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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Pork Packing and Provisions. Good Roads. American Herd Book. The Upturn in Cattle. Live Stock Husbandry.
PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Alfalfa. Fine Wheat. Southwest Kansas. Wheat Breeding.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Old-Fashioned Ways. Kansas vs. Ohio. The Silver States' Stand.
PAGE 5—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Correspondents. Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—New Every Morning (poem). A Hopeless Case. Martin Luther's Marriage. Gold Mines.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Be Sure How You Begin (poem). Helping Others (poem). A Badly Scared King. Putting on a Crowd.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Organization of Capital and Labor. What of the Wheat Market? Fruits of Industry. Fine Outlook in Riley County.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—The State Agricultural College. Kansas Weather—Crop Bulletin. Kansas Corn in 1892.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Hardy Roses. Home Orchards. Giving Fine Flavor to Fancy Fruits. Small Fruits in the Orchard.
PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Deep Settling of Milk. THE POULTRY YARD.—Purifying the Poultry Yard. Poultry Notes.
PAGE 12—THE VETERINARIAN. Market Reports.
PAGE 13—THE HORSE.—Does It Pay to Breed Road Horses?

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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The Stock Interest.

Pork Packing and Provisions.

In reviewing the pork traffic, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says that the marketing of hogs has been lessened the past week, the Western packing returns indicating a total of 245,000, against 275,000 the preceding week, 175,000 last year, and 255,000 two years ago. For the season from March 1 the total is 4,450,000 hogs, against 3,835,000 last year—Increase, 615,000. No improvement in quality, which averages somewhat below the usual standard for the time of year. Prices have been further advanced, the gain for the week being 35 @ 40 cents per 100 pounds. The general average for prominent Western markets is now about \$5.65 per 100 pounds. The provision trade has maintained considerable strength. The first of July adjustments at Chicago developed something of weakness, but this was overcome later, and a further advance in values was established, followed with a rather sharp reaction on yesterday, which is attributed to apprehension concerning consideration of the anti-option bill. The shipping movement for domestic consuming regions is good, and is expected to hold up well if a faltering condition in the market does not become apparent. The export clearances of product continue large, greatly exceeding corresponding time last year, the gain being approximately 50 per cent. in both meats and lard. At Chicago the closing prices for leading articles are on a basis of about \$5.40 @ \$5.45 per 100 pounds for hogs.

The following shows the lowest, highest and closing prices of leading articles at Chicago for the week, for deliveries indicated, with also the closing a week ago and a year ago:

	Sep. Pork.	Sep. Lard.	Sep. Sides.
Lowest.....	\$11.35	\$6.97 1/2	\$7.20
Highest.....	12.00	7.35	7.62 1/2
Closing Wednesday..	11.72 1/2	7.22 1/2	7.40
Week ago.....	11.55	7.02 1/2	7.37 1/2
Year ago.....	10.60	6.52 1/2	6.37 1/2

For current delivery green hams selling at \$10.50 @ 10.60, green shoulders \$6.50 @ 6.62 1/2 per 100 pounds. Sweet pickled hams \$11.37 1/2 @ 11.50, shoulders \$7.37 1/2 @ 7.50—at Chicago.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at undermentioned places compared with last year as follows:

March 1 to July 6—	1892.	1891.
Chicago.....	1,625,000	1,340,000
Kansas City.....	613,000	505,000
Omaha.....	420,000	408,000
St. Louis.....	172,000	183,000
Indianapolis.....	210,000	160,000
Milwaukee.....	155,000	127,000
Cincinnati.....	143,000	98,000
Cedar Rapids.....	118,200	114,000
Sioux City.....	101,000	92,000
Cleveland, O.....	185,000	96,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	109,000	41,000
South St. Paul.....	64,100	68,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	99,600	86,700
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31,000	39,600
Nebraska City, Neb.....	55,000	53,000
Lincoln, Neb.....	28,900	28,000
Des Moines, Iowa.....	22,500	30,300
Wichita, Kas.....	73,200	75,000
Emmettsburg, Iowa.....	21,800	
Boone, Iowa.....	13,000	12,000

Good Roads.

The turf journals of the country are agitating the building of good roads. There can be no doubt that the whole country annually suffers great loss by reason of the miserable condition of a very large proportion of the ordinary thoroughfares. There is no comparison between the cost of transportation upon good, well-kept thoroughfares, and most of the apologies for roads with which the country is afflicted. No district that is reasonably well settled can afford to do without good means of communication. It is bad economy. The loss in the extra cost of vehicles, additional time required for transportation of persons and property, wear and tear of horse and mule flesh, growing out of the wretched condition of our roads in many portions of the country, are much harder to be borne than the expense of making good thoroughfares and keeping them in good repair. No community can be very prosperous with bad roads, and no country is in a condition to invite desirable immigration without good ones.

The suggestion that the convict labor of the various States should be utilized in making a good system of roads is an excellent one. It would be advantageous not only from an economical, but from a political point of view. It is certainly very bad economy to keep an army of convicts in idleness, and yet their being employed in competition with any of the ordinary industries of the country always

arouses more or less dissatisfaction. No one could object to their being used to build a good system of roads through the State.

It has been objected by some late writers that it is impracticable to work convicts upon such public works. This is not the experience of Kentucky and other States where they have been habitually employed in building railroads. There is not very much more danger of escapes than when confined within the walls of the penitentiary, and, with proper supervision, there is no reason why the convicts upon public works may not be as well treated as elsewhere. Of course, only such prisoners should be chosen for such work as, by reason of physical capacity, are able to endure rough labor.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

American Herd Book.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges receipt of Vol. XXXVII American Short-horn Herd Book. This volume is sent free to members of the association, provided it is ordered before December 31, 1892.

Vol. XXXVII contains 4,644 bulls and 8,951 cows, or a total of 15,595 pedigrees, making a book of 1,116 pages.

At the annual meeting in November, 1891, the Board of Directors authorized the Secretary to give notice of a discount of 50 per cent. on the following books, namely: American Herd Book, up to and including Vol. XXX; Warfield's History, and the English Reprint of Bulls; with the proviso that the same must be ordered before the 1st of July, 1892. But, at the meeting of the Executive committee in May last, upon the suggestion being made that Vol. XXXVII would not be ready for delivery quite as early as usual, the time was extended until the 31st of December, 1892, so that members and others could have the advantage of ordering said books at the same time they ordered Vol. XXXVII. The time was also extended for the free delivery of the American Short-horn Records and the Ohio Short-horn Records until December 31, 1892.

In a letter from Secretary Pickrell he calls the attention of Short-horn breeders to a circular which he has issued, giving a list of the prizes that this association will pay at the next American Fat Stock Show, and a list of the States that have accepted the offer of dairy prizes for 1892; also the amount that will be added to the prizes offered by the Columbian Exposition for Short-horns in 1893; also the first published list of prizes for fatstock offered at that Exposition. Special attention is called to what they are trying to do for Short-horns at the dairy school.

The liberality of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association will do more to stimulate interest and otherwise benefit the Short-horn cattle interest than anything else, and it only rests now with the individual breeders to do their part. This association offers special prizes and medals amounting to nearly \$7,500, in addition to the regular premiums offered by the various fair and exposition associations. For details write to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. It behooves every Short-horn breeder to speedily get in touch with the American association and by making a pull together a veritable boom for Short-horns will be created and sustained permanently thereafter, provided the merits of the stock are what all Short-horn breeders believe them to be.

The Upturn in Cattle.

For the first time in many months the producer of cattle has something to be especially cheerful about. Since the middle of June beef cattle have advanced all around from 50 cents to over \$1 per 100 pounds over the figures ruling earlier in the season. This advance, while resting on good grounds, was not generally anticipated; or if looked for was not expected to be as great as it is. The supplies of distillery cattle have been exhausted, corn-fed beefs are phenomenally scarce for this season of the year, the runs of stock from the Northwestern ranges have not yet begun; and a consequence of all these things is the fact recorded. Will the better prices be of long continuance? Is a question which everybody interested is disposed to ask. This is hard to answer; but the reasons for the advance would seem to be sufficient to point to a continuance of good figures for a while at least. On this point, though, nothing

certain can be said. The one thing likely to militate against steadily good prices throughout the season is the opening up of the range runs, which is near at hand. However, the prospect for the trade of the season is decidedly better than a few weeks ago.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

Live Stock Husbandry.

An experiment of a cross of Lincoln ram on Saxony ewes is related by a Pennsylvania breeder. The ram lamb weighed 100 pounds at the time of service, and ewes brought lambs which were sold at 5 cents when five months old, with a weight of sixty-eight pounds. The Lincoln ram was chosen for this cross on account of the smallness of its head.

Put your mare in the stable instead of the colt on dry feed—and you will have no trouble in drying up the milk. Turn the colt in the pasture near by and feed oats and bran, equal parts, give plenty of water, and let the colt suck twice a day for three or four days, then once a day for the same time, and you will have a colt weaned without the hair turning the wrong way, and a mare with a well-preserved udder. Never, never shut a colt up to wean it.

According to the *American Farmer*, poverty is illustrated by the condition of the roads and the farms that bound them; by unkempt horses, debilitated wagons, broken harness, and a ragged, half-dressed man. Success waits upon the man who works his land for that which feeds his stock, when every steer carries to market a ton of hay in the shape of beef, and fifty or more bushels of corn, when every colt or filly, every hog or sheep does measurably the same, and when butter by the ton will represent train loads of hay, and grass, and oats, and corn, and other stuff. We must learn to sell our crops so as that in marketing they will cost the least money. Help at home doesn't cost half as much as it does on the road or on the train.

A hog-raiser for twenty-five years says: "There must be something real in the oft-asserted claim, that the 'Hog is a mortgage-lifter, a debt-payer.' 'I will pay you when I sell my hogs' originated at a time and in a locality where hogs were about the only product that could be safely relied upon by the farmer to bring the cash. Even abroad in old Ireland the pig was honored with the title of 'the gentleman that pays the rent.' Many a farmer owes his financial success to raising hogs. Paying for a large farm, equipping it with latest machinery and improving it with a fine residence, a commodious barn and other buildings; yet strange as it may appear while the farmer raised horses, cattle and other stock, the hogs are credited with supplying the treasury with the necessary funds to meet the payments. There may be exceptional years, but nine years out of ten the hog is the best and easiest road through which to market the great corn crop of the corn-growing States. The young farmer starting in the business if he will turn his attention to raising hogs and corn and diligently and intelligently pursue this course will in fifteen years be satisfied that he has made farming profitable."

Prof. Craig, in Canadian *Live Stock Journal*, says: "Few are they who will not give in-and-in breeding and line breeding some credit for having helped the master molders to make the matrix that cast the highly improved Short-horn. But it is surely wrong to infer that the success of Bakewell was due to the practice of in-and-in breeding, and not to the fact that he was one of the closest students of animal life and animal anatomy during his period. Likewise it is erroneous to base the world-wide fame of Bates on the fact that he inbred some of his cattle, while we know that he thoroughly understood the relation of animal qualities. Cruickshank's renown, according to those who cling with tight and blind tenacity to a theory, was due to the in-and-in breeding he did, and not because he had the eye to select and the acumen to cultivate the paragon butcher's beast. In-and-in breeding may assist the skillful breeder, but it will surely suicide the success of one who has not sufficient skill to select the best. It will do good by fixing a desirable type, when the best are bred to the best, but otherwise it has annexed to it a multitude of injurious results. As Russell Wallace says, it is not inbreeding of itself that is hurtful, but inbreeding

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says:



Mr. J. B. Emerton.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

without rigid selection. Animals in nature undergo a ruthless selection, and they mate regardless of blood affinity with the best results. The rabbits of Porto Santo sprang from a single female, and they have bred on the same small island for 470 years, and they still abound, vigorous and healthy. As the first and most potent principle of breeding is to breed the best to the best, so it is that the first and most important requisite of the successful breeder is to be able to select the best."

