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, in Texas, render less appalling the liability of a general suspension of traffic in which is concerned the welfare of a vast population. When it is remembered to what an extent the entire traffic of the vast country served by the Santa Fe is dependent upon the promptness at their several posts of the small army of telegraphers; when it is remembered that without these services the farmer's grain could not be moved from the station; that the fires in hundreds of thousands of homes would be extinguished for want of coal; that bread could not be conveyed to the eater nor clothing to the wearer; that, in short, the very existence of the people under the present complex organization of society is dependent upon the regularity of the service of the telegraphers as well as of every other kind of workers; and when it is remembered that in almost every occupation the workers are organized so perfectly that, with scarcely less suddenness than the bogus strike of last Monday, they can command the wheels of industry to cease to move and progress must cease; and when it is still further remembered that the strike and the lock-out are the only ultimate means with which employed and employers have been provided for settling the differences which must continue to arise, it is apparent that our statesmen have not kept pace with our industrial development.

These considerations are only those of damage to society at large, and severe as this becomes in many cases it seldom equals in intensity the harm done to those directly concerned in the tremendous struggles which ensue when either a strike or a lock-out is fought with the bitterness sometimes witnessed. A recent example of this is the great lock-out at Homestead, Pa., in which the phase of indictments for treason, conspiracy and murder has now been reached.

In the presence of these striking illustrations of the dangers which are upon, not only the laboring men and their employers, but which threaten the prosperity and peace of society at large, will our law-makers persist in neglecting to provide an orderly, a legal method of adjusting the differences which must continue to disturb the relations of labor and capital as long as society retains its present organization, based on selfishness and the victory of the strongest?

A VIEW FROM THE WALL STREET SIDE.

Farmers are accused of looking at everything from the farmers' side, laborers from the laborers' side, and certainly Wall street views the situation from the money-changers' side. It is interesting as well as profitable to occasionally put on Wall street spectacles and observe what they disclose. These we are able to furnish to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER by means of quotations from a financial circular issued October 15 by Banker Clews. Among other things he says:

"The only feature of the week was the sharp advances in the Industrials, circumstances favoring manipulation in this quarter. The amount of securities of these concerns is relatively small; consequently they are easily controlled and worked up or down at the will of the insiders. Many of them, too, are practically monopolies, or so nearly so as to enable them to make large profits. Big dividends and comparative low prices are supposed to be an irresistible attraction to the average speculator and investor, and not a few of the original holders of Industrials, having stock for sale, appear

to be taking advantage of such conditions to market surplus stock. Time, however, has yet to prove the stability of investments which are carrying such a copious amount of water; often earning profits so unusual that they may not be maintained, and many of them managed under such secretive methods as to impair instead of inviting confidence.

"As a class, no investments are now more worthy of attention than railroad stocks and bonds. In many important respects the railroad interests of the country are in sounder condition than ever before. While transportation and travel is unusually heavy, exceeding last year's extraordinary results and likely to continue with the stimulus of the Chicago Exposition in prospect, rates are well maintained and hostility between the great systems has been reduced to a minimum. The result is heavy gross earnings, enabling liberal expenditures for improvements which ought soon to permit of greater economy in operating expenses and consequently better net results than heretofore. Another important factor, from the purely railroad point of view, is the wholesome restraint of competition and the restricted building of new lines."

It will be noticed that in speaking to his customers Mr. Clews uses freely the terms "worked up or down" as applied to prices of "Industrial" stocks. Also that the expression "a copious amount of water" is used familiarly in describing some of these properties. It is the business of these men to so manipulate the properties, in the stocks of which they deal, as to get money out of those who are not "insiders" and that entirely without regard to the honest doctrine that for every value received an equivalent value in goods, chattels or services should be given. The boldness with which the above conditions are announced as inducements to dealings in the stocks alluded to indicates that from the Wall street side such schemes of gain appear to be entirely proper. True they are not strictly illegal and they have sometimes been characterized as "legalized robbery." But the gains thus made have to be paid out of the products of the industry of the people.

PLANT COLUMBUS TREES.

Friday, October 21, has been set apart to be observed by the schools a Columbus day. In this latitude it may not be quite practical to make the planting of trees a part of the exercises of the day, but nuts, acorns, or other tree seeds may be planted in the faith and hope that great trees may grow from them. It may be that from some of these little acorns will grow "brave old oaks with a hundred arms so strong" to flourish in the sunshine and the strengthening gales of five hundred years, symbolizing the expanding life and ever-increasing strength and power of this great republic.

But the last week of October is usually a good time to plant trees in Kansas, and if every family shall plant one or more Columbus trees during this, the month of the discovery of America, 400 years after the event perhaps some of these trees, at least some that grow from the acorns planted will stand at the eight hundredth anniversary to witness the advancement of the second 400 years of American civilization.

OIL FROM SUNFLOWER SEED.

S. E. Haigh, of Madison, Ind., writes for information as to the manufacture of oil from sunflower seed. Will such of our readers as know anything about this matter write the information desired to the KANSAS FARMER? Following is Mr. Haigh's letter:

"I desire to obtain information in regard to the manufacture of oil from the sunflower seed. Is there a mill in your city or do you know of a mill in your State that expresses the oil from the seed? If so, can you give me any information as to the value of the seed per pound; also how much of a business it is in your State? In a recent letter from Hon. J. Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., he referred me to some agricultural paper in Kansas, as he understood it had grown to be quite an industry in your State. Quite a large crop has been raised in this part of Indiana in the last two years. If you can, I would be pleased to know what the value of the seed is per pound and the value of the oil made from the seed, and the value of the cake for cattle food. Any information of this nature would be highly appreciated."

THE POWER OF COAL.

The extent to which mechanical power has supplanted animal power and human labor has led many to suppose that this development must be near its limit. The steam engine has indeed been the instrument of applying the dynamic power of coal to a vast amount of useful work. By the aid of electricity the range of this application is being greatly enlarged. But, as yet, only a fraction of the power of burning coal has been realized in useful work. Possibly some inventor will appear who will so improve our methods of making useful this force that at least the larger, instead of as at present the smaller, fraction of the force developed shall be harnessed and applied.

A curious and interesting calculation has been made by Prof. Rogers, of Washington, D. C., to determine the actual power of coal. He finds that a single pound of good steam coal has within it dynamic power equivalent to the work of one man for one day. Three tons of the same would represent a man's labor for a period of twenty years, and one square mile of a seam of coal having a depth of four feet only, represents as much work as 1,000,000 men can perform in twenty years.

With the appliances by which a small proportion of this power is now made available, coal is doing much of the heavy work of its own mining and has relieved mankind, in almost every department of industry, of much of the wearisome toll which was formerly imposed upon human muscles if done at all. The result is that mankind in the aggregate has more to enjoy and more leisure than formerly. But with the fuller utilization of the forces ready to be harnessed it is to be hoped that instead of throwing a portion of the human family out of work and thereby depriving them of the opportunity to earn a living, the benefits of the application of mechanical power will be so distributed as to improve the average condition of mankind without bestowing its benefits upon a few while taking away the opportunities of the many. Certainly the application of the forces which can do man's work will be continued. Opposition to this development is both short-sighted and futile. But the economic problem, the problem of statesmanship, presented is one of the proper distribution of the advantages growing out of the material progress and the invention of the age in which we live.

A Reliable Steam Power Outfit.

The engine and boiler represented in illustration on page 1 is built by that well-known manufacturing firm, James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio. Thirty years' continuous business devoted exclusively to the building of steam engines and boilers and the James Leffel turbine water-wheels has given this firm an established reputation and record for good honest work and satisfactory service, unsurpassed.

