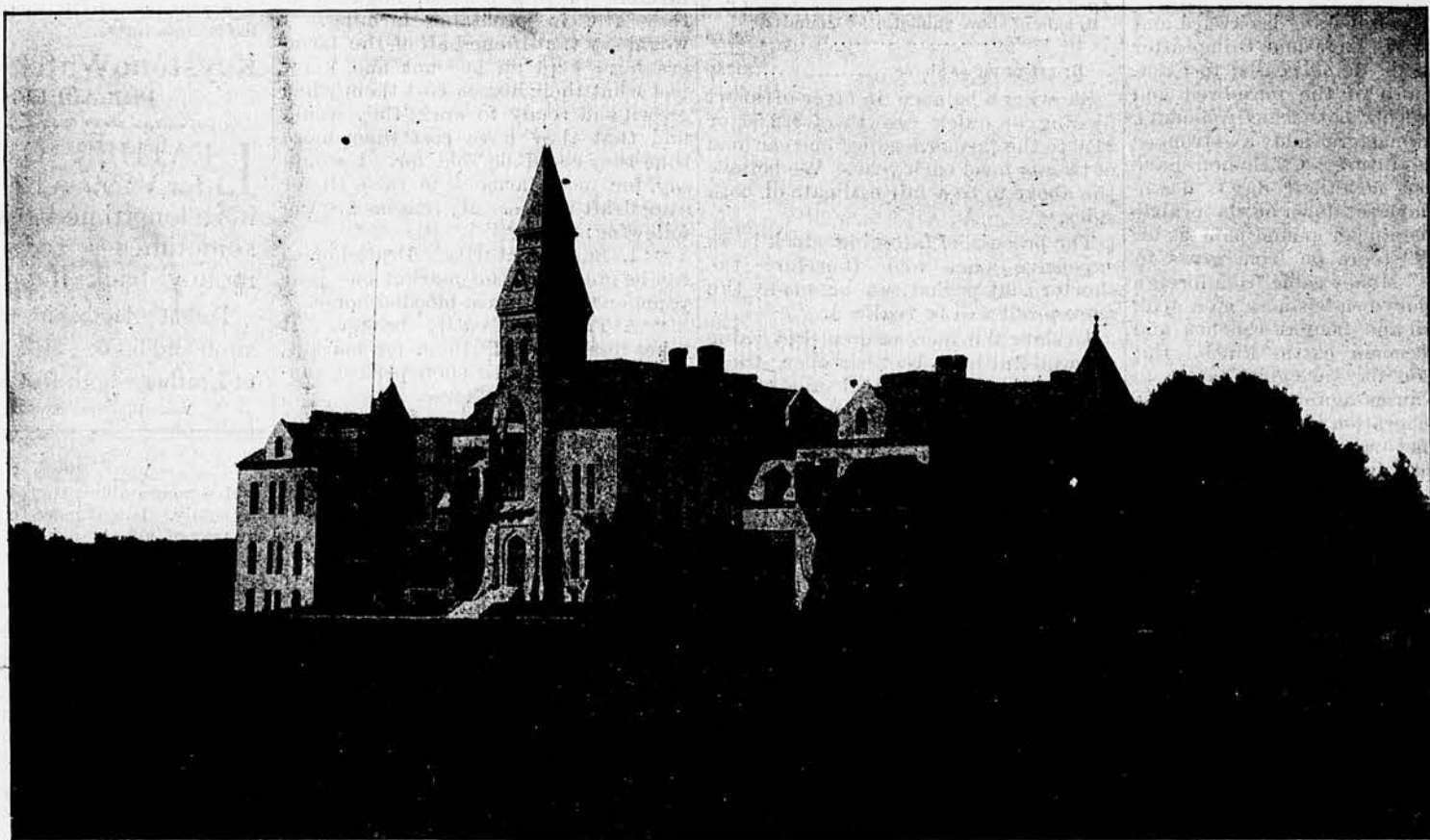


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COLLEGE HALL, ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AT MANHATTAN.