Baking Powder in the New York Legislature.

The following, taken from "The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," refers to a new bill just introduced in the Legislature of New York State:

"The latest development in the baking powder war, is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of this State, requiring all packages of baking powder which contain ammonia, to be branded with a statement of that fact in large type on the label."

"Now while the ammonia contention is on, why cannot the law give the public the benefit of the doubt? Wholly unprejudiced people are certainly not willing to be dosed with the substance acknowledged as a poison, simply because scientists, some of whom are not even physiologists, disagree as to its potency."

A similar bill was introduced last April but it is shrewdly surmised that the influence of interested parties prevented its passage. The provisions of the present bill are so just that it probably will soon become a law.

This will be welcome news to the manufacturers of pure Cream of Tartar baking powders, the most prominent of whom is the Price Baking Powder Co., of Chicago and St. Louis, makers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, who have always made a strictly pure Cream of Tartar powder, notwithstanding the temptations of adulteration suggested by the enormous profits realized by a large New York concern which uses ammonia, and advertises its powder strictly pure, by means of garbled official reports and certificates signed by its own employes, dubbed professor, doctor or government chemist, as fancy may dictate.

A bill compelling alum powders to be conspicuously labeled as such, already exists in Minnesota and it is to be hoped in the interest of the consumer that similar laws will soon be enacted in other States, for ammonia as well as alum.

The following powders known to contain either ammonia or alum or both, will be affected by the proposed legislation:

Royal, Pearl, Calumet, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, One Spoon (Taylor's), Bon Bon Kenton, Echo, Snow Puff, Unrivalled, Yarnall's One Spoon, Shephard's Economical, Crown, Climax, Hercules, Monarch, New Era, Snow Ball.

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.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

ALFALFA.

By R. J. Mefford, read before the fourth annual meeting of the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

A plant which seems to be specially adapted to our climate and soil, and likewise to our wants, is lucern, better known to us by its Spanish name, alfalfa, known to botany as the *Medicago sativa*, and sometimes called purple medick.

It is one of those wonderfully ancient things which seems always to have existed, and its history is almost identical with that of civilized man; which, on the principle of the survival of the fittest, is strong proof of its value. In "Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire" it is mentioned as one of the most valuable of the artificial grasses, which was brought to Rome from Media, near the close of the first century after Christ, and there is no record of the length of time it had previously existed in Asia. From thence it spread over Europe, where it still retains its hold on the popular favor. It was brought to America by the Spaniards, and was first grown by them in California, and by the continued process of migration it has reached, in recent years, Finney county, the land of promise, hot winds, blizzards, and resolute and progressive farmers.

I am not one of those who think we can do everything and grow everything in this favored spot, but I do have an abiding faith in alfalfa. We can, under favorable circumstances, raise wheat, oats, rye and barley, but for a crop that is always sure to amount to something, more or less, under all circumstances, one that never dies, one that puts money in our purse, I stand by alfalfa. I believe that if an accurate history should be kept for the next five years of the productive value of this crop, and compared with the value of other crops raised by our farmers for the same period, alfalfa will be far in the lead. The cheapness with which it can be handled and placed upon the market is an element of profit in its favor that should not be lightly overlooked. Also its fertilizing properties, common to all clovers, is a necessary result of its growth, and is another item of value, not the least among its many valuable properties. It fattens our purses and enriches our soil, and its way to market is that cheapest of all ways, a foot-path, through the capacious maw and hardy grinders of a good and thrifty steer, which in turn leaves his complement of richness upon the land that fattened him.

Prior to the discovery of America and its wonderful crop, the Indian corn, lucern was the most important and valuable stock food known. It enriched the Roman farmer in the time of the Caesars. It has steadily followed in the footsteps of civilization and is interwoven with the history of mankind from the time of Moses, perhaps, all along through the ages past, and down to this present time.

A freedman is mentioned, in the time of the first Caesar, who left at his death 3,600 oxen, and 250,000 head of smaller cattle, although his fortune had previously suffered great losses in the civil war. And contemporary history tells us that lucern was the main dependence of the farmer for the support of his cattle during the storms of winter, and that upon its introduction and extended use the herds of cattle were greatly increased. It is said that history repeats itself. What has been done can be done again under equally favorable conditions. If the Roman found profit and honor in his lowing herds and broad acres of lucern, wherefore shall not we derive a useful lesson from this page of history and teach the old cattle barons who preceded us here, that this land can be and will be put to

a better use than he ever dreamed of.

The peculiarities of our soil and climate point to alfalfa as our main and most valuable crop. Indian corn is fully appreciated, but it is not profitable for us. As compared to alfalfa, the relative cost of producing each, the expense of labor, in growing, handling, and feeding, and I believe, also, the value of the feed, is largely in favor of our beautiful purple-flowered clover. It is a well accepted principle among farmers, that all crops that can be consumed upon the farm pay a greater percent. of profit than if taken to market in any other way. If fed upon the farm the fertilizing part is returned to the land, and the labor of delivery to market is saved. And it has been computed that these two items are almost, if not quite equivalent in value to the article itself. This, then, is apparently the secret of wealth for the farmers of our county—alfalfa and stock. It will be argued by some that fat cattle cannot be made with alfalfa. Where has it ever been tried and failure recorded, where the conditions were legitimate? Is it not a fact that 90 per cent. of the so-called failures have been from the use of damaged or rotten hay or threshed straw, from which all nutritious properties have been removed by the neglect or carelessness of the owners. Will you not, upon reflection, agree with me that if alfalfa is cut in proper season, properly cured, properly stacked, so that it cannot be damaged by storms, properly fed to a proper steer, that it will produce a proper amount of fat in a proper period of time? The evidence is convincing to those who care to obtain it (though I have not time to present it here) that cattle can be fattened just as well, just as cheaply, by alfalfa as by any other food. But to those of you who are not convinced of this, there remains still a very profitable source of industry in the growing of young stock to maturity, which can then be passed on to our neighbors, adjacent to us on the East, who are the happy growers of Indian corn. It is conceded by all that there is no better food than alfalfa for young and growing stock. It makes a large and vigorous animal, full of health and vitality, particularly well conditioned to take on the largest amount of fat after his growth is completed. I believe that either of these methods will prove profitable, and it is a good sign of the times that our farmers are moving rapidly in this direction of more stock-feeding and a more general consumption of the products of the farm at home. The recorded sales of native cattle within the last few months as compared with former years is indicative of the healthy growth in this direction, and I predict that the time is not far distant when there will be more wealth produced by the growing of stock in Finney county, in small herds, by the use of alfalfa as feed, than was possible in the early days of free range and uncultivated land.

As to methods of planting alfalfa, they are various, and I think all are successful, for I have such faith in the hardiness of this plant, that I believe it will grow under almost all conditions. In Europe the favorite method seems to have been to plant in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation and weeding. But that manner seems to have been discarded in this country and the ordinary methods of sowing grass thickly in fields has been substituted, and is perhaps the best for the man accustomed to American ways of farming. I prefer to put the seed in the ground with an ordinary press grain drill. This has the advantage of putting all the seed under ground and reduces the quantity required per acre; and for purposes of irrigation this method of planting the seed in rows has its advantages in allowing the water to pass along more rapidly. But

excellent results are also obtained by broadcasting. One experiment in particular is worth recording because its success will add immensely to the value of the hay produced in our river valleys. Two years ago I spread about 5,000 pounds of seed cleanings upon sixty acres of wild hay bottom. Nothing was done toward working the seed into the soil, but at hay harvest was observed a good and healthy stand of young grass, and the second year at harvest time the alfalfa was two feet high, and a thrifter, heavier, growth of the prairie grass was noticeable. I believe the long roots of the alfalfa have brought moisture and fertilizer from below for the benefit of the short, surface-rooted grasses. And further, this mixing of the two grasses causes the wild hay (ordinarily tough, hard and indigestible) to absorb, by process of curing in the stack, much of the properties and nutrition of the alfalfa. This seeding had as rough usage as could possibly be given any plant, being left entirely to its own resources, yet it shows to-day an excellent stand and thrifty growth. It is surprising what an amount of abuse the hay will stand and still be worth something for feed. And it is gratifying to note the good results to be obtained from feeding the hay at its best.

As to methods of curing, I am inclined to think that salt is a benefit. Last season I tried salting a stack that I built out of very green hay in rainy weather. When I fed this stack this month, I found the hay not of the brightest in color, but it was free from dust and mould and the cattle ate it ravenously. I am satisfied that stack would have been extremely dusty, if not rotten, but for the liberal use of salt. The salt will, I think, sometimes discolor the hay, but at the same time it will cure it out sweet and free of dust and give it a flavor particularly desirable to stock.

The most important feature of the hay harvest is the stacking. Anybody can drive a mower or use a rake, but how few of our farmers can or will build a decent stack. I think the number who had stacks that protected themselves from the storms of last spring may be expressed by a single unit. We do not make stacks but piles which, if they could be inverted, would come nearer shedding water. And just here, gentlemen, is an annual source of loss greater than we realize. To illustrate: I know of one lot of hay of 200 tons which it was hoped would be good for the market in bales, but upon examination it is found that at least 150 tons will be unfit for such use, and all this damaged in the stack. Perhaps \$7 per ton could be realized for baled hay on the cars. Allowing \$2 for baling and loading makes hay net \$5 on the cars. This 150 tons spoiled hay will sell to-day for not more than \$1.50 per ton, thus entailing a loss of \$3.50 per ton, or more than \$500 on the lot. How many stackers could have been employed on this 200-ton job for that amount of money? How much revenue is lost to the county this year alone by such thriftless farming? We obtain four crops of hay per season, averaging one ton per acre per crop, or two crops of hay and one of seed per season. It is therefore a self-evident fact that the farmer who is the fortunate owner of 100 acres of hay land has an endless season's job before him, and it is only by the use of improved hay machinery that he is enabled to accomplish his task.

Fine Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I send you to-day by mail a fair sample of the wheat that is raised in this locality on ground that has been cultivated as it should be. If there is any other county in the State that can show a longer head and a better quality of grain, I should like to hear from it and will let



When "old Sol" makes all things sizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When dull care makes life a fizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When you feel a little dry,
When you're cross, and don't know why,
When with thirst the children cry,
There's a sweet relief to try—
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
A 25 cent Package makes five gallons.

the Kansas Farmer Company be the judge. It is the Red Turkey wheat. I have twenty-seven acres that is as good as the sample. It will be ready to cut about the 15th. Harvest is about half over in this locality, and everything in first-class order. I can stand at my door and see eight headers at work and there are others that I know of at work.

W. H. LEACH.

Catalpa, Gove Co., Kas.

Southwest Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are just finishing up the most magnificent wheat harvest ever seen in southwestern Kansas. Oats and barley not quite so good, but still in paying quantities. An effort will be made to not only largely increase the acreage, but put more work on the wheat land this fall. The farmers are deficient in good teams, and quite a demand will arise for good farm mares all over this section of the State. Could not some of our Eastern farmers who are overstocked with horses furnish us just what we need at reasonable figures? What this country needs is more men and teams, to the end that our vast expanse of virgin prairie may bloom in waving fields of grain.

W. J. WORKMAN.

Ashland, Kas., July 11, 1892.

Wheat Breeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your letter asking for reports, etc., on wheat, received. I fear I have not on hand just what you want, but such as I have I inclose.

The wheat problem is one not easily solved. To find or make a variety that will do well, resist rust, be strong and yield well and make good flour is a problem I say not easily solved. For over thirty years I have been crossing and recrossing foreign and domestic wheats, one upon the other, to produce offspring that would be better in all respects than either parent, and I am glad to say I have succeeded in making a few (among my many) that now stand ahead of the best in the world. In Australia they are cursed with rust. I sent one of my crosses there (No. 15—Amethyst), and thus far it has proved to be rust-proof. It is also one of the best for flour.