Their horizontal engine, shown in the illustration, is of the center crank pattern, carefully designed in regard to form and proper distribution of metal as to secure greatest strength and durability and highest symmetry of parts. Each engine is carefully run and tested under steam before leaving factory.

As will be seen, the boiler is of the Cornish return tubular pattern, same style as is almost universally used on ocean steamers, which is positive guarantee of their safety and efficiency. It is thoroughly well built throughout of open-hearth homogeneous steel plate of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, and furnished with best quality lap-welded tubes. These boilers are not only very compact, but also economical in the use of fuel, and especially free from sparks. Each boiler is thoroughly tested under cold water pressure, also under full steam pressure before being sent out.

This company also builds a splendid line of small upright engines, with submerged tubular steel boilers. Fine illustrated pamphlet, giving description in detail, with any further information desired, cheerfully furnished on application to James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio, or No. 110 Liberty street, New York City.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Corn.—The October returns make the general condition of corn 79.8, against 79.6 for last month. The absence of frost has been favorable to the ripening of the late and immature areas. The temperature of the last week in September was especially beneficial.

During the past ten years there were three, 1883, 1887, and 1890, which reported worse condition in October, and made a yield of 20 to 23 bushels per acre. The range of yields of ten years has been from 20 to 27 bushels. The present condition indicates a yield below the average. The State averages of the commercial belt are as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 77; Illinois, 71; Iowa, 79; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 78. Only the figures of Ohio and Missouri are up to the general average.

The crop has ripened well in the most northern latitudes. It is especially so in New England, even in Arrostook in Maine and on the mountain elevations. The latest planted in New York has matured without frost. Exemption from frost is reported throughout the northern border of all the States from Michigan to North Dakota.

In Virginia and the Carolinas the crop was injured by drought in July. In Alabama there is complaint of rotting in the shock, and in Mississippi and in Louisiana injury has resulted from too much moisture. Texas has no unfavorable mention of this crop. Late-planted areas were damaged by dry weather in Arkansas and Tennessee.

While it is well ripened in the great corn belt of the West a wet spring and early summer hindered growth, prevented cultivation and the best development during July and August, and made impossible a full crop. In favorable situations, where growth was continuous, there is well developed and matured corn; and there is also much with short ears, not well filled, that is fairly well dried, but not of good quality.

Wheat.—The report for wheat gives the State averages of yield per acre, ranging from 6 1/2 to 22 bushels and averaging 13 bushels. The averages of the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: New York, 14.3; Pennsylvania, 14.4; Texas, 12.3; Ohio, 13.2; Michigan, 14.7; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 14.7; Wisconsin, 11.5; Minnesota, 11.7; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 12.1; Kansas, 17; Nebraska, 13.5; South Dakota, 12.5; North Dakota, 12.2; Washington, 18.4; Oregon, 15.7; California, 12.8.

Wheat is quite variable in quality in the Middle States, in some sections reported the best for several years, but in others shriveled from ripening before full maturity. In the Southern States on the Atlantic coast quality was generally better than usual. Texas makes quite variable reports, from superior quality to very poor. In the West there appears to be an unusual range of yield and quantity, from 5 to 30 bushels, from shrunken kernels to the plumpest grain, making attempt of averaging very difficult. The excessive moisture of the growing season was the prime cause of such variability. Threshing is often disappointing to expectations of yield, showing a light grain compared with the appearance of the straw. In Washington the threshers are showing a yield quite beyond expectation. The quality of the California crop is good, but the quantity was lessened by the effect of heavy north winds during harvest in shelling out the grain.

Oats.—The average yield of oats is 24.3 bushels. The last report of condition was the lowest in ten years, that of 1890 excepted, the average that year being 64.4, against 78.9 this year.

Rye.—The average of the estimated State yields of rye is 12.7 bushels.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes has declined seriously during the month, the September average falling from 74.8 to 67.7 for the present month. With but two exceptions, 1887 and 1890, this is the lowest October return made by the department. The season has been generally unfavorable, excessive moisture in the early season, followed by drought later in the central West, with similar conditions later in the season east of the Alleghanes. The falling off in the present return is the result of loss from rot and blight in the East and damage to the late crops from drought in the West. In the mountain region and on the Pacific coast the conditions are more promising.

Buckwheat.—Condition of buckwheat

Table showing yield per acre and condition of crops by States, October 1, 1892.

Table with columns for States and Territories and various crops (Corn, Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, etc.) showing yield per acre and condition percentages.

has declined since the last report from 89 to 86. It is 83 in New York and 90 in Pennsylvania.

Tobacco.—The condition of tobacco has improved three or four points, now averaging 83.5.

Cotton.—The October returns show a reduction of 3 1/2 points in the general percentage of condition of cotton, from 76.8 in September to 73.3 in October. The deterioration is heaviest in North Carolina and least in Texas of any of the States of considerable production. Georgia has maintained its condition better than any other Atlantic State. The percentages are: Virginia, 71; North Carolina, 69; South Carolina, 73; Georgia, 75; Florida, 63; Alabama, 69; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 71; Texas, 77; Arkansas, 74; Tennessee, 75.

Rain in the early part of September and cool nights later have caused the rotting of immature bolls in North Carolina and South Carolina. The crop is maturing somewhat better in Georgia, though excess of moisture in the southern counties has been injurious. The low condition of Florida cotton in September has been further depressed by heavy and persistent rainfall, which has delayed picking. The low status of the Alabama breadth is the result of wet weather, insufficient cultivation, disproportionate growth of stalk and fruit, and rotting of young bolls. Somewhat more favorable influences in Mississippi give rise to more cheerful reports. Louisiana cotton is very late and unpromising from excessive moisture through the season to September 15 and cool nights since, which discourages expectations of late planters. There is less complaint and discouragement in Texas than in any State. Areas planted late in Arkansas are very unpromising, though recent favorable weather is rapidly opening the early bolls. Favorable weather has recently succeeded the heavy rains in Tennessee, and bolls are beginning to open. A late and favorable autumn can alone dispel the prevailing discouragement.

The boll worm is most frequently mentioned west of the Mississippi. The caterpillar has wrought some injury in the southern belt. Insect ravages will have less influence in reducing the crop than unfavorable weather condition.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwick Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The immense business in watches, which is done by the National Manufacturing and Importing Co., of Chicago, can hardly be realized. Their advertisements have appeared liberally in our columns during the past three years, and many of our readers have taken advantage of their low prices. From 500 to 1,000 watches are shipped daily to all parts of the United States. A number far exceeding the sales of any two firms in the country. "Watches on Trial" shows their confidence in these grades. Their new catalogue contains engravings of over 256 styles of all grades of watches, and will be sent you free if you want one.