I have just finished harvesting 480 different varieties of wheat, sixty-seven of oats, forty-two of barley and twenty-seven of rye. Not a single stalk has been attacked by the rust, and so far as smut is concerned, it is very easily prevented. I never have that if I treat the grain before sowing.

Among my many wheats I find some much better adapted to your climate and soil, for instance, than others. The solid straw varieties will do no good with you and in rainy sections they are a failure, but in an arid, hot climate like this they flourish. The Mediterranean varieties (bearded and open chaff) do well nowhere on account of their habit of shelling in the harvesting and handling. They make fair grain and yield well, but in this country the loss is too great. The "club" and "spike" smooth varieties are the best for us in America. While some bearded kinds are valuable for flour, yield, etc., they are seriously objected to by the farmer because they are so hard to handle.

If you desire further information write me. Send a copy of your paper.
A. E. BLOUNT,
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Las Cruces, N. M., July 10, 1892.

Affiance Department.

OLD-FASHIONED WAYS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I clip the following from your last week's issue, it being a quotation from a lecture delivered at the Ohio State University:

There is no inspiration in turning back. What does it mean? It means that the farmer must do all his own work, make his own boots, harness, plows, in fact all his implements and wearing apparel. This is the "old-fashioned economy."

I have studied the farming question for a number of years, and in spite of the learned theorists of the schools, I cannot help believing that, next to the speculative thirst that leads to debt, the present demoralization of American agricultural interests is mainly to be attributed to a gradual drifting away from sound principles in farming. It is in one respect unlike all other enterprises. It can neither fix the prices of the commodities it buys nor of those it sells. This seems to be fixed in the nature of things, and I do not see how any human law can change it. The "old-fashioned economy" consisted in producing on the farm all that was wanted for home use, so far as it could be done, and there would be no use for doing things in just the same way now. But as to the general business principle, that is another matter.

The modern Western idea is to produce as large a quantity as possible of two or three staples—sometimes even only one—ship it away, get as much money as possible for it, and spend it for what is wanted for consumption. It takes little thought to see the position in which the farmer thus places himself. Outside parties fix the prices of the things he has to sell and outside parties fix the prices of what he has to buy, and where will his interests appear? Sell he must and buy he must, and if he can be induced to mortgage his possessions to get money to live on he will have to raise and sell crops for less than cost. This is no theoretical picture but an actual condition, as can be verified by studying the books at the county seats of Kansas. And it is a condition that no tariff-tinkering or sub-treasury or land loan schemes or increase of money per capita will reach, either. In fact, they would only make the matter worse. The more money there is under present conditions the more will go into the hands of the millionaires.

It is a defective theory of farming that is in fault, a theory that tends directly to impoverish the farmer, although, at the same time holding out the prospect of great profits. It is an agricultural theory closely akin to what is known in national politics as "free trade." It is "selling in the dearest market to be found and buying in the cheapest," with the result that the selling market becomes cheap and the buying market dear.

We may sneer at "the old-fashioned economy," but it is my observation that the most solidly and permanently successful farmers pursue a policy akin to the national policy of protection. They make an endeavor at least to produce a great variety of the products needed for home consumption. The more they can successfully produce the more independent they are. They do not have to sell their products at any low figure that may be offered. It is not necessary that they should do everything in the bungling way of their ancestors. It is not necessary that they should cut grain with a sickle or even with a cradle because their ancestors did. They should take advantage of the progress of science, and that does not mean to neglect all mechanical skill and grow a single crop to be sold at ruinous rates.

Kansas needs a generation of farmers who do not believe that they can get rich by running in debt, but she also needs one who can cut and lay stone, burn brick, build houses, make and mend harness, do other like work, and, finally, will raise timber for their fuel and mechanical work. All these things make for independence and this ought to be every farmer's watchword. The more I study the case the more this seems to me the only "way out."

Douglass, Butler Co.

M.

Political shysters are now predicting dire calamity for Kansas in the event of a change in the political control of the State. They state that the credit of the State, as well as the individual, is ruined if a change is made. What an infamous slander upon

the people and the matchless resources of Kansas. It is false. The debtor class of Kansas are honest and able to pay. The success or failure of any political party will not affect the credit of the State of Kansas.

Kansas vs. Ohio.

The KANSAS FARMER of June 22, contained an account of the experience of an Ohio man who had earned a start in the world and subsequently invested it in farming in that State. His own experience was rather discouraging, and he made a general statement tending to show that the agriculturists of the magnificent State of Ohio are not enjoying the degree of prosperity to which diligence and economy entitle them. A counter experience from Kansas we copy is related in a recent issue of the *Wichita Eagle*. It is well to look upon the bright side as well as the dark side, and, while the *Eagle's* suggestion or intimation that Mr. Roseberry's experience is that usually met is too roseate to accord with the facts, it is nevertheless true that the conditions presented in Kansas offer opportunities for prosperity which have been as well improved as have those of any other State. The case stated by the *Eagle* is as follows:

"In the year 1873 there came to the then town of Wichita a man named Roseberry who took residence in a cabin and opened a cobbler's shop on North Main street. A few months later Mr. Roseberry entered a quarter section of land a few miles south of the city, which, by alternate labor on the claim and his shop, he proved up in due time, improving the land meantime as far as his limited means and divided labor would permit. A year or two later, having removed to his farm and giving his whole time thereto, he concluded to take in an adjoining quarter section, which he did and soon paid for. The next year he purchased still another quarter, agreeing to pay \$1,000 for it, and placing a mortgage on the two last purchased quarters as security. The proceeds of his next year's hog crop were just enough to lift the mortgage, and he applied them to that purpose, thereby freeing himself of debt.

"To-day Mr. Roseberry has two of his quarters under fence, and the whole of his holdings constitute one of the most valuable farms in the county. He has the place well stocked with the best breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, etc. He has a splendid crop of hogs that he is now fattening for market on three-year-old corn. The entire make-up of the possessions is in harmony with the points stated, and the owner is counted one of the county's most substantial and well-to-do farmers.

"Being city bred and reared Mr. Roseberry had no practical knowledge of agriculture, not even its simplest details. It is stated as a fact that when he went on his first claim to begin active farming operations he didn't know how to hitch a double team to a sub-sol plow, and had to get a neighbor to come and show him.

"This train of coincidence is recited to show the possibilities within reach of any man who, like Mr. Roseberry, comes here equipped with a robust body and corresponding will, no difference whether he has any money capital or not. This is not an exceptional case. The county, and all southern Kansas, abounds in parallels of a kind.

"What suggested the case cited was the mention in our market report of Saturday morning of the offering of three car loads of fancy hogs, the crop of one man, which netted the seller about \$2,500 in cash—the result of one year's crop of hogs and what corn they ate, of the same man's raising.

"The history of southern Kansas as to agricultural interests, if written, would be but a repetition of just such facts and occurrences, to be interspersed with many that would excel those referred to in point of aggregate results.

"A pioneer settler of the county only yesterday was relating some of his experiences in the same line. During his seventeen years' residence here he has had occasion to make several visits into other States, and he declares that he never goes out of Kansas but that upon his return the State appears grander and infinitely more glorious than ever before. And, while on that point, we would suggest to any citizen of Kansas who may be contemplating a visit to any other State or section, that he get ready at once and go. The comparison would serve to make such an one more thoroughly satisfied with his fortunate location and surroundings than anything else could, possibly.

"Yes, Kansas is by odds, the best of all."

The Silver States' Stand.

At a convention of the silver-producing States, held last week at Helena, Mont., action was taken for independent action. Following a preamble of specific charges, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism both require that the people of the silver States and the State conventions of all parties therein shall so shape their action as to secure the balance of power, if that be possible, in the electoral college, to the end that the electors selected by the people of such States may so act independently in the electoral college, as to defeat the election of any man as President who will not agree that the will of the people as expressed in any future act of Congress in relation to silver shall stand without executive interference or veto. That in order to meet the contingency of a possible election of a President by the present House of Representatives, the constituents of all members of the present House be appealed to, to demand of all members of the present House who are candidates for re-election, their promise that they will support no man for President who will not permit the will of the people, as expressed in the future acts of Congress upon the silver question, to stand without executive veto.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Iron vs. Shingles for Roofing.

In view of the large amount of building being done or provisions being made for the same, the merits of the various materials are being considered and discussed.

From inquiries and expressions made the belief is current that iron costs much more than shingles, and in order that our readers may have the facts in the case we have asked Jerome Twichell, President of the Kansas City Metal Roofing & Corrugating Company, to give us the comparative cost of shingles and corrugated iron roof, and he has accordingly submitted the following conservative estimate, and will furnish any of our readers further points on request:

SHINGLES.	
Rafters, 100 feet at \$20 per 1,000.....	\$2.00
Sheathing, 75 feet at \$20 per 1,000.....	1.50
Shingles, 800 at \$3 per 1,000.....	2.40
Nails for sheathing and shingles, 4 pounds at 5 cents.....	.20
Labor, laying sheathing and shingles, two-thirds of day, \$2.....	1.66
	\$7.76
Weight of 175 feet of lumber.....	435 pounds
Weight of 800 shingles.....	200 pounds
	635 pounds

CORRUGATED IRON.	
Rafters, 66 2/3 feet at \$20 per 1,000.....	\$1.33
Sheathing, 25 feet at \$20 per 1,000.....	.50
Corrugated iron, 115 square feet at \$4.25.....	4.89
Nails for sheathing, 1 1/2 pounds at 5 cents.....	.08
Labor, laying sheathing and iron, one-sixth of day, \$2.....	.34
	\$7.14
Weight of 91 1/2 feet of lumber.....	225 pounds
Weight of 115 square feet of iron.....	100 pounds
	325 pounds

Of course there are some points at which good rafters and sheathing can be had at less than \$20 per 1,000, and shingles for less than \$3 per 1,000; but there are other points where they would cost more, so we have taken these figures as an average, and have used the same cost for lumber in both estimates. We have allowed 115 square feet of corrugated iron to cover one square, while in fact this is almost the greatest quantity ever required, and on many jobs it would require but 110 square feet. We have also taken the average cost of the different kinds of corrugated iron that we sell mostly. We have some that costs much less, and some which costs much more, and in large quantities we always allow a discount, so that our figures on this item we consider very conservative indeed. The item of labor we have based upon a cost of \$2 per day, and using the same in both estimates it is only fair. And again, we have estimated on a hand laying 2,000 shingles in a day, which is the outside limit, while we have estimated his laying only about seven squares of corrugated iron, when in fact ten squares is only a fair day's work; and we have counted nothing for the difference in cost of hauling and handling. By this comparison it will be seen that the shingle roof will cost about 60 cents per square more than the iron roof complete, and it seems useless to speak of the difference in value of the two. At best the shingle roof will last only ten or fifteen years (unless much more expensive shingles are used than the above specified), and of course is liable to catch fire from the slightest spark or flash of lightning; while the iron roof at a trifling expense of repainting every two or three years, can be made to last fifty years, and is fire-proof and lightning-proof, besides lessening the insurance, or risk to the owner if no insurance is carried.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Will Pe-ru-na cure Bright's Disease of the Kidneys? The best answer to this question that can be made is the testimony of the thousands of patients who have been cured by it. A single demonstration of a fact is worth many theories concerning it. The following letter is a specimen of what we are receiving from this class of patients:

GILMER, TEXAS, July 18, 1891.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.—Gents: As my medicine has done me so much good I thought I would write to you and tell you about it. You can publish it if you like. I bought eighteen bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I had Bright's Disease and gravel. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I would not have lived a month longer if it had not been for your medicine. Yours truly,

H. G. McCULLOUGH.

All persons desiring further details as to the above cure are requested to write Mr. McCullough, who will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry. There is no form of kidney or urinary disease for which Pe-ru-na is not a reliable remedy. Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, diabetes, pain or weakness in the back or hips, dropsy, puffiness of the face or feet, smarting, scalding, or scantiness are all curable by Pe-ru-na. This remedy can be obtained at most drug stores. In all cases where there is also constipation or irregularity of the bowels Man-a-lin should be taken in addition to Pe-ru-na.

A new publication on diseases of the kidneys and all kindred ailments sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

The St. Joseph Fair.

The St. Joseph Fair Association presents the premium list for its first annual fair.

Three years ago the old association, which held so many successful fairs in St. Joseph, went out of existence, paying all its bills to the last cent and leaving an excellent field for its successors. The St. Joseph Fair Association has come to fill the place left vacant. The business men and manufacturers of St. Joseph have combined, and, subscribing a large capital stock, have made new grounds in the eastern part of the city, built a mile track and erected commodious buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors.

The directors have put forth every effort to make the new a worthy successor to the old, and having placed everything on a much larger scale, believe their efforts will be appreciated, and that the exhibitors and visitors will double in number those who made the old so great a success.

The grounds are conveniently located, within a mile of the business center of the city and reached by three lines of electric street railway, as well as by railroad.

Many new and novel attractions have been secured for the coming fair, and the association guarantees a full equivalent for the cost of admission.

Where Will You Spend Your Vacation?

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

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

Better Than a Gold Mine.

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

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

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

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

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Will the Family Doctor tell us how to proceed in cases of cholera infantum? It seems to me we ought to be well advised early in the season. A KANSAS MOTHER.

Alma, July 10, 1892.

The great world is moving on its axis and in its brain centers. Diseases that once struck down the human race like the wrath of God, are now practically unknown. The plague, the smallpox and yellow fever no longer slay their millions. Wherever so-called *herotic* drugging has been abandoned, longevity has increased. Wherever sanitary science prevails, coffins and crape are at a discount. Where right nursing and feeding prevails, cholera infantum takes off its cap to your laughing baby and passes on to the next house or to the next neighborhood.

Since Ben Butler cleaned up the New Orleans spoons and streets, so you could see your face in them, yellow fever moved on, struck down Memphis, threatened a few other points and went to Colon, where it could find filth enough to bury the population in.

Since the gospel of pure food and that cleanliness, which is ahead of godliness for saving human life, have been ringing out all over this fair land, the babies are coming to their day and birthright. It is not alone in America that greater longevity and better sanitary conditions prevail, but wherever science and philanthropy prevail, the children and the coming generations are enjoying "a benefit."

For the most part, children who have been brought up on the bottle have been the victims of cholera infantum. Just as in India and Persia the people who live on tank water and rapidly decaying food form the greater bulk of cholera victims. Science now points out with unerring certainty the way to avoid cholera infantum as well as cholera, yellow fever and smallpox.

Chemists and microscopists have discovered the peculiar poison that has for years slain its dozens and dozens of people who have eaten ice cream together. They call it *tyrotoxin*. It is the product of fermentation in milk and cream. It is that same germ, the product of fermentation, that slays its thousands of infants under the name of cholera infantum. That is why bottle-fed children are almost its sole victims. Milk taken directly from the mother's breast to the child's stomach is not contaminated and has no opportunity to ferment and produce poison products. The ice cream can and the nursing bottle, by reason of their unclean condition, vie with war, pestilence and famine in decimating the human race; and yet, milk and the various milk products are among the very best food substances in the world. But just as rotten apples, rotten potatoes, or wheat or corn are all sources of disease, so is rotten or decomposing milk. Chemical decomposition is always followed by chemical recombination. The decomposition of non-nutritive substances is often followed by the recombination of the most delicious and nourishing foods. Dirt to strawberries and all other fruits, grass and grain to meat and milk. So decomposing foods are resolved back to non-nutritive and poisonous substances. If all foods were perfect when taken into the system, then no disease would arise from ill feeding.

Milk is the chief source of cholera infantum. Mr. Henry Dronet, of Paris, has just published a little book on the relation of milk to infant mortality. The French people have what they call the Roussel law, which imposes very strict conditions on all the hospitals and nurses and those having to do with infant feeding. Mr. Dronet reports that the mortality of bottle-fed children has under that law been reduced from 90 in the 100 to 10, and in one district to 7 in the 100. Under that law all the milk fed to bottle infants must be *boiled* with strict antiseptic precautions. The bottles themselves and all cans and other vessels in any way coming in contact with the milk must be subjected daily to the process of boiling and sterilizing by heat. And upon that one process largely a new order of things is estab-

lished whereby France now saves 90 children out of the 100 of a class in which it formerly lost 90 out of the 100. We might do as well or better in this country if we had a well-enforced law similar to the Roussel law of France.

CARE OF INFANTS IN FRANCE.

French statesmen are now turning their attention to the saving of the children, and some very stringent laws have recently been enacted. It is now forbidden, under severe penalties, for any one to give to infants under one year any form of solid food unless such be ordered by a written prescription signed by a legally qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use in the rearing of infants confided to their care, at any time or under any pretext whatsoever, any nursing bottle provided with a rubber tube.

A few weeks ago Dr. Lede, Secretary of the superior committee for the protection of infants, was commissioned by the French Minister of the Interior to investigate and report on the various measures whereby the conditions of transport of sucklings sent from Paris into the provinces could be improved. Efforts are also being made to break up the system of baby farming, and to induce French, or rather Parisian, mothers to nurse their own children.

Much of this action by the authorities has been at the instance of the members of the Society for the Protection of Children, a comparatively recent organization, whose object is definitely expressed in its name. The President of this society is Dr. Rocher, who has preached the gospel of caring for infants for many years. He was one of the first to sound the alarm at the decreasing population of France, but for a long time his voice was like that of one crying in the wilderness. Only eight years ago, when in a public discourse he predicted that the population of France would be stationary before the end of the century, he was laughed at, and the press called him an alarmist. But his vindication as a true prophet has come even sooner than he anticipated. — *Medical Journal*.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have a serious stomach trouble. Have been subject to water-brash for fifteen years, which comes on at most any time of the day, but always after taking a cold drink upon an empty stomach. Have also attacks of intense burning at the stomach. Am continually throwing up gas from the stomach, which sometimes causes nausea. Can always drink soon after eating. Taking food into the stomach never causes me any distress. For two years have been subject to numbness of the right arm, which always comes on when asleep. I often waken in the night and find myself in a kind of stupor, unable to speak and almost unable to move. Have no pain at these times but feel a kind of numbness, apparently about the brain, and after coming out of it am usually in a cold sweat and feel weak and sick. Can you inform me what the trouble is? J. M. SMITH.

Appanoose, Kas., July 13, 1892.

Your primary disease is chronic gastric catarrh. Your pyrosis or water-brash, your numbness or nightmare are secondary troubles arising from mal-nutrition of the nervous system, especially the brain and spinal cord. There may be some liver complications. There is pretty surely a nervous disorder of the cardiac orifice and valve of the stomach by which regurgitory spasms of the valve and lower end of the esophagus is induced. When that spasmodic contraction occurs from time to time it throws back into the mouth the mucous and the saliva that is more or less constantly trickling down the inner walls of the esophagus.

Too exclusive use of vegetable diet, or other food obnoxious to the deranged stomach aggravates the trouble, which occurs most frequently in poorly-fed and badly-nourished people. Your habits of eating and drinking have much to do with the continuance of the trouble. Drinking while eating, or afterwards while digesting, is a very pernicious practice. It dilutes the gastric juice so that perfect digestion is impossible. Then chemical decomposition of the residue of the undigested food takes place, producing often great quantities of gas.

Set yourself right in eating and drinking and then if you are not all right try for a little time Koukenberg's prescription for obstinate water-brash: "When the patient is hungry let him eat buttermilk, and when he is thirsty let him drink buttermilk." If that don't cure you, write to the Family Doctor.

L. M. Durfee, of Syracuse, Kas., calls attention to the fact that the coming Columbian Exposition is to be an aggregation of object lessons as well as a sight-seers' paradise. Among other exhibits there is to be shown model roads and road-making machinery, which will doubtless suggest to those who travel upon them efficient and economical methods of highway construction.

No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

WE GIVE A SET OF HARNESS (as shown in Illustration) FREE

to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell it for spot cash with order for \$5.25 in order to introduce our goods and show Buyers of Harness how to save money. We are the largest manufacturers of harness in America, and use only the best Oak Tanned Leather in our work. We sell Harness for \$5.25 per set and upward. If you want a SET OF HARNESS FOR NOTHING order a sample set and sell Six for us. The money paid for sample will be refunded when you order the Six Sets (same as sample). Address all orders to

FOSTER BUGGY AND CART CO.,
11 Pike Bld'g. CINCINNATI, O.



Gossip About Stock.

J. C. Taylor, of Emporia, has purchased the Clydesdale stallion, George the Second 2835, of Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wisconsin.

Chicago Fat Stock Show November 16-26, 1892. A new pavilion is being erected at the Union stock yards, where better accommodations are provided for both man and beast. Write to W. C. Garrard, Springfield, Ill., Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

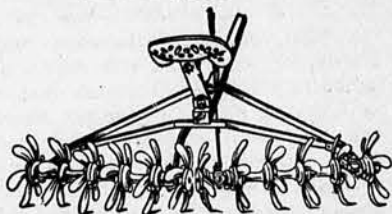
J. S. Cooper says that the Chicago market for the half month ending July 15 was considerably easier, with lighter demand than for some months. It is the customary dullness following the Fourth of July, as well as the midsummer quietness. Good shaply chunks and toppy drivers sold very well, but common green horses sold very low and with considerable difficulty. For the latter there was absolutely no demand. Smooth 1,100 to 1,200 pound chunks and good drivers will be in fair demand, for some weeks.

As our first-page illustration last week was a pair of Merino ram lambs, bred by E. D. King, of Burlington, Kas., it will no doubt be interesting to our readers to learn the results of this season's shearing of Mr. King's most valuable flock. The age of the rams sheared ranged from one to four years, with carcasses from 114 to 203 pounds. The fleeces ranged from 17½ to 43½ pounds, and averaged 24 1-11 pounds. The age of the ewes ranged from one to seven years, with carcasses from 86½ to 158½ pounds. The fleeces ranged from 16 to 31½ pounds, and averaged 21½. This is certainly a showing that Mr. King should be proud of, and is a credit to the State. He reports a sale of 120 lambs this season.

Our Chicago manager has visited a number of the leading Shropshire farms during the past year, and has frequently reported through our columns the results of his investigations. One of the most noted sheep-breeders of Wisconsin is Mr. A. O. Fox, of Woodside farm, Oregon, which consists of 1,000 acres of as fine land as ever was cultivated, and it is especially desirable for stock-breeding. A hill forming the shape of a horseshoe extends round the north, west and south sides, and forms a protection from the winter's blast, and the woodland of the hills affords a cooling shelter from the summer's sun. Mr. Fox has been in the sheep business for twenty years. The farm is equipped with a first-

class sheep-dipper, and all the sheep are put through it twice a year, thus insuring fine, clean and healthy stock for the buyer. The sheep inhabitants of this beautiful farm number 850 of the Shropshire species, consisting of 550 ewes and 300 rams. This is to say nothing about the hundreds of lambs that have graced the premises this season. In addition to the sheep business, Mr. Fox is handling a few fine Short-horn cattle and coach horses. Mr. Fox makes a regular yearly importation, and expects to have for this season's trade a larger and more choice lot of sheep than ever before.



"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Erastus Southworth, of Bath, Me. "After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."