MUD THAT IS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.—"There is no gold in the hills around our place, but there is mud that is more valuable than gold," said Mr. H. L. Kramer, who registered yesterday at the Auditorium, of Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county, Indiana. "It is a magnetic mineral mud and it is more valuable than gold for it cures rheumatism in every form, no matter how long the victim has been a sufferer." "O, no," laughingly replied Mr. Kramer to the reporter's question, "we do not give our patients mud to eat; it is made up of poultices and placed on the joint where the pain is most severe." It is only within the past few years that this wonderful Magnetic Mud deposit has been known. Large quantities of it have been carried away, and people are traveling far and near to our new hotel and bath-house, costing over \$150,000, which has just been completed, in order that they may drink the Magnetic Mineral water and bathe in the mud. There are upwards of two hundred there to-day, and many have recovered so rapidly as to make it a wonder to themselves and their friends. We look forward to the time when people will be journeying to the Indiana Mineral Springs from every State and Territory in the Union to be cured of chronic, rheumatic and kidney diseases that baffled the best medical skill. The mud is found immediately at the base of the center of a horseshoe-shaped bluff, where the springs are also located, and it seems that the waters of the springs pouring forth there for countless ages, has thoroughly impregnated this deposit with mineral properties, and magnetized it so that when a steel blade is left in it, after a few hours it becomes thoroughly magnetized so you can take up a large darning needle." Mr. A. L. Thomas, of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, is President of the Indiana Springs Co.,

who have lately developed the wonderful spring. He has issued a beautiful little pamphlet which tells all about this resort, and gives the experience of many prominent people who have been cured there within the last year. It will be sent by mail free upon request. Address A. L. Thomas, 45 Randolph street, Chicago.—Chicago Tribune.

NOTABLE FAIR EXHIBITS.

At the Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, this year, Messrs. Hess & Johnson, of 250 North Emporia Ave., Wichita, exhibited the Denison carpet-stretcher and tacker, as shown herewith. It is the



woman's friend and does all this laborious work with ease. They want agents everywhere or will sell the outfit complete for \$1.50.

FUHRMAN'S FRENCH HORSES.

During the Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, the leading exhibit of horses was made by Joseph Fuhrman, of North Wichita, who made a display that attracted more than ordinary attention. He showed several Percheron and French Coach stallions, also some mares that were good enough for any show ring in the country, notably the imported Percheron stallion Nicole 1216 (11509), aged six years; the Percheron stallion Froquet 10191, the black Percheron stallion, Jumbo Nicole 16272, and the French Coach stallion, Germanicus 130. Mr. Fuhrman is one of our late advertisers and has built up a horse establishment that is a credit to any State.

RIVERSIDE FARM PRODUCTS.

One of the most notable exhibits made this season at the leading fairs of farm and garden products that show what Kansas can produce through the medium of intelligent skill, was the display made at the Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, recently, by G. C. Curtis, Haven, Reno county, who won \$81 in prizes for superior grains and vegetables. Prerequisites were won by Mr. Curtis on white oats, flax, millet, broomcorn, Kaffir corn, sweet corn, red sweet potatoes, sugar beets, celery, white onions, carrots, egg plant, etc. Mr. Curtis had the distinction of winning the \$10 premium for largest and best display of farm and garden products. His display was an object lesson, showing what brains and enterprise may do on a small farm.

QUALITY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Quality in name and quality in fact can well be said of the stock bred at Quality herd, by W. E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas. He is a skillful breeder that has developed as near a model type of the breed as can be produced. The numerous prizes won out of "hot rings" at Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita was done by animals of his own breeding, hence all the more praiseworthy because its honors were earned and not bought. Quality herd as now managed promises to become famous for developing prize-winners.

THE KANSAS VALLEY HERD

of Poland-China swine, owned by Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, Kas., was one of the most frontier herds that made a show at the leading fairs of the State this season. The herd was headed by Dandy Jim, Jr., 3493, a fashionably-bred animal, said by experts to be a phenomenal yearling, and attracted unusual attention wherever shown. He is well formed and symmetrical in every way, and is unsurpassed as a sire. At Topeka he won first in class and second sweepstakes, at Hutchinson first in class and at the Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, he won first and sweepstakes. This is a splendid record and speaks volumes for the quality of the stock and the enterprise of the breeder. Dr. Pearson says he has forty pigs under six months old for sale, also a few yearlings.

Horticulture.

About Apple Trees.

An experienced orchardist names the following points as essential to making apple-growing a success:

1. The location should be on the highest ground; and next best, the northern slopes, never to the south; the soil underlaid with clay and limestone subsoils usually white oak ridges, is the best.

2. No wind-break above the height of a mature apple tree—there must be a free circulation of air to prevent frosts and blight.

3. Selection of varieties: Yellow Transparent, best early July apple. Duchess of Oldenburg, best August cooking apple. Alexander, very large October cooking and eating. Wolf River, very large October cooking and eating. St. Lawrence, Fameuse or Snow, Haas and Wealthy are all good fall apples. Hiberna, Longfield, Talman Sweet, Orange or Newell's Winter, Roman Stem, Golden Russet, N. W. Greening and Willow Twig are all good winter apples, some of them keeping until apples come again.

4. Selection of trees: Home-grown or Northern trees, four to six feet, are best, yet if I were planting largely would prefer trees not over two feet high.

5. Planting: In clay soil do not dig holes deeper than the field is plowed; the roots must not stand in a hole with water; mulch thoroughly for three feet all about the tree with straw manure to protect from drought, and do this at the time of planting.

6. Shape of tree: Have one central trunk and side branches four to eight inches apart, standing out at right angles from the trunk. If the limbs are close and upright cut them off at time of planting. If the limbs are not right, cut them all off; the tree will put out branches and you see they do not start too thick—lean the tree to the southwest; the winds will straighten it up.

7. Protection from sun-scald, borers, rabbits, mice and bark burst may be given by weaving eight lath with wire and encircling the tree; cut off the lath to the height you want the top or lower branches. This protection should be put on when the tree is planted and left on winter and summer as the sun in summer and sun in winter injures more than the cold.

8. Keep the orchard fenced from all stock, plant to hoed crops for three years, and sow to clover. When the orchard gets to bearing give it a wagon load of manure for every five barrels of apples; do not expect as in the past an orchard can bear twenty years without food—you have starved the old orchard to death.

Give the apple tree as much care as you do a pig and the tree will pay you much the best.

The Kansas orchardists who have had the most marked success in commercial orcharding find that two or three varieties of good keeping apples are more profitable than a great diversity of varieties. For home use it is desirable to have early summer and fall apples, but the chief profit of the orchardist is in selling winter apples.

Planting the Chestnut.

So desirable is a chestnut "orchard" and yet so seldom successfully grown, that the following directions from an experienced horticulturist will be read with interest and profit:

"The germination of chestnuts is not uniformly good every season. After they are gathered they should be spread out in a cool, airy, north room in shallow layers for a week. They should dry some, but not dry out. If dried out only an occasional one in a pint or quart will germinate. Some moss should then be procured from a florist or nurseryman and moistened to about the same degree as the soil. Line the shipping box with paper to keep out air; then put in a layer of moss and a layer of nuts, and so on till full, packing closely so as to hold the nuts firm. They can be shipped in earth, but for long distances the increased weight is likely to be expensive. The shipping should be before freezing weather and, preferably, but not necessarily, by express. When the box reaches you put it in the cellar, or repack the box, using moist sand as packing, covering so that it will not dry out. Mould should be guarded against as well as gophers, mice, etc. It might be well to plant a part as soon as received,

reserving a part for early spring planting. Plant in fall-plowed ground, in rows nine feet apart, four feet in the row and two nuts in a place, putting in a stake to mark the spot where the seeds are. They should be two inches deep, the earth trodden on them and mulched with litter after it freezes up. In the spring put in three rows of soft maples between the chestnut rows, using yearling trees. Cultivate well for four years and as the maples crowd cut them back. For the first four years the chestnut rows should be mulched and when large enough to shade the ground the maples should be removed.