"Call a spade a spade," said some one. Evidently D. S. Morgan & Co., of Brockport, N. Y., believed in calling things by their right names when they designated the implement manufactured by them for cultivating the soil, the "Spading Harrow." This word *spading*, which was first applied by D. S. Morgan & Co., means a great deal, used in connection with the word *harrow*. You may exhaust Webster and Worcester and it still be true that "The half has never been told." The spades dig up as well as pulverize the ground; but we will not attempt a description of the work done by this tool; a trial of it is necessary to convince you of the wonders it will accomplish in the soil. Another striking example of successful newspaper advertising is illustrated on the demand created for the Morgan Spading Harrow—a new tool and a novelty in its line. Only the second year on the market, and still firmly established and thousands sold. While we are informed that this implement has merit peculiar to itself, it cannot be denied that its large sale is due to a large extent to advertising in the columns of the standard agricultural newspapers of the country. We are informed that Messrs. D. S. Morgan & Co. are enlarging their manufacturing facilities, by putting in a new plant for burning crude oil in their forges for making this harrow, in connection with their line of specialties in farm implements. They will probably put ten thousand Spading Harrows on the market the coming season.

TO EVERY MAN--CURE YOURSELF

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

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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




The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

New Every Morning.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over;
The tasks are done, and the tears are shed;
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days
which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and
their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive, forgive them;
Only the new days are our own:
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly;
Here is the spent earth all reborn;
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun and to roam in the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again.
—Susan Coolidge.

A HOPELESS CASE.

A claim, beautifully situated on upland prairie, but waist high with weeds; a dilapidated sod shack whose thatched roof, as in the old song, "let in the sunshine and the rain," whose cubby-hole windows were broken here and there and stuffed with wearing apparel of various hues, and whose four walls were so storm-worn that they barely held together; an ancient wagon here with one wheel off and a hopeless stagger in the other three; a ghost of a horse there, grazing in a patch of thistles, and a man in the shadow of the shack smoking and complacently eyeing the desolation about him.

"Hello!" I cried, halting my horse; "what's the matter here?"

"Matter with what?" drawled a voice, as the speaker turned upward a pair of languid eyes.

"Why with this farm. Running down, isn't it?"

He shrugged his shoulders and smoked on in silence.

"Do you live here?"

"Uh-huh."

"Married?"

"Yep."

"Why don't you fix things up? Look at that wagon, there. How do you get to town?"

"Ride horseback."

I looked toward his shadow of a horse and remarked pointedly:

"Thistles are poor fodder."

"Sho? I wonder."

"Why don't you picket your horse on the long grass down yonder in the bottom?"

Puff, puff, puff—and a wreath of smoke was my only answer.

"Don't you know," I went on severely, "that the animal will die if you don't take care of him? Then how would you get to town?"

"Hoof it, I reckon."

"If I were you I'd have some snap about me. I'd plow up all these weeds and get this farm into some kind of condition."

"Fate's ag'in' it," he said, shaking his head ominously.

"Why so?"

Knocking the ashes out of his pipe, he put it away and hooked up one of his knees with both hands.

"Look here, stranger, this here claim's chuck full o' wild mustard. Do you know how many seeds there is in one o' them plants?"

"No."

"Well, I spent all last summer findin' out an averagin' up the chances. They's 31,000 seeds in one o' them tarnation little plants. That means 31,000 plants to raise 31,000 more seeds next year, an' how many billion plants d'you spose they is on this place, anyhow? Jest guess an' multiply that by 31,000—why, stranger, you couldn't git all the figgers on an ordinary slate. I ain't no fool tho' I do brag a mite on filosofy, an' I tell you, now, I ain't goin' to struggle

ag'in' fate. I've been white-capped in Kentucky, grasshoppered in Kansas, halled out o' Dakoty, an' now if this blamed mustard's goin' to drive me out o' here I shan't fly in the face o' Providence—en that's what."

Then he took his pipe out of one pocket and a handful of tobacco out of the other, and proceeded to fix himself for another smoke.

I looked at him a moment, resigned him mentally and rode away.

"But I'm glad that mustard hain't burdock," he called after me, "'cause every derned burdock is responsible for 400,000 more, an'—"

I lost the rest. I had heard enough, however, to set me thinking.—Free Press.

Martin Luther's Marriage.

In the discussion of the civil marriage bill in the German Reichstadt, which bill has become a law, some of its advocates urged that Martin Luther's marriage had been solemnized before a civil magistrate. This assertion has again stirred up an historical question, which could have very easily been settled by reference to the authentic documents of Luther's lifetime. Luther was married to his famous Katy by a preacher of his own persuasion, and the notion that he was married by a civil magistrate must have arisen from the fact that he married in the house of the mayor of Wittenberg, with whom Katy had taken up her residence, after having left the nunnery. Melancthon writes to a friend on the subject: "On the 13th of last June (1525) Luther secretly married Kate von Bora, having notified none of his friends of what he intended to do, but having invited his friend Pommer, the painter Lucas, and the jurist Appellus to attend the ceremony." And a letter from Luther himself gives as the reason of this secrecy that "to postpone a marriage is dangerous, since Satan likes to put up obstacles by means of evil tongues, and by contradictory counsels of friends. If I had not married quietly and without the knowledge of all but a few parties, all my friends would have prevented my marriage; for all of them cried out: 'Don't marry this one, but another one.'" Thus Luther went quietly to Mayor Reichenbach's house, and there was joined in holy wedlock to Kate von Bora by the clergyman of Wittenberg, Dr. Begehagen, Luther himself having offered up a prayer previous to the ceremony; a prayer which has been preserved to us. Rings were exchanged, and after supper the party separated. Next day the wedding was celebrated in a large circle of friends, but it was not until fourteen days after the wedding that the grand festival took place, for the due celebration of which the city council of Wittenberg contributed one barrel of beer and about \$5 in ready cash.

Must be Avoided,

or you buy at your own risk—anything purporting to be Dr. Pierce's medicines, sold by unauthorized dealers at less than the regular prices. You risk the getting of old bottles refilled, dilutions of the genuine medicines, imitations, and substitutes.

To prevent all this, and to protect the public from fraud and imposition, the genuine guaranteed medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists, regularly authorized as agents, and at the following long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for Liver, Blood, and Lung Diseases), \$1.

Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), \$1.

Pleasant Pellets (for the liver), 25 cents.

Comp. Ext. Smart Weed, 50 cents.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50 cents.

If money is an object, you can save it by being sure of the genuine medicines. You will have to pay the above prices, but in the end Dr. Pierce's remedies are the cheapest you can buy, for you pay only for the good you get. They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or you have your money back.

"Value received, or no pay,"—you can't get these terms with any other medicines, at any price.

A man who will not be taught is discussed by Burdette, who says that you may reason with a fool till his addled brain grows clear, you may teach an idiot born to think if you persevere, but all the patience, all the wisdom ever learned or planned can't teach a lesson to the man

One Pure Baking Powder.

Like Telling a Secret.

A story is told and it is a true story that over seventy per cent. of all the baking powders sold contain either alum or ammonia, and many of these powders contain both. The ill effects upon the system of food raised by alum or ammonia powders are the more dangerous because of their insidious character. It would be less dangerous for the people were it fatal at once, for then such food would be avoided, but their baneful action because imperceptible at first and slow in its advances, is no less certain.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is declared by all authorities as free from alum, ammonia or any other adulterant. Its purity has never been questioned, and while it does finer and better work, it costs no more at retail than many of the adulterated powders.

who will not understand. "Patient men have trained the restless winds to tow our ships, the deaf man hears you talking by the motion of your lips, men have broken fleas to harness, to be driven four-in-hand, but you cannot lead or drive a man who will not understand. Spiders teach us how to put up screens against the flies, blind men teach their teachers how to read without their eyes; each living thing in all the world has answered some demand, except the man who doesn't want to learn to understand."

Gold Mines.

The history of the discovery of gold in 1848 in California has been so frequently told, and the facts are so well established that there is nothing of interest to be added to the well-known and familiar account of the Coloma mill, the finding of the particles of gold in the tail-race, and the subsequent operations of Gen. Sutter, Marshall and the others who were present or who were at once apprised of the discovery. The story has been told a thousand times, and is familiar the world over.

It is not so well known, however, that, while Marshall's discovery was unquestionably the one that produced the most wonderful migration and subsequent development of an unknown region that the world has ever seen, he is by no means entitled to the honor of having been the first person to find the precious metal in California.

Nothing can be more assured than the fact that from almost the first exploration of the Pacific coast by the hardy navigators of the sixteenth century, the idea in some way gained a foothold that gold existed here in abundance. Sir Francis Drake, who visited this region in 1579, asserts it and so do other writers who have other sources of information. The Spanish conquerors of Mexico were persuaded of the existence of rich gold deposits in a country far to the northwest, corresponding exactly with the location of our State, but were unable to verify their belief, though sending out frequent expeditions to do so.

That the founders of the missions knew of the existence of gold here there is good ground for believing, as well as for believing that they profited by that knowledge.

In 1775 gold was discovered near the Colorado river, in the vicinity of Yuma, by Mexicans, and half a century later deposits were found near San Ysidro, in San Diego county. In 1833 places which are still being successfully worked were found in the mountains to the northwest of Los Angeles, and from them were taken considerable quantities of the precious metal. Some of the product of these mines found its way to the Atlantic seaboard long before Marshall was ever heard of, and the knowledge of the existence of gold on the Pacific coast was quite general even then. This fact was known to the Mexican authorities as early as 1844, as shown by documents found in the archives of that government. In one communication, dated September 1, 1844, it was said that fully 2,000 ounces of gold dust, taken from

the placers of the Santa Clara, were in circulation at one time in Los Angeles, and in the same letter the existence of silver mines is also mentioned, though their exact location is not given.

In March, 1846, nearly two years before the discovery at Coloma, Thomas Larkin, Consul at Monterey, wrote to his superiors that he had no doubt that mines of gold, quicksilver, copper, etc., would be found all over California. Five years before that J. D. Dana, who accompanied the Wilkes expedition, and made an overland trip from Oregon to San Francisco, reported that he found indications of the existence of gold in southern Oregon and in the Sacramento valley. Many other facts might be cited, all tending to establish the certainty that the discovery of Marshall was no discovery at all in the real sense of the word, though, by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, his lucky (or, rather, unlucky for himself) find set the world in a blaze of excitement.

Not only were the people of every civilized land carried away by the tales of great fortunes to be made in a day, but the financial and monetary world was appalled and shaken to the base by California's extraordinary output of the precious metal. Europe became alarmed. A plethora of the noble metal was feared, and for a time the idea was strongly entertained of demonetizing silver.—San Francisco Chronicle.

By Laying-on of Hands!

Women restored to perfect health! Just faith and confidence enough required to lay hold of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, administer it with a little patience and a little perseverance, and complete restoration to health and vitality is insured. Not far, indeed, from the miraculous, are many of the wonderful cures of lost womanhood it has effected. There are few cases, indeed, within the requirements of sick and suffering woman, outside or beyond its helpful influence. So confident are the makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription of its power to heal all female diseases, that they warrant satisfaction in every instance, or refund money. Large bottles \$1 (six for \$5); at druggists.

Corn Meal for Chicks.—Until farmers are willing to believe that chicks cannot be raised on an exclusive corn meal diet, they must expect them to have bowel disease. Corn meal is an excellent food for chicks, if scalded or fed in the shape of bread; but it should not be fed to the exclusion of other foods. There is but a small proportion of bone-forming material in corn meal, and as a young chick grows very rapidly, a lack of the proper elements that conduce to growth is such as to cause the chicks to droop. They should have a variety of food, of which ground bone and meat should form a portion.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—To make money. Our campaign books are selling like hot cakes, "The Lives of Harrison and Reid," and "The Lives of Cleveland and Stevenson." Articles by William E. Gladstone, Jas. G. Blaine, McKinley and Roger Q. Mills. Each 600 pages octavo, 100 illustrations and colored plates. Most liberal terms to agents; outfit of either book 25 cents, both for 40 cents, freight paid.