"There are many disappointments in the work; however, the principal causes of which being that the details requisite to successful planting have not been properly carried out. Large nursery-grown trees have been set in sod lawns and expected to grow. Large chestnut trees are hard to transplant. It is best to plant seeds where they are finally to stand. Many have planted a tree here and there and wonder why it will not grow nuts. The trees must be grown in groups as the blossoms of one tree are often not fertile. Trees planted singly will not produce fruit. Old residents of the East will tell you that the isolated trees left by early settlers when clearing, for fruit and because they bore so much, refused to bear when the other chestnut trees near them were removed.

"A chestnut tree will bear transplanting, but it must be transplanted when one or two years old and not later. A young chestnut grove can be brought to bearing on the writer's soil in seven years if planted on high thin ridge land, but it will often take ten years."

The American Horticultural Society has determined upon a fruit display of magnificent proportions at the World's Fair.

Reports made at the late meeting of the American Horticultural Society on the condition of the fruit crops show that they are uniformly poor except in New York and California.

Experiments have proved that the gooseberry mildew is one of the easiest fungi to destroy, and since this is the case the gooseberry should rank high among American fruits. The disease soon yields to copper solutions, which should be applied until the fruit is half grown, and after that use potassium sulphide.

Among exhibits at the meeting of the American Horticultural Society were a nice basket of Crosby's New England Hardy Iron Clad peach, said to have originated in 1875, ripening between early and late Crawford. It is called a frost-proof peach. F. W. Poscarsky, of Princeton, exhibited plants of his Princeton Chief. Of grapes, forty-three varieties, from the Kansas Experimental Station, fine samples of the Thomson's seedless grapes in bunches and dried, from J. P. Onslaught, California. This variety, it is believed, will take the place of the Zant currant. Four varieties of grapes from A. W. Rathven. The Wealthy apple and others from Wisconsin. Two seedling pears from G. P. Peffer, of Wisconsin, that is thought to have considerable merit. Seedling strawberry plants of the Champion of Princeton, by F. H. Poscarsky & Son, after which meeting adjourned.

Many of our wild fruits are disappearing with the destruction of our forests. The following extract from a letter written by one Wm. Wood, of Massachusetts, in 1629, shows that there was no scarcity of it in those days, and all was of a sort capable of being made better with care and cultivation: "There are strawberries in abundance, varie large ones, some being two inches about. In other seasons there are gooseberries, bilberries, raspberries, huckleberries and currants, which, being dried in the sunne, are little inferior to those that our grocers sell in England. The vines afford great stores of grapes, which are very bigge, both for the grape and cluster, sweet and good. The cherrie trees yield great stores of cherries, which grow on clusters like grapes; they be much smaller than our English cherry, nothing like so good if they be not fully ripe; they so furre the mouth that the tongue will cleave to the roof, and the throat wax hoarse with swallowing those red Bullies. They are as wild as the Indians. The plummes of the country be better for plummes than the cherries be for cherries."

Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for September.

Statistical Report No. 98—Report of the Statistician, August, 1892. Contents: Primary Prices of Farm Products; Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products; European Crop Prospects for August; Consular Notes on Foreign Agriculture; Freight Rates of Transportation Companies.

Report on the Condition of Crops, September, 1892.

Synopsis of the September Crop Report. (Issued in advance of the regular monthly report from which it is condensed.)

Insect Life, Vol. 5, No. 1. (Devoted to the economy and life habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture.)

Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Vol. 1, No. 5. (Chiefly for the use of botanical investigators.)

Monthly Weather Review for June. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States.)

Insect Life, issued from the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has entered upon its fifth volume, number 1 of which contains, among other matters, an illustrated article by C. V. Riley on three saw-flies injurious to cultivated roses in the United States. All of these are amenable to the usual saw-fly remedy, viz, spraying with a mixture of powdered hellebore in water. A wash sufficiently strong for the destruction of the larvæ may be made by mixing two ounces of hellebore with two or three gallons of water. Hand-picking, particularly of the earliest brood of these insects, will serve to check the later broods. There is also an article by L. O. Howard, read before a recent meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, which relates the results of an experiment in the use of kerosene as a remedy for these pests. A small pool of water measuring sixty square feet was treated with four ounces of kerosene, and as a result all aquatic arvæ, including those of the mosquito, were destroyed, and female mosquitoes were killed while attempting to deposit their eggs in the water. Ten days after treatment a careful estimate was made of the number of dead insects found floating on the surface of the water, which showed a total of 7,400 insects, 370 of which were mosquitoes. The estimate is also made that at this rate a barrel of kerosene costing \$4.50 will treat 96,000 square feet of water surface. The writer believes that by the use of kerosene, drainage of swamp land where practicable, the introduction of fish into ponds where they do not occur, and careful watching of rainwater barrels and tanks, the mosquito plague may be greatly lessened.

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Smith's Small Fruits.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Largest and Best EARLY FRUIT KNOWN; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY, Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

LINCOLN CORELESS PEAR

ENTIRELY NEW. Late. No Seed nor Core. A Perfect Wonder. Weight: 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. each. Can be preserved whole. Good Shipper & Keeper. You will want them. Write to headquarters for full description and prices. J. S. COLLINS & SON, Moorestown, N. J.

OLD COINS WANTED.

\$1,000 for 1864 dollar. \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

ShotGuns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.

DOUBLE SINGLE Address Great Western for Price List, Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$1 AN HOUR

Write quick, as we will only employ a LIMITED NUMBER. Address J. E. SHEPARD & CO., [Established 1872.] Cincinnati, O.

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WANTED—Salesmen; who can easily make \$25 to \$75 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser; patents recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen to whom we give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new, will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., 232 Hibernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bloating, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages. If you are sincere and really want a speedy, cheap and permanent cure of the above-named complaints, we will gladly send you a trial package of our Wonderful Medicine Free, and postpaid, thus giving you a chance to test its merits, free of all cost. Write to-day. We give a Guarantee to cure any of the above-named complaints. Address: EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, N. Y.

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Anyone can Apply It. Cheaper Than Shingles—Wood-Pulp Asphalt Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Roofing Paints and materials. Circulars and Samples free.

DUEBER SOLID SILVERINE FREE

A genuine Dueber, solid silverine watch to every reader of this paper. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, genuine Dueber silverine watches by express for examination; you examine it at the express office, and if you think it a bargain and equal to any \$15.00 watch you ever saw, pay our sample price \$2.98, and express charges and it is yours. With the watch we send a 10-year guarantee for the case and 10 years for the movement, also our printed guarantee that you can return the watch at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you one free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for 60 days. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GANGER

Dr. Hartman's treatment for Cancer. A book free. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O. Even hopeless cases recover.

In the Dairy.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the South Australia Dairymen's Association, Melbourne, August 3, 1892.

The following copy of the record of proceedings of the above named association was sent to the KANSAS FARMER by J. O. Ross, Secretary of the association:

"At the February meeting of the association, the Hon. Carl Wertz presented a paper in which he stated: 'I claim that one gallon of cream churned with black pepsin, which is perfectly harmless, will produce more than twice as much butter as when churned without black pepsin. I also claim that the butter is healthier, tastes better, looks better, keeps better and sells better than butter churned in the ordinary way; and I ask this association to appoint a committee, one member of which shall be an official chemist, to make both practical and analytic tests, with not less than twenty cows, and for not less than thirty days, and that the results of said experiments be made known to the world. The committee to report at the August meeting.' The President appointed on this committee, Hon. Carl Wertz, Capt. Jonah Barton and Prof. Thomas Rowell, chemist.