W. D. WILCOX & Co.,
238 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

The editor is pleased to acknowledge receipt of a season ticket to the Anderson county fair, to be held at Garnett, Kas., August 30 to September 2 inclusive.

All wars between capital and labor cannot probably be averted by compulsory arbitration, but all serious outbreaks can be prevented and justice can generally be secured for both sides.

A reader of the KANSAS FARMER wants to know how to keep seed peas and beans from being eaten by a little black bug which destroyed all of his seed beans and a good many of his seed peas last year.

Every farmer who observes chinch bugs upon his crops should write immediately to Prof. F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kas., and procure a supply of diseased bugs and make a thorough trial of the remedy, according to directions, which will be sent with the diseased bugs.

Senator Peffer succeeded in having the Senate amend the World's Fair appropriation bill so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages on the Exposition grounds, but the next day the Senate went back on this amendment under a galling fire from the opponents of prohibition.

In discussing the disposition of farmers to market wheat rather freely, which seems to be at this time prevalent, the Cincinnati Price Current remarks: "If this policy is pursued until the new crop gets under active headway, the position will be favorable for a healthy and improving market. The incoming crop should average higher than the last."

Reports state that the broomcorn district of central Illinois is having very favorable weather for the growth of that staple—warm days with local rains. The acreage is larger than last year, with good stands—thrifty, but small for this time of year. A very large per cent. of the crop will be harvested in October. Should an early frost occur it would be very disastrous.

One acre having 43,560 square feet in it, any numbers that multiplied together will make this will contain an acre. If the acre is square the sides should be 210 feet, which is as near as one can get in round numbers. A square ten-acre field may be plotted in single acres by making divisions four rods apart across the field; these may be deep double furrows, which will be a permanent mark.

St. Louis constantly grows in favor as a wool market with the grower, as shown by a comparison with last year. On July 16 the increased receipts of wool, as compared with 1891, was 4,337,029 pounds, and the increase of shipments for the same period amounted to 3,270,046. It is apparent that the best market for domestic wools are now where they belong, in the West, nearer the grower.

ORGANIZATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The characteristic of the present age is organization. Ever since the introduction of steam power, the advantages of large operations and large combinations have become more and more apparent. Both fair and unfair competition has the effect of driving the small operator out of business or into co-operation or consolidation with others in the same industry or business. The small mills are unable to compete with the large. The little railroad is swallowed up by the octopus. The merchant of small capital can exist beside the great concern only by combining on prices. The great Standard Oil Company outgeneraled all competitors. The Western Union Telegraph Company has absorbed all rivals, until recently, when another company with equal resources has taken the field. The great packing houses have starved out the smaller and are now engaged in exterminating the retail butchers. The Reading coal combine has taken in all producers of anthracite. The Carnegie steel combine, using \$25,000,000 capital, can laugh at a competitor with \$1,000,000 and force him to observe the scales of wages, raw materials and prices of products proposed by the Carnegie company or go out of business. The enumeration of the combinations and aggregations of capitalists for their own advantage against the rest of mankind might be extended indefinitely. Capital knows no religion but the gospel of greed, no limit but that of law and opportunity. It combines to advance or maintain prices of what it sells and to depress or prevent rise in prices of what it buys.

Among its purchases capital reckons labor, and to this commodity it applies the same rule as to other purchases, buying at the lowest figure offered, playing upon the necessities of the seller, taking advantage of his helplessness and availing itself of the competition of the cheapest markets, and combining to prevent competing capital from bidding up the price in any labor market.

The individual laborer long since found himself unequal to the contention, where he is met by intellect but no soul, by brains but no heart, by power but no feeling, by combination and no sympathy. Laborers have therefore combined, organized for the protection of their mutual interests; to secure the greatest possible compensation for the labor they sell. The labor organizations in nearly all lines of mechanical work have become general and their memberships embrace most of the highly skilled laborers in the several crafts. By unity of action labor is able to hold its own in dealing with capital to a degree not to be thought of by workmen acting in their individual capacity. By making the interests of one the concern of all, organized labor protects its members from oppression of greed. Its first recourse is to argument with employers. Failing in this, it usually seeks arbitration. If arbitration is denied the "strike" is likely to follow. If all skilled labor were controlled by the organizations there could be no other outcome of the strike than the surrender of capital or the exhaustion of the reserve funds of the striking organization. The latter is usually averted by support from other sympathizing organizations. Capital's ultimate recourse is to procure other laborers, usually from without the organization. In the case of the Carnegie strike now occupying public attention, opposition to the introduction of other laborers was anticipated and the works were duly fortified and preparations were made to fight with boiling water, with deadly electric currents, with armed Pinkerton men, against any forcible resistance to the introduction of non-union workmen.

But in such a contest the law is on the side of capital. The owners of the Carnegie works have the legal right to close them against whom they will, to introduce such guards and such workmen as they can hire, and except at the will of the managers of the works none of the former workmen and no officer of the workmen's association has any legal right on the Carnegie company's premises. The influence of the association may be used to persuade other workmen not to take the places of its members in the employ of the Carnegie company, and such persuasion is often effective, representing as it does the determined wish of the entire membership.

It is not strange that organized capital,

finding the gratification of its greed interfered with by the organization of labor, sets itself determinedly against the organization of labor, and when possible compels its employees to abandon their organization as a condition of employment. On the other hand, it is not surprising that, in view of the helplessness of the individual laborer in a controversy with organized capital, laborers organize and stand by their organizations at the cost of great present sacrifices.

The contest at Homestead is essentially one of organizations, the Carnegie organization of capital against the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association of labor. The Carnegie company demands, so far as its Homestead works are concerned, the abandonment of the Amalgamated association. Every member of every labor organization in the United States is interested on the other side.

It is safe to say that whatever the immediate outcome of the present contest, labor organization is so essential to the interests of the laborer that nothing can long stay its progress or hinder its being made more universal and more perfect.

WHAT OF THE WHEAT MARKET?

There is no accounting for the course of grain markets under speculators' manipulations. One year ago, as if by preconcerted action, the price of wheat was pushed to a higher figure, at the commencement of the movement of the year's crop, than it reached at any subsequent date. Every indication presented to the public pointed to an advancing market. The consequence was that people of speculative turn throughout the country bought wheat for future delivery, feeling confident that when the date of delivery should arrive they would realize large profits from the advance in price. It was stated that, of all transactions of this kind by persons other than professional operators, nine-tenths were purchases. For every bushel purchased a bushel was sold by somebody. It follows that a majority of these sales must have been made by the regular speculators. Instead of the expected advances in prices came declines, and instead of purchasers' profits came purchasers' losses, and sellers' profits. Thus, all along the year's unexpected decline, the regular speculators pocketed the margins which the "lamb" lost.

The wheat market opens this year at lower prices than have prevailed for many months. So far as appears the prospect is the reverse of the apparent prospect of last year, and the natural course of prices, which the best informed thought should be upward for last year, it is now thought by the equally well informed must tend downward. But strangely enough, professional speculators appear inclined to again reverse the natural order by throwing their influence on the side of at least temporary advance of prices. This movement may be only an apparent one, and intended to catch the country speculators, as did the high prices of last July, and again fleece them on a downward movement after they have bought, or, it may be the beginning of a speculative movement in the upward direction. The markets are so thoroughly controlled by speculators that, all moral considerations aside, it is safest to leave that kind of gambling entirely to the professionals.

Senator Sherman introduced in the United States Senate on July 14 a bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States.

We have received from the Souvenir committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, a copy of "Souvenir of the Fortieth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union." The session was held in Philadelphia, June 13 to 18. The "Souvenir" is a neatly gotten up pamphlet containing a number of fine illustrations, as well as much matter of interest to printers. Among the illustrations are likenesses of Geo. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, who presented the International Typographical Union with \$10,000, which formed the nucleus for building the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, recently opened at Colorado Springs.

FRUITS OF INDUSTRY.

The farmers of the grain-producing portion of the United States have reason to be proud of the success of their industry during the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892. Besides feeding the 65,000,000 people of this country they produced in excess of all home demands and sent abroad breadstuffs of a total value of \$288,925,000, against \$123,156,520 for the preceding crop year. The breadstuffs exported during the six months ending with June were valued at \$132,935,806, against \$68,350,307 for the same months of 1891. The exports during June were valued at \$16,448,977, against \$13,199,536 for the preceding June.

The amount of wheat exported was 152,803,086 bushels. This amount has been exceeded only once. In 1879-80, 153,252,793 bushels were exported and the next crop year 150,565,477 bushels were exported. The record of these two crop years had not been approached until 1891-92 was closed. In 1890-91 only 54,201,282 bushels were exported. The amount of wheat exported in the form of flour during the crop year just closed exceeds all previous years. Granting that 4% bushels of wheat are used to make a barrel of flour, our wheat exports for 1891-92 are swelled to 221,685,228 bushels, or 35,209,977 bushels in excess of the amount exported during any previous year.

The corn exports were also heavy, but not as large as during several crop years that preceded it. During the crop year 73,770,002 bushels, valued at \$40,633,632, were exported, against 29,894,380 bushels, valued at \$17,124,370, during the preceding crop year.

Of barley we exported 2,799,729 bushels, valued at \$1,751,257, against 966,079 bushels, valued at \$664,708, during the crop year of 1890-91.

The exports of oats were also much larger than usual, 9,018,404 bushels, valued at \$3,679,109, being exported during the crop year, against 916,323 bushels, valued at \$389,078, during the preceding crop year.

The exports of rye were a surprise for every one connected with the trade, 11,827,044 bushels, valued at \$11,264,693, being exported, against 332,739 bushels, valued at \$212,161, the preceding crop year.

Fine Outlook in Riley County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Farmers have just finished taking care of as fine a wheat crop as any one could ask for. Oats are ready for the reaper and promise a fair yield. Corn has grown rapidly, notwithstanding the dry weather. In a few fields the ground was too wet to work; in a few others the corn was not worked during the dry weather. In these the tall weeds will shelter raw-boned cattle from the winds of winter, while they search in vain for the lost corn crop. But, on an average, the prospects are for as fine a corn crop as we have had for many years.

A fine rain last night soaked the ground and cooled the atmosphere, and this morning all good people are happy.

ONE OF THE GOOD.

The KANSAS FARMER Company proposes to have a paid representative of its business interests in every county in the State. The position will be permanent and profitable for such as prove efficient. A plan of business has just been perfected by this company which enables its representatives to earn liberal compensation for active work, or even large remuneration for efficiency. This is no ordinary book or newspaper agency, but is much more remunerative and pleasant. Write if you contemplate engaging with us. Territory is being rapidly taken, and you may miss what you want. Remember we want permanent representatives, although while territory is untaken we will employ agents who desire to devote only a few months to the work. "First come first served."

The next regular meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of W. H. Coultiss, near Berryton, on Missouri Pacific railroad, on Wednesday, July 27, 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. A regular picnic dinner will be served at 12 o'clock, after which the regular programme will be carried out, including the following subjects for discussion: "Failures in Horticulture," "Climatic Influences," "Cold Storage." A cordial invitation to everybody to attend and learn what the horticulturists of Shawnee are doing.

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In the Dairy.

Deep Setting of Milk.

The experienced dairyman who edits the dairy department of *Rural Life* says:

"In this county, probably 80 per cent. of the milk is run through separators, but in the State as a whole much the greater part is creamed by setting the milk. Where cream is sold, the milk is strained into cans eight inches in diameter, twenty inches deep, and the cans are then set in a tank of water. Two things are necessary—the water must be cold when the cans are set in and it must be kept cold. If the water becomes warm the milk will sour and much of the cream will not rise. If warm setting is practical, the shallow pan obtains more cream than the deep setting, but the extreme difficulty of controlling the temperature in shallow setting, with the great amount of labor in caring for so many pans, compared with the ease of obtaining uniformly cold water for deep setting, gives no choice between the two—shallow setting is not to be thought of.

"Where milk is taken to the separator, there should still be provision made for deep setting, for the night's milk should be kept in good condition or it will be spoiled before it gets back from the factory, and in many cases before it ever reaches the factory. The separated milk, when returned, should also go into the cold water tank, to preserve it. These considerations point plainly to the need of a tank kept always full of cold water, and the question is how to obtain it with the least trouble and expense.

"The tank must be of sufficient size. As the warm milk heats the water, the warm water rises to the top. It should overflow and cold water take its place. The windmill should be started before milking time, so as to have the tank full of cold water when the cans are first set in, then a small stream of cold water entering at one end will float the water warmed by the milk to the top, and cause it to go off as overflow.

"This overflow water should go into another tank for stock water, and so no water is wasted, and no extra labor is required. The same water performs a double service—cools the milk and waters the stock. Having but one tank and setting the milk in it and allowing the stock to drink out of it will not answer a good purpose, for the water becomes warm. If the tank is large enough so one end can be used for milk and the other for stock, and a tight partition is between the two, and all the water which leaves the milk-setting department is made to overflow the partition, this is the same in effect as two tanks and will be satisfactory.

"With cold water in the tanks, but little butter fat need ordinarily be left in the milk, but there are some cows whose milk creams with difficulty, and there are times when the milk of the herd does not cream exhaustively, and in such cases a good separator in good hands is needed to get it all out. The only way to tell whether you are wasting butter and just how much, is to use a Babcock test on the skim-milk. We are having good success with milk now, but later on may find loss."

E. C. Bennett, in *Rural Life*, writes: "Last week's copy was written during a drizzling rain, and mention was made that the churn was running by wind, and it was pleasanter than hauling milk to the separator through mud and water. Now the conditions are changed. The roads are dry and one can go to the creamery without getting a soaking, but the churn is running by wind the same as last week. Somehow it pleases us better to have the horses in the cornfield in good weather and in the barn in bad weather than to have them haul milk to the creamery rain or

shine. In this we are doubtless peculiar, for hauling milk is the rule. It is a good rule, too. This acknowledged fact does not shut out the possibility of there being a better rule for those who choose to learn it."

When the eager, hungry flies torment the cow and make her restless at milking time, do not vent epithets against the annoyed animal, nor punch her with a stool, but take with you to the yard or stable a thin sheet to cover her back and a sponge dipped into an infusion of tansy or wormwood in water, or moistened with kerosene oil, and rub it over the cow's legs. She will evince her gratitude in an unmistakable way, and the pail will be the gainer.—*Ec.*

The *American Dairyman* says: "One can hardly take up any special dairy paper or any of the others that make up their space with extracts from these, without coming across the stale and dry old chestnut that Denmark exports 100,000,000 pounds of butter every year, and adds to the effect: What a great dairy country is Denmark! And how we should grieve that we fall so far behind in our products of the dairy! But the cases are wholly different. Denmark is a little country and a poor

one. Its exports are chiefly butter and Queens. And as the future Queen of England is a Dane, and the English, like the bees, cherish their Queen, and especially the young Queens, feeding them most liberally and caring for them with the greatest thoughtfulness, the butter of Denmark is a fashionable article, and the English people take nearly all that is made."

Whether Pasteur and Koch's peculiar modes of treatment will ultimately prevail or not, their theory of blood-contamination is the correct one, though not original. It was on this theory that Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., nearly fifty years ago, formulated Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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If you are Bilious, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Poultry Yard.

Purifying the Poultry Yard.

The *Canadian Poultry Journal* offers four methods of purifying a poultry run, all good, all efficient:

"One of the first methods to be employed and really one of the best, is to spade up the ground, turning the filth underneath and bringing the fresh soil to the surface. Earth is a purifying agent, and the droppings turned below the surface become mixed with and absorbed by the earth, robbed of their poisonous character to a considerable degree, and thus become innocuous for the time being. But after a time, dependent upon the size of the yard and the number of the fowls kept therein, the soil becomes so saturated with the poisonous evacuations that merely digging over the ground is insufficient.

"Another method, and one used frequently in connection with the first, is to add fresh earth or sand to the yard. This answers for a time, and the fresh soil by being spread over the droppings extends the time when other methods must be employed.

"A third method is to remove the soil once in two years to the depth of three to six inches and replace it with fresh earth. The removed soil is rich in fertilizing materials, and well repays for the labor of removing and for the bringing of fresh

a man's head and standing almost as thickly as the feathers on the fowl's back. A yard which is thus given up to vegetation for even a few months will be in condition to be used another season."

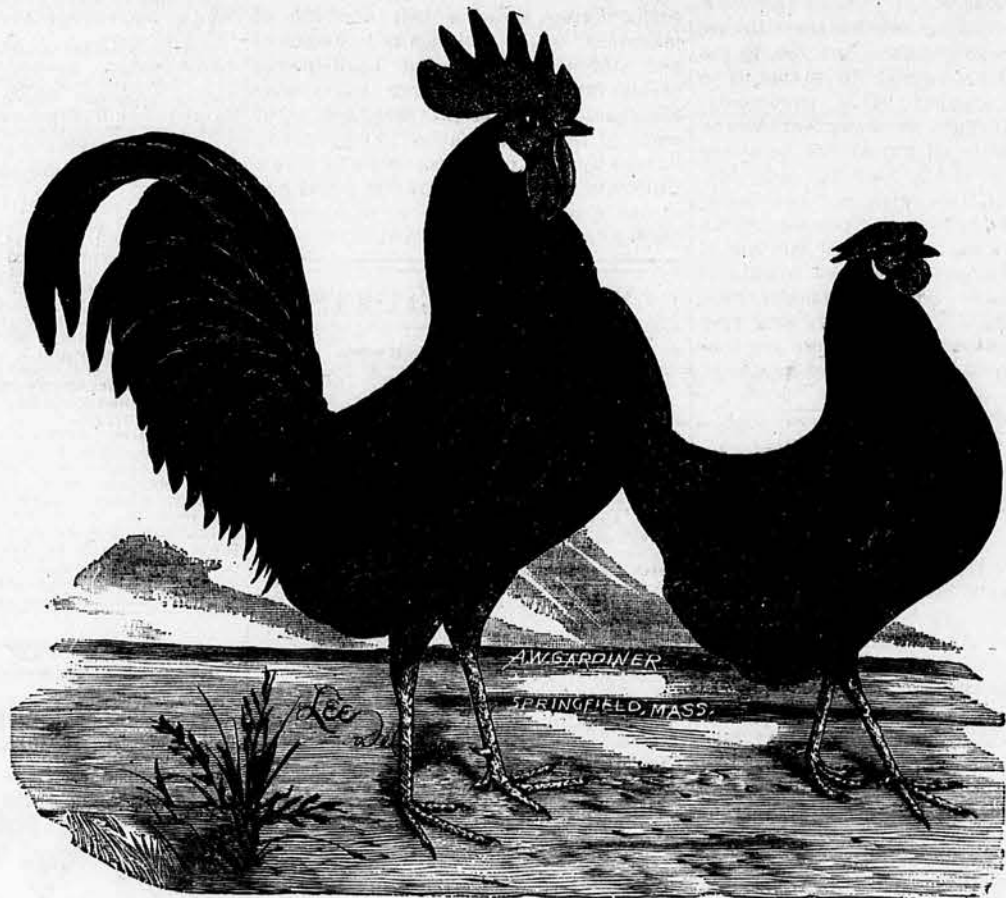
Poultry Notes.

A Wash to Prevent Lice.—Steep a pound of refuse tobacco in a gallon of water, and with a watering pot sprinkle it over every part of the poultry house, on the roosts, nests, in the cracks, or wherever it will enter, and the lice will become scarce after one or two applications.

The Nest.—A box about fifteen inches square and six inches deep makes a good nest. A frame, having no bottom or top, and placed on the ground, with cut straw for a nest, is excellent. The main point is to look out for lice. Tobacco refuse, mixed with the straw is the best preventive.

Feeding Meat.—The cheapest form is to cook meat to pieces by boiling. Then add a mixture of equal parts of middlings, pea meal, ground oats, and a little salt. Such food will contain nearly all the elements required, and will not only prove excellent for laying hens, but also for growing chicks.

An Excellent Ointment.—For sores, scabby leg, eruptions, etc., an excellent liniment may be made of carbolic acid one ounce, lard one pound. Mix the ingredients in a glue pot, and when well incor-



A PAIR OF BLACK LEGHORNS.

[See descriptive article in KANSAS FARMER of June 8.]

earth. A market gardener or a farmer can well afford to do the necessary work for the profits to be derived from this exchange of soils. The greatest difficulty, however, is in finding a market gardener who will attend to this work. The poultryman is ready to make the exchange, the gardener can afford to do it, but how to get these parties together and effect exchange has not always proved an easy problem.

"A fourth method, and a thoroughly good one, where it is practicable, is to grow a crop upon the richly manured soil. This can be done by having two yards for each pen of fowls, a practice which we must heartily commend. One yard can be kept in grass, to which the fowls can have access for a short time each day, and the next year this yard can be used as a run and the other seeded down. Where the yards are at all adequate to the needs of the fowls they can be used alternate years, in this way, for an indefinite period of time. Even if this cannot be done, it often happens that a breeder can double up his fowls in the late summer, or by selling some can free some of the runs of stock, and thus get a growing crop to refresh the land. A yard that has long been used as a poultry run, if allowed to be empty for a few months, though nothing be sowed or planted thereon, will be covered with a most luxuriant vegetation. We have seen a yard so left grown up to weeds high as

porated, pour into an open-mouthed bottle. If an ounce of castor oil be added, it will be an advantage.

Disinfectants.—An ounce of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water is the best. Crude carbolic acid, one pint, water fifteen gallons, is another. Either of the mixtures, if well sprinkled over the yards, and on every part of the poultry house, will do more to prevent disease than all the medicines that can be given.

Spraying the Poultry House.—By the use of the spraying bellows the coops can be easily cleaned of lice. Mix a pint of kerosene oil in a gallon of skim, milk, and spray the mixture into every crack and crevice, on the roosts, walls, and everywhere, except the nests, which should be dusted with Persian insect powder, and tobacco refuse laid in them.

The splendid illustration on this page of American Black Leghorns, represents these fowls as bred by A. W. Gardiner, of Springfield, Mass.

"Certain hard words, made into pills, simply to swell the doctor bills," are not what constitute Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated, purely vegetable pills, as pleasant as confectionery to the taste, and acting upon the stomach and liver gently but effectually, and as naturally as Nature herself. For sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all the resulting diseases, no laxative equal to them has ever been discovered.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a cow that has something like rheumatism. About four weeks ago she got lame in one shoulder, and in a week she got lame in the other one; and now she is lame in her hind parts and is so stiff when she first gets up that she can hardly walk, but after moving about she gets better. N. W. A. Sedan, Kas.

Answer.—Give two heaping tablespoonfuls of the following powder in bran twice a day: Sulphur, 8 ounces; bicarbonate of potash, 4 ounces; fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix. Keep the cow in the stable at night.

SICK COW—THUMPS IN PIGS.—(1) I have a cow that took sick about a week ago; she stands around and does not eat. She breathes very hard, and has a discharge from her nose. (2) My spring pigs have a disease among them which acts like the thumps. They do well until they are from four to six weeks old, then they lose their appetites and begin to dwindle away; they breathe very hard and thump at the sides. A. R. J. Roxbury, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Your cow has some disease of the respiratory organs, but you do not give symptoms enough to enable us to determine whether it is pneumonia, catarrhal influenza, or some other disease. The cow will, in all probability, be either dead or better by the time you get this; but if she still lives, give her two tablespoonfuls of the following powder in bran three times a day: Powdered muriate of ammonia, 4 ounces; powdered gentian root, 8 ounces; mix. (2) Your pigs are, very likely, suffering from too close confinement. Turn them out and feed the sows less corn.