"The following is the report of the committee:

"Your committee would respectfully report, that on Wednesday, June 3, 1892, we began a thirty-day test with twenty ordinary cows; the cream in every test was thoroughly mixed, half being churned with pepsin, and half without. From the half of the cream churned without black pepsin, during the thirty days, we made 348 pounds and twelve ounces of butter, which at 28 cents a pound, amounts to \$97.65. To the other half of the cream churned with black pepsin, we added one teaspoonful of black pepsin to each gallon of cream, and made 884 pounds and eight ounces of butter, which at 28 cents a pound, amounts to \$247.66. Remember the half churned without black pepsin made 348 pounds and twelve ounces, while the half churned with black pepsin made 884 pounds and eight ounces—495 pounds more butter from the half churned with black pepsin. We used in this thirty days' test \$4 worth of pepsin. This shows conclusively that by the use of black pepsin the production of butter was more than doubled; that the \$4 worth of pepsin made \$150 worth more butter than could have been made without it. Now if \$150 a month more can be made from ten cows, or \$300 a month more from twenty cows, by using black pepsin, why should not every dairymen use it? Why throw away \$300 a month in buttermilk? It only costs half a cent a pound, \$2.50 worth of black pepsin will make 500 pounds of butter. Prof. Rowell's analysis shows that, on the average, the cream churned during the thirty days contained 12 per cent. butter, 10 per cent. cheese, 13 per cent. sugar and 4 per cent. other salts. Churning without pepsin only 15 per cent. of these solids enter into the butter, and 24 per cent. is thrown away in the buttermilk; by churning with black pepsin 37 per cent. of the solids enter into the butter, and only 2 per cent. is thrown away in the buttermilk; thus by using black pepsin we increase the yield of butter 150 per cent. Cheese that contains all the cream, all the elements of milk, is better and healthier than skimmed milk cheese; and butter that contains all the elements of milk, is better and more healthy than butter that contains only part of the elements of milk. Nature makes no mistakes, and nature puts nothing in milk but what is healthy; and butter that contains nothing but what milk contains, must be healthy butter. Black pepsin is harmless as salt; it simply unites all the solids of milk; it combines the cheese and sugar with the butter and takes all these solids out of the milk, in the form of butter. It violates no law. We are convinced, that by adding one teaspoonful of black pepsin to each gallon of cream, the yield of butter can be more than doubled, and we think every butter-maker should try it. It is almost impossible to realize the great advantage it would be to butter-makers to double the yield of butter without additional expense or labor. Any person can get samples of black pepsin by sending stamps enough to pay postage to Harf & Leidler, Berlin, Germany. Send them 100 pfennigs in German stamps, or by sending 38 cents in

United States 2-cent stamps, to the Concord Chemical Co., New York city, U. S. A., they will send you samples. As black pepsin has only been discovered recently, all drug stores do not keep it in stock, but the wholesale druggists all keep it. The English firms do not send free samples, they require postage, and pay for samples, too. We sent to the above firms for samples before ordering pepsin for our thirty days' test. Black pepsin is black in color; common pepsin will not do. Our analysis of pepsin showed it to be perfectly free from everything objectionable; on the other hand, it aids digestion greatly. We have here at this meeting a sample of butter from each churning during the thirty days, and think these samples will convince any person that the butter made with black pepsin keeps sweeter and more solid than butter made in the usual way. We would therefore conclude our report by stating that our experiments convince us that the use of black pepsin will more than double the yield of butter. That the butter is more healthful than butter churned in the old way, because it contains all the healthful elements of milk. That it will keep longer, ship better, sell better, and gives better satisfaction than butter churned in the old way. We believe that the use of black pepsin will place many million dollars in the pockets of the dairymen, being, in fact, the greatest discovery ever made in the science of butter-making. We do not expect every one to use this system immediately, because there is always a class of men, and newspapers, that oppose every advance in art and sciences; but we know that the enterprising butter-makers of the world will be quick to improve by our experiment, and will fully appreciate the efforts of our association in the onward march of progress.

CARL WERTZ,
JONAH BARTON,
THOMAS ROWELL,
Committee.

"On motion, the report of the committee was received, and the Secretary instructed to have the report printed and sent to each member of the association, and to send copies to our Consuls in England, United States and Germany, to mail to the leading papers in those countries, requesting them to publish, with such comments as they deem proper, and ask their readers to report their success, so that all may be benefited, as it is certainly worthy the attention of all enterprising people."

The How of It.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how complicated, how wonderful, is man; and it might be added, how "more so" is woman. With her peculiarly delicate and intense organization, she is the *superlative degree* of man. Even in disease she excels him, having many that he has not. She has, however, found out a grand remedial agent, for the cure of her diseases, in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; a medicine suited to her nature, made for the express cure of those diseases which affect her. It is especially effective in all weaknesses incidental to motherhood, while it is also a potent restorative tonic for the feeble and debilitated generally.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place, either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.
W. J. BLACK, A. G. P. & T. A.

Have it Ready.

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

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is only one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it re-

The Poultry Yard.

Eggs in Winter.

Eggs in winter are usually high because they are scarce, but the cost is as great in proportion to prices obtained as those laid in summer. Not only must a larger share of food be given in the cold season in order to provide animal heat and to form the eggs, but more care and labor must also be given, hence it is not always true that a greater profit is derived in winter than in the summer season.

Fewer mistakes result in the summer, but in winter the best care that may be given sometimes results unfavorably. The simple matter of omitting to close a knot-hole, through which a stream of cold air flows in over the fowls, may blast all the anticipations of the poultry man. The feeding of food almost wholly carbonaceous and containing but little nitrogenous or mineral matter, though supplying the fowls as far as their individual desires are concerned, may be so lacking in the constituents of egg-production as to render the hens unproductive. All grains are deficient in lime and mineral matter. Finely-chopped clover hay, scalded, is a more complete food than grain, but grain is beneficial when fed in connection with the clover. Meat, milk, potatoes, turnips and even ensilage produce more egg elements than any kind of grain.

More important than breed or feed is exercise. The hen that is kept busily at work and secures her food by scratching for it will always be the one that lays. To secure this activity provide cut straw, leaves, or some other litter, and scatter a small quantity of millet seed or wheat therein and the hens will keep in health and laying condition.

To make the most of prices the poultry-man should seek his customers, let them know he has something better than is on the market, and aim to get even more than is offered. If any one thinks this is difficult let him go into the market and attempt to buy a dozen eggs known to be strictly fresh, and all doubts will be removed. Fresh eggs are never plentiful, and are always salable at good prices at all seasons.

To procure eggs in winter the fowls must be kept warm, must not be overfed, must be made to exercise, must be guarded against disease, and must be of some breed possessing the qualities desired. The main essential is warmth, for no matter how well the fowls may be fed they will not lay if the poultry-house is damp, cold, and uncomfortable. They love light, warmth, and cleanliness, and many failures that are attributed to the fowls, are really due to the faults and oversight of their owners.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Poultry Feeding.

Experiments conducted in the poultry department of the Dominion Experiment Farms at Ottawa, according to Manager Gilbert's report, make it appear that the different breeds require different winter treatment, especially as regards the feed. Manager Gilbert says: During the winter—

1. Brahmas, Cochans, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, etc., require more oats, less wheat, little or no Indian corn, soft or stimulating food in moderation and a generous supply of vegetables. Lean meat twice or thrice a week and plenty of exercise.
2. Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusions, Hamburgs, etc., will take more soft stimulating food, more wheat, Indian corn, with meat and vegetables in liberal supply.
3. It is essential to success that lime, grit, gravel, etc., should be before the lay-

ers at all times, and that the hens be kept in activity by throwing the grain fed to them in chaff, straw or dry leaves scattered on the leaves.

Soft or stimulating food is generally fed in the morning and is composed as follows: A warm morning mess for the heavy breeds may be made of shorts, ground oats, bran and lean meat scraps mixed with boiling water. This can be varied by giving cooked vegetables instead of the ground oats or bran. Clover hay cut in small pieces, steamed and mixed with the morning feed, is one of the best of green foods and cannot be given too often.

For the Spanish family a more stimulating morning mess may be made of shorts, cornmeal, ground oats or barley with ground meat or meat scraps in judicious quantity every morning, with a modicum of black or red pepper. Vary by mixing boiled potatoes or other vegetables in lieu of the ground oats or barley. Steamed clover hay at any time. In cold weather Indian corn may be fed to the fowls for the last meal.

It is taken for granted that the fowls have comparatively comfortable quarters, with pure water to drink in regular supply; the chill taken off the water; the grain warmed in cold periods and the other directions, as given in detail in report of last year, carried out. Should the foregoing treatment be found too forcing, the soft feed may be curtailed and more green stuff and oats fed. It is quite likely that thin shelled eggs may be laid, and it is a sign that the hens are getting too fat. As a preventative mix fine ground oyster shell or sand, or both, in the morning soft feed.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

If you can get your baby plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both—there is but one way—is by CAREFUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a book on it; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

38

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BUOYANCY OF BODY

• can never be realized when the bowels do not act as nature intends they should. Instead, there is headache, weight in the stomach after eating, acidity and belching up of wind, low spirits, loss of energy, unsociability and forebodings of evil. An unhappy condition, but

TUTT'S

Tiny Liver Pills

• will relieve it and give health and happiness. They are worth a trial.

•••••

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

In writing advertisers mention KANSAS FARMER.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

SWELLED JAW.—I have a five-year-old cow that was in good order until two months ago, when a lump began to grow on the outside of right lower jaw.

Answer.—It would be impossible to make a positive diagnosis without an examination, but we are inclined to think you have an extremely bad case of lump-jaw (actinomycosis).

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood and it builds up the whole system.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Table with columns for No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for various livestock categories like CATTLE, TEXAS STEERS, TEXAS CALVES, etc.

Table with columns for COLORADO COWS, COLORADO CALVES, NATIVE COWS, NATIVE CALVES, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns for PIGS AND LIGHTS, REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. St. Louis. October 17, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 252,000 bushels; shipments, 73,000 bushels.

Chicago. October 17, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 23,000, including 10,000 rangers. Market active and prices steady.

WHEAT—Receipts, 252,000 bushels; shipments, 73,000 bushels. Market opened lower, closing 1/4c higher than Saturday's prices.

WHEAT—Receipts, 368,000 bushels; shipments, 438,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 73 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 61 1/2c; No. 2 red, 73 1/2c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 368,000 bushels; shipments, 438,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 73 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 61 1/2c; No. 2 red, 73 1/2c.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 232,000 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less).

CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 40,000 bushels. Increased receipts both here and at other leading Western points made buyers both backward and bearish.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 6,000 bushels. Demand fair on shipping account and values steady for No. 2, but No. 3 slow sale and weak.

BUTTER—Market hardly so firm as at close of last week. Choice table grades selling very well, but low grades dull.

EGGS—Not many coming in and market firm. Fresh candled 17c per dozen.

POULTRY—Not much coming in and demand fair at unchanged prices. Hens are draggy, while springs do very well at quotations.

MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.

HORSES. AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot. W. S. TOUGH, Manager. Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain.

413 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association.

HALE & McINTOSH

Successors to Hale & Painter, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City.

Consignments solicited. Market reports free. References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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

SKIN-GRAFTING.

Farmers and orchardists at their various institutes and meetings have a good deal to say and hear about "grafting"—"stock-grafting," "root-grafting," "budding," "layering," etc., and doubtless the study of grafting in all its elements and phases has done much to enhance the knowledge and skill of men in the production of more varieties and better qualities of fruit and flower.

In medical conventions we hear many of the same terms used, which are doubtless borrowed from ancient horticulture. We talk of "skin-grafting," "bone-grafting," "nerve-grafting," etc., and these terms at once lead the mind of the medical man to a very wide field of labor in the vineyard of human life. It has been known for many years that small shreds and patches of human skin could be engrafted upon ulcerating and raw surfaces and induced to grow and produce a new covering to the part. But for many years it was supposed that only very minute particles of cuticle, about the size of a pin-head, could be successfully grafted into raw places. These were set thickly over the surface, sometimes many hundreds of them. The minute cells they contained took up the vital fluids from the granulating surface on which they were planted and developed new cells of their own class and kind, thus producing in time many little islands or centers of growth throughout the raw area. By a curious law of growth and repair, skin cells can only grow or proliferate from skin cells, so that a large surface of raw tissue, such as follows extensive burns or blisters, etc., always healed very slowly, the new growth having to be built inward and centerwise from the margins of the skin around the sore. By placing great numbers of grafts all over the raw surface there sprang up many delicate points of skin-cell development, and these meeting and coalescing greatly facilitated the progress of cuticle growth. By reason of the slow and imperfect development of cuticle cells from the margins, all surface sores of any size, after healing, presented what we call scars or cicatrices. Most of them show very unsightly deformities. Large ones, especially following burns and scalds, have a great tendency to contract and pucker and become horribly repulsive.

So the men of brains and energy in the profession have for years been studying and experimenting with a view to finding something that would abolish scars and contracted cicatrices and give to the victims of fire and disaster good, pliable, healthy skin coverings for their wounds. Comparatively recent experiments have demonstrated that by taking up from some broad, healthy surface of the body, by a very sharp razor made and ground in a peculiar manner, a large strip or flap of the cuticle or outer layer of the skin, and transferring it to a raw surface with proper antiseptic precautions, it can be made to grow from its under surface a new *cutis vera* or true skin, and thus to cover the whole sore at once with a genuine skin, having nearly or quite all the properties of first-growth integument. And it is also found that the patch from which the cuticle or outer layer has been taken, will from the *cutis vera* left, reproduce very promptly a new growth of cuticle or outer layer, which does not differ much from that removed. And thus it is found that by very delicately splitting the skin into two layers we can from each layer obtain the reproduction of the other. On the patch where the graft is taken up, a new outer layer—known as the epidermic layer—is produced, and on the patch where the graft is planted, a new under layer or *cutis vera* or true skin is produced. By this procedure we can now remove from people nearly all those frightfully repulsive deformities that have followed for years in the wake of burns and scalds and scalp torn off by machinery and give them fairly good skins.

"Bone-grafting" has also been developed into a wonderful success. When from injury or disease a bone or a portion of one dies and must be removed from the body, what are technically known as

"bone chips" may be placed in lieu of the bone removed and covered in properly by the soft tissues and made to grow into a new bone, connecting with the healthy bone left behind. But in order to make a bone-graft grow it is found necessary to "decalcify" it, that is, to remove from it by chemical means all the earthy salts, such as lime and the various phosphates, leaving only what may be termed animal matter, which readily assimilates with the nutritive elements in the body from which it takes up new vitality and participates in the process of repair in the system.

These discoveries are of immense value to mankind.

Another field of grafting has made great progress. That is in the field of eye surgery. It is now found that when the front of the eye, known in common parlance as the pupil, has been destroyed by caustics, lye, acid, etc., or by burning, powder explosions, etc., the front of the eye can be removed and replaced by the similar portion of a rabbit's or sheep's eye grafted into the place of the layer removed, and thus restore lost vision.