A Problem Solved.

The official records for the month of June show a greater rainfall in many sections of the United States than has heretofore been known since the Weather Bureau was established. Some of our scientific men attribute this to the relation of the planets to each other, and some are mean enough to attribute it to Uncle Jerry Rusk's experiment with the rain-making devices in Texas last fall. "It is an ill wind that blows no one good," and while the exceptionally heavy rainfall may have slightly injured our grain crops it has had the effect of producing the largest hay crop that we have had for a number of years. To take care of this hay is the all-important question, as from the peculiar combination of circumstances it will no doubt be a good price from now until next June.

The Famous Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill., have, with their usual progressive spirit, solved the question, and we present on our first page an illustration of their Two-Horse Full Circle Steel Bale Chamber Hay Press, as constructed for 1892. With this machine the problem of taking care of the hay crop economically is solved, and from the large number they are shipping from their factory we are inclined to think that the farmers and hay-growers throughout the United States have accepted their solution of the problem.

The construction of the "Champion" Two-Horse Full Circle Press is such that it at once commends itself to the investigator. In principle it is a toggle power (the greatest power known), the toggle being operated so as to give a quick movement of the plunger while the material is loose with a decrease of speed and a proportionate increase of power as the density of the material is increased. One of the most novel, and yet the feature most appreciated by hay press users is the automatic throw-back, which withdraws

the plunger each time, regardless of the rebound force of the material being baled. Those experienced in baling hay will know that it is impossible to make light bales, or bale wet material in which there is no or little rebound, with a press that depends entirely on the rebound force of the pressed material to withdraw the plunger.

In the "Champion" the plunger is withdrawn with as positive a motion as it is pushed forward, and all the trouble which hay-balers have had heretofore by having to withdraw the plunger when a "deadener" is fed is overcome. This throw-back has no springs whatever about it and therefore cannot get out of order. Another very important feature about this machine which commends itself to the users is the fact that the feed-hole is very large and constructed with an automatic condensing hopper. This adds to the capacity of the machine and almost doubles that of the ordinary press of this style. The "Champion" quick relief perpetual bale chamber is too well known throughout the United States to need any commendation from us. Suffice to say that the new "Champion" Full Circle Press is equipped with this, the only practical bale chamber made. The machine is also equipped with a folder which insures perfectly smooth bales, and with the ball-ringing attachment which insures bales of a uniform length.

The Famous Manufacturing Company have just issued their new catalogue for 1892, which consists of forty pages of well-edited matter, showing their large line of machines, which includes belt, detached and attached power, and hand-power presses for baling everything that is bailable, together with a lithographed night scene of their large factory in operation lighted by their own electric light plant. This catalogue will be sent free to any one of our readers who will write them at Chicago and mention this article.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,918 cattle, 1,392 calves. Market steady for the better grades; weak for ordinary. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 00@25; Texas steers, \$2 00@25; Texas cows, \$1 10@1 85; Texas calves, \$3 00@25; Indian steers, \$2 00@25; Indian cows, \$1 25@2 00; Colorado steers, \$3 00; cows, \$1 45@2 50; heifers, \$1 40@2 50; spayed heifers, \$3 30; calves, \$3 00; stockers and feeders, \$1 60@3 10.
HOGS—Supply light and quality trashy. Good grades quoted steady, common stuff weak. Pigs and lights, \$4 00@5 42½. Representative sales, \$5 40@5 70.
SHEEP—Supply light and quality fair. Trade active for good grades. Muttons, \$4 35@4 40; Texans, \$4 35; lambs, \$5 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,900. No good natives; Texans lower; tops \$3 15. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@5 20; Texans, \$2 00@3 15.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,900. Market was steady; tops \$5 80. Sales were at \$5 20@5 80.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600. No good natives; Texans lower. Natives, clipped, \$3 00@4 35.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts, 21,000. Nearly half rangers. Fairly active. Prices weak. Top natives \$5 50; top Texans \$4 25; top Montanas \$4 50. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 50; bulls, \$1 75@2 00; cows, \$1 00@3 00; Texas steers, \$2 00@4 25.
HOGS—Receipts, 26,000. Market active and steady; tops \$5 97½. Mixed, \$5 45@5 95; heavy, \$5 40@5 97½; light weights, \$5 45@5 95.
SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market was steady. Natives, \$2 00@3 30; lambs, per cwt., \$4 50@6 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 62,000 bushels. More life and a firmer feeling in the market. Millers and elevator men buying and all bright new quickly taken at a premium over old. By sample on track: No. 2, hard, old 62c, new 64½@65½; No. 3, hard, 57½@58½; spring, 55½; No. 4, hard, 55@58c; rejected, 51a 54c; no grade, 49c; No. 2 red, new, 70a71c; No. 3 red, old, 64c; No. 4, red, old, 57c; new, 66c; rejected, 59½c.
CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 4,540 bushels. Mixed was slow sale but white was in demand. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 43@43½; No. 3 mixed, 42@42½; No. 4 mixed, 39@39½; No. 2 white, 51½; No. 3 white, 51½.
OATS—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 8,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 28@28½; No. 3 mixed, 27a27½; No. 4 mixed, 26@26½; No. 2 white, 30@30½; No. 3 white, 29@29½; No. 4 white, 28@28½.
RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,000 bushels. Slow sale but market steady. By sample on track: No. 2, 55@56c; No. 3, 52@53c.
HAY—Receipts in past forty-eight hours, 290 tons, and shipments, 60 tons. Selling slowly but values unchanged. New prairie, fancy,



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furrow or ridge. Angle of teeth adjustable. Send
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Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shaw-
nee county, Kansas.

H. H. Parker, Plaintiff, vs. Case No. 13,974.

W. H. Warren, Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the
District court, in the above entitled case, to me
directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the
22d day of August, 1892, at a sale to begin
at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee
county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auc-
tion and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand,
the following described real estate and appurte-
nances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lot number 361 and the west half of lot numbered
363, on east Sixth street, in the city of Topeka, in
Shawnee county, Kansas, subject to a mortgage of
\$200.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said
defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$650, and
will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

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

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

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The Horse.

Does It Pay to Breed Road Horses?

No doubt there are many young and inexperienced breeders who ask themselves this question: "Does it pay to breed road horses?" In order to answer the question in the affirmative certain requirements are necessary. It is said that like causes produce like effects. Granting this statement to be true, we must select roadster mares of approved breeding, that are without blemish or hereditary weakness. A roadster brood mare must possess size, quality, beauty and speed. In addition to this she must have a good constitution and bottom sufficient to carry her eight or ten miles an hour. Some one may ask does it require breeding to constitute a roadster mare? Certainly, and here is one point that has, to a large extent, been overlooked by inexperienced breeders. Some have mated poor, decrepit, ungainly, unsound, cold-blooded mares with excellent roadster stallions, and failed to obtain a foal as good as the sire (which very frequently occurs). The sire was condemned as unworthy of public patronage. In some vicinities, when the West was deluged with the Norman and other draft-horse crazes, the mares that should have been mated with roadster stallions were bred to imported Percherons. The result was unsatisfactory, simply because the order that like begets like was reserved, and the produce was neither roadster nor draft. Some importers had the audacity to proclaim to the multitude that the heavy draft horse would sire trotters, carriage and roadster horses. They condemned the roadster horse that possessed all the qualities of beauty, speed, gracefulness and endurance—qualities that are highly prized by every lover of the good, the true, the beautiful. Show us the man whose heart has never throbbed when he beheld the increasing speed of a favorite roadster as he responded to his master's call and we will show you a man who has missed one of the sweetest enjoyments of this life.

We firmly believe that the breeding and raising of draft horses is necessary. They are especially adapted for heavy work, and are required in large cities and in pineries and mining regions, but he who attempts to use a draft horse for roadster purposes will make an inglorious failure.

True, mistakes will be made in breeding and developing roadster horses, but the breeder who is a keen observer and understands the manner of uniting the various strains of trotting blood will be a grand success. Henceforth the inducements to breed and train the best specimens of the roadster and the trotter as well will assume large proportions. Eradicate the off-colored, poorly-gaited, slab-sided, lunk-headed ones and you will secure the attention of the best class of buyers. It is far better to select the finest specimens from a herd of colts and give them proper attention and judicious work, than to have a great many poorly trained and inferior animals that are only fit for ordinary purposes. When the good ones are worked, a gradual improvement is made that encourages the owner and urges him on to greater victories. Select brood mares that possess elegant and lofty carriage, frictionless gait, superb, clean, cordy and flinty limbs, low, forward movement and the elasticity which only is noticeable in the trotting-bred animal. It is far better to buy only one first-class mare for breeding purposes than to expend the same money in a lot of mongrel-bred ones. Last, but not least, breed to the best speed-producing stallions.—*Horse Herald.*

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

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Here are the Ten Word Riddles. Can You Solve any of Them?

1 Bl - - - e	Was not considered desirable at the Minneapolis National Republican convention by a majority of the delegates.	6 - r - ss	Something that foolish women who love display sometimes spend too much money for.
2 - e - u - - - l	That which every plain woman would rejoice to become.	7 - i - ht	Something which pugilists are always willing to do if there is money in it.
3 Cle - - - - -	One who served to defeat James G. Blaine for the Presidency in 1884.	8 H - r - i - - n	A man whose name is almost constantly in newspapers, and who is known by reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
4 - o - gh	Something that may result from exposure to a draft or current of air.	9 - i - t - re	That which the walls of every room should be adorned with.
5 - - ll - r	That which you can get five thousand of by winning the first prize herein offered.	10 - u - e - Vic - - - -	Probably better liked across the ocean than by most Americans.

REMEMBER If you only solve **ONE** word you will receive \$20 in cash; you are not confined to any particular word—any one of the entire (10) ten will bring you a \$20 cash reward—while if you are bright enough to solve more than one your reward will be increased in proportion from \$50 to \$250. Also remember that you do not have to be first or last with your answer. **EVERY** correct answer for even a single word wins a splendid cash reward.

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PROTECTION. As a means to guard against even an appearance of irregularity or collusion, two copies of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles were written out in full and sealed up in two envelopes. One of the envelopes containing these words is in our office and the other is deposited with Mr. C. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1893, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

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STRAYED—From Scranton, Kas., about May 15, one light bay mare, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, scar on left side of neck and on right flank. Suitable reward paid for information that will lead to her recovery. Address W. McFarland, Scranton, Kas.

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STRAYED—From near Dover, Shawnee county, June 19, one old sorrel mare with white hind feet, and one steel-gray four-year-old mare. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. C. W. Roby, 1919 West Tenth St., Topeka.

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

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STRAYED—A bay horse, 7 years old, with a few gray hairs. Finder please notify J. V. Logan, Pavilion, Kas.

STRAYED—Dark iron-gray mare, 5 years old, large wart at root of tail. Information will be rewarded. Address Frank Logan, Topeka, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1892.

Harvey county—T. P. Murphy, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Aquilla Bartholomew, P. O. Walton, June 14, 1892, one black mare, right hind foot white, white streak in forehead, large scar on left hind foot.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1892.

Sedgwick county—M. A. Carvin, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Kuhn, in Delano tp., June 19, 1892, one black gelding, 6 or 8 years old, about fifteen hands high, no marks or brands except collar marks; valued at \$50.

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

MARE—Taken up by C. Glatfelder, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, one brown mare, about 3 years old, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, white on two feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. N. Hartwell, in Spring Creek tp., June 29, 1892, one black mare, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1892.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

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