These great blessings to the world are among the more recent achievements of modern surgery, so that to-day very much may be done by a skillful surgeon in the repairing of terrific damages to the human system that a few years ago was deemed totally impossible to all but the hopeful few. And that few to-day see by the eye of faith and intuition still more marvelous achievements in the coming and more glorious future of surgery.

The following article, taken from the *New York World*, of the 7th inst., shows still another line of experimentation going on in the field of grafting:

PUT DOG SKIN ON HER HEAD.

Mrs. Emma Wilck, the unfortunate woman whose scalp was torn from her head by the machinery in a First avenue steam laundry two years ago, was subjected to the sixth skin-grafting operation yesterday at Bellevue hospital. This time a little black-and-tau dog picked up by her husband, Herman Wilck, at the city's pound, furnished the grafts. The operation, as well as can be judged at this stage, was very successful, and in all probability Mrs. Wilck's long stay at Bellevue is soon to end. The dog is dead.

Mrs. Wilck was brought to Bellevue the day before Christmas, 1890. The top back left side of her head and forehead had been skinned, exposing the muscles, veins and arteries. Her left ear was gone and the left eyelid was badly torn. The surgeons at once restored the scalp, and, by careful bandaging and nursing, tried to make it adhere. This failed. Then they tried skin-grafting. One of the girl friends of Mrs. Wilck volunteered and strips of skin were removed from her legs and transplanted to Mrs. Wilck's scalp. These did not take root. Four times more the skin-grafting experiment was tried with human grafts, but without success. Each time the epidermis only was removed. Mrs. Wilck suffered intensely and it was necessary to administer opiates almost constantly. A week ago Mr. Wilck and Dr. Van Loan, the house surgeon, arranged for the experiment with the dog. The animal was carefully watched and fed for several days. Mrs. Wilck was removed to the Crane operating room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bern Gallaudet, of No. 62 West Thirty-fifth street, son of the famous deaf and dumb physician and the visiting physician to Dr. Van Loan's wards, has been watching Mrs. Wilck for months. He took charge of the operation. Dr. Van Loan assisted, and the entire Bellevue staff of physicians and a hundred students from the college witnessed the operation. Mrs. Wilck was placed under the influence of ether. The bandages were removed, showing the scalp heavily coated with pus and clotted blood. Blood burst from the arteries in twenty places. Around the edges of the wound new skin had grown, but a large spot at the top and back of the head, six by nine inches, was still unhealed. The scalp was washed with antiseptics and ether was administered to the dog. A part of his coat corresponding in size and shape to the wound, was shaved and scrubbed with carbolic water. A patch of skin, 6x9 inches, was then rapidly removed from the dog. With the blood still warm the patch was placed over Mrs. Wilck's skull. Several small grafts were taken off to completely cover the wound, and the whole was stitched in twenty places to the natural skin. Hot compresses, absorbent cotton bandages and antiseptics were applied, and the patient was restored to consciousness. The time occupied was forty minutes, but the time actually consumed in removing the patch and transplanting it was about one minute. More ether was given to the dog and he died without pain.

Mr. Wilck visited his wife last night at ward 7 of Bellevue. He found her resting easy and hopeful of a speedy recovery. The graft seemed to be adhering nicely to the scalp and there was very little pain. Dr. Van Loan thinks the grafts will take root. If they do Mrs. Wilck will have to shave the top of her head and wear a wig. The skin transplanted contains all the roots of the dog's hair, and these would grow out as before. It will be several weeks before the surgeons will be ready to make a thorough examination of the graft to see if it has taken firm hold of the skull. Transplanting of skin from dogs to the human body has been tried in Europe with varying success. This is the first case in this country where so large a patch was removed from a dog.

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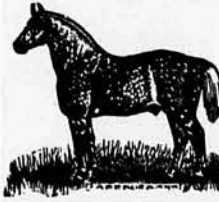
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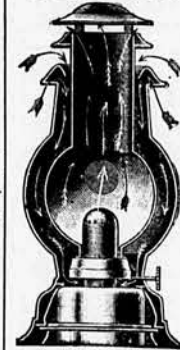
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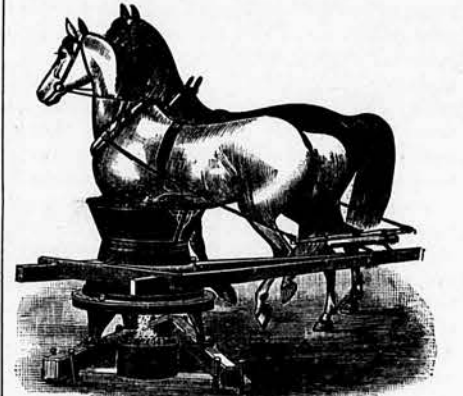


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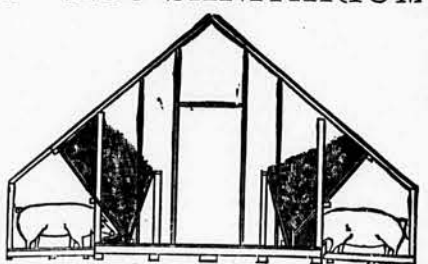
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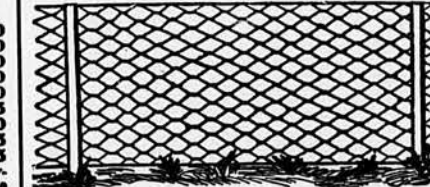
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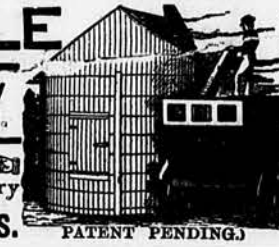
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders receive 1 for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

TO EXCHANGE—For good Kansas land, thirty-three head of young horses, brood mares and colts, one span of mules, one Morgan horse. For further information address R. N. Stewart, Colfax, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Fine pedigreed Jersey bull, two months old, from butter-bred ancestors. Price low. Write A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

THE WABAUNSEE PERCHERON HORSE CO. desires to exchange its stallion Gentil 5354 (3010). Have used him five seasons. A. H. Stiles, Secretary, Pavillon, Kas.

CORN-SHOCK LOADER.—Will work in all kinds of weather. A boy can load a ton of fodder in twenty minutes. It is handy, easy and quick. The Fodder Loader Co., Canada, Kas.

\$7 PER HUNDRED FOR FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES at THE SENECA NURSERY. Also pear, peach, plum, cherry and all other fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and millions of forest tree seedlings, small fruit plants, grape vines, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

DOGS! DOGS! DOGS!—THOROUGHBREDS.—Thoroughbred St. Bernards, pedigreed, imported from France. Thoroughbred Newfoundland, pedigreed. Thoroughbred English Pointers, pedigreed, imported stock. English fighting bull dogs, from old Crib and Queen Bessie, of Canada. Scotch Collie shepherd dogs; the mother of this canine family took the premium at Covington, Ky., three years ago. Also the King Charles Spaniel, a family of intelligence, beauty and style. Another of like qualities and merit, the White Spanish Poodle. And last, but not least, is the Alaska dog, imported from Alaska; they are distinguished for their curative qualities for rheumatism and neuralgia. For sale by R. F. Jacobs (west of Washburn college), Topeka, Kas.

DISPERSION OF HOLSTEIN HERD.—As I am going to Arizona, I will offer at public sale, on Thursday, October 27, on my farm, five miles northwest of Morrill, Kansas, my herd of forty-seven head of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle and thirty-five head of grade Holsteins. The herd is headed by the celebrated bull, Echo's Grandson 7511 H. F. H. B. I also offer at private sale my farm of 160 acres, with splendid improvements. Farm all in tame grass and water system complete. C. A. Saylor.

TO EXCHANGE—A few Scotch Collie pups for pure-bred poultry. D. M. Cherry, Box 166, Paola, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Farm of 153 acres, two miles southwest of Auburn. For particulars address A. H. Caldwell, Auburn, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre farm cheap. No. 1502 West St., Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few Shropshire rams. B. P. Bogue, Pool Hill, Kas.

FOR SALE—A number of pure Cotswold rams. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE—Pure registered bulls and high-grade females. W. G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Two hundred and sixty grade Merino ewes, yearlings, lambs, two bucks. Also one registered Shropshire buck. Address W. E. Bates, DeGraff, Kas.

GRAPE VINES BY THE THOUSANDS.—Thos. Baseler, Geuda Springs, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS—And other forest trees; also a general nursery stock. Send for price list. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 15 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

EGGS—Choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 25. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED for the Watch-Case, Self-Lighting Pocket-Lamp, \$25.00 per week guaranteed. Particulars for stamp. Address, TOLEDO LAMP CO., Box 431, Toledo, Ohio.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1892.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. Ukele, in Western tp., P. O. Wallace, August 9, 1892, one sorrel mare, 350 or 400 pounds, dimple on each side of neck, small star in forehead, branded J or similar to J with an over top on left hind leg above stifle, leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$35.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. H. Fankboner, seven and one half miles west of Caldwell, September 12, 1892, one brown or dark chestnut mare, 9 or 10 years old, weight about 300 pounds, hind feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$75.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1892.

Gove county—W. H. Wington, clerk. PONY—Taken up by P. F. Forney, in Grinnell tp., P. O. Grinnell, July 25, 1892, one spotted roan pony mare, 5 years old, brand similar to O-O- (with line perpendicular instead of horizontal as here given) on right front and right hind leg above knee.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Daniel Jackson, in Brookdale tp., September 17, 1892, one roan pony mare, about 9 years old, branded U on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk. BULL—Taken up by Fred Marz, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, September 14, 1892, one red bull, nose torn out; valued at \$10.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyon, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Harry McBride, in Olathe tp., P. O. Olathe, September 17, 1892, one black horse, about 5 years old, star in forehead, scar on right side of neck supposed to be made by wire cut, scar on inside of right elbow; valued at \$20.

2 COWS—Taken up by A. S. Broadhurst, in Lexington tp., P. O. Prairie Center, September 22, 1892, two red cows and two calves, one calf is a black heifer and the other a red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Woodward, in Soldier tp., September 30, 1892, one bay mare, 16 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, white strip in forehead; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$15.

MULE—By same, one dark bay mule colt; valued at \$25.



TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat! Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick. To Leak at the Seams. There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manuf., Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any water proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

Closing Out Sale

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

At 10 o'clock a. m. The WOODLAND STOCK FARM HERDS. Six miles southeast of TOPEKA. J. H. SANDERS will sell his entire stud of Clydesdale and Standard-bred horses, comprising mares, fillies and geldings, also two saddle ponies, a number of yearling steers and forty Poland-China shoats, and farming implements.

At the same time and place, T. B. SWEET will sell his thoroughbred herd of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, about forty in number, and a few registered GALLOWAY COWS. This herd has been accumulated in the last ten years, and is of choice quality. A Cruickshank bull has for many years been at the head of the herd. Full pedigrees will be exhibited, and certificates furnished to purchasers. Many of these animals trace back through twelve to fifteen illustrious registered sires and dams.

This is a rare opportunity for farmers to start a fine herd and for breeders to obtain choice animals to improve their herds. This herd embraces selections from the famous herd of Albert Crane, of Durham Parks, W. A. Harris, Bill & Burnham and the Kansas Agricultural College and their descendants. TERMS OF SALE:—Six per cent. discount for cash, or good note for one year bearing 6 per cent. interest; interest to be waived if paid within six months.

PUBLIC SALE!

Sabetha, Wednesday, October 26, 1892.

J. A. WORLEY will sell at his farm, one and a half miles from Sabetha, Kansas, on above date, nine head of

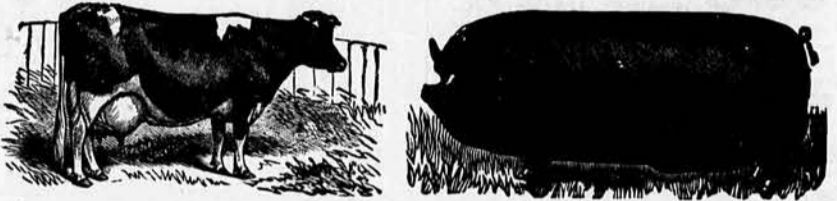
Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Five cows and four young bulls. Forty head of Poland-China Swine,

Twenty-two males, ten of them 1 year old; eighteen girls. SIX HEAD OF HORSES.

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27-OCTOBER-28

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KIRKPATRICK & SON

Will offer for sale their entire herds of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE

A Draft of 75 Poland-China Swine.

Grade Cattle, young Sussex Bulls, the grand imported Shire Stallion Carlton Beau, show animals, and all go without reserve to the highest bidder, at

Connors, Kas., October 27-8.

This will be the great free trade sale of the fall campaign. Free trade because there will be no protection. Here will be the place to get high-class, fancy-bred animals to lay the foundation of choice herds or add to those already established, at your own price.

Sale at farm, one-fourth mile from the station of Connors, fifteen miles north of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. Two trains each way, morning and evening. Come first day, for the best will be sold first.

Food and shelter for visitors from a distance free. Lunch at noon for all free. No postponement on account of weather, sale under cover. Terms of sale will be announced in catalogue (now ready). Visitors from a distance will please announce their coming, so that all can be provided for.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. H. M. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

OF THOROUGHbred

Poland-Chinas and Berkshires!

ROME, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.



POLAND-CHINAS.—MALES IN USE.—BERKSHIRES. Challenge 4939, by Success 1999. Cleveland 6807, by Corn's Victor 8553. Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807. Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799. Dandy 11189, by Cleveland 6807. Chip 2156, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. Hubbard's World Beater 4498, by Chip 2156. Reciprocity 7921, by King Quality 6907. Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495. Royal Duke 13023, by Sovereign 2d 1757. Stumpy Duke V.I. 16468, by Duke of Monm'th 11361. Fancy Boy 15329, by Jumbo 12771. Champion 18975, by British Champion 4495. Joker 19000, by Royal Peerless 17133. Hubbard's Model 25741, by Joker 19000. Gladstone.

This offering from Rome Park Herds will consist of 100 head or more of English Berkshire and Poland-China swine, both sexes, composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

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Located seven miles south of Wellington. Rome depot adjoining farm. T. A. HUBBARD, Proprietor, Rome, Kansas.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

Holstein Cattle.

THE WESTERN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will offer at their first annual sale, at the Exposition grounds, in

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Seventy-five head of excellently bred Holsteins, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls. No "culls" or "tail ends," but a selected lot of choice cattle.

Send for catalogue. W. F. WHITNEY, Secretary, M. E. MOORE, President.

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Eight Photographic Views of the World's Fair Buildings, beautifully illustrated, in a nice cover, for 25 cents. Six albums for \$1. Send 2-cent stamps or postal note. WORLD'S FAIR PANORAMIC VIEW CO., 162 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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