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G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

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HORSES.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for sale. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

BRIGHTSIDE STOCK FARM.—Work horses for sale. Young, high-grade draft and roadsters for city and farm use. Call on or address C. C. Gardiner, Bradford, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Consul Gerben 4304 H. F. H. B. at head of herd; butter record of dam thirty-two pounds in seven days. Herd numbers fifty head of all ages. Any number of the herd for sale. H. V. Toepfer, Stockton, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buccaneer at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTS.—World Sheep—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

BROOKDALE HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.—Oldest and largest registered herd in the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Young stock for sale. Address Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Mechtchilde Sir Henry of Maplewood heads the herd. Dam Mechtchilde, the world's butter record 39 lbs. 10 1/4 oz. in seven days. Have in herd May Aver-ton 2810 H. F. H. B., 34 lbs. 8 oz. Gerben 1080 D. F. H. B., 32 lbs., and others. First prizes at eight State fairs in 1892. Write or come. C. F. STONE, Peabody, Kansas.

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M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas. Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Choice lot of bull calves from choice cows and sired by the noted bull, Lord Clifden's Kloster No. 1783.

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SWINE.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best Cheap.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-laced Wyandotte chickens.

MAPLE GROVE HERD—Of fancy bred Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

KAW VALLEY POLAND-CHINA SWINE CO.—200 pigs from four grand boars. Send stamp for circulars. Address M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., or the Company, at Lawrence, Kas.

CHAMPION HERD POLAND-CHINAS—All sold except a few fall pigs and am now booking orders for spring pigs, of which I have a fine lot on hand. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4083 B., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale and eggs in season.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. THIRD ANNUAL SALE October 18, 1893.

SWINE.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Young boars ready to use. Choice weanling pigs. Ten-pound Pekin ducks. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

QUALITY HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Headed by Seldom Found 23037 O. 7816 S., Kiever's Chip Vol. 7 S. Fashionably-bred pigs for sale. Part-ridge Cochins fowls. Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas.

BERKSHIRE G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked now for spring

PIGS.

POULTRY.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—\$3 each; eggs \$2 per eleven. Plymouth Rock fowls \$2 each; eggs \$1 per thirteen. White guinea eggs \$1 per thirteen. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

H. H. HAGUE, Walton, Kas., breeder of recorded Poland-China hogs, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Twenty varieties of land and water fowls. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply.

PUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and W. Leghorns, B. Langshans and Pekin ducks. Write for prices.

PURE-BRED LANGSHAN AND BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, also B. Minorcas, Indian Games and Langshans. S. J. B. Dunbar, Elkhorn, Wis.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, Marion, Kas.—S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, of Munger, McCrane, Hereford and Knapp strains; S. L. Wyandottes; B. P. Rocks, combination Felch, Munger and McCrane strains; Black Langshans. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15.

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

I HAVE THE EGG MACHINES—Thoroughbred I stock. The Buffs have come to stay. I will sell eggs from large Buff Leghorns, \$2.50; White Minorcas and S. Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

CUT PRICES ON EGGS!

From \$3 and \$5 per setting to \$1.50, or two settings for \$2, for B. Langshan and Buff Cochins, and W. C. B. Polish \$2 per setting. Fourteen other varieties of eggs from prize-winners. Greatest yards known. Stock for sale. Send stamp for illustrated circular. H. E. GAVITT & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

The Stock Interest.

BREEDING, GROWING, FEEDING AND MARKETING CATTLE IN KANSAS.

Read by R. H. Town, before the annual meeting of the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall.

First, we will state that the business of stock-raising, representing the investment of millions of wealth and furnishing a ready market at home for a portion of our grain and all of the bulky materials produced on the farm—giving employment to and furnishing the comforts of life for thousands of people in their Kansas homes—should be respectable!

We say to the farmers of Kansas, give it your best attention; strip it of the false glamour of the days of the broncho, the lariat and the revolver; let these be remembered only for the lessons they have taught; let them be useful as mile-stones, marking our progress in civilization; we live in better times.

We have been looking backward and not ahead. We have done things after the reason for doing ceased to exist. We need more of the pure-bred and less of the scrub; better environments, better flockmasters and a stronger faith in the future. Cattlemen have lost heart but now their day is dawning. We have set down on the prairie sod, had 6 cents per pound paid us for 1,200 pound steers off from grass in September. Money came from foreign countries, our own business men took their capital and bought ranches and stock to become cattle kings. But those halcyon days are gone, never to return to Kansas again.

A new generation has grown. People are not so reckless. Slipshod methods are being swept aside. While many still have their own peculiar methods, still the great majority of stockmen are trying to keep pace with the age in which we live. The methods which found favor twenty-five years ago will not do to-day. It costs more to raise stock now than then, and as our agriculture becomes more intense this cost will increase. Our rich prairie soil by continued cropping will become less fertile, and a rapidly increasing population will insure higher prices for farm products, as well as for land itself. The legitimate results of these conditions should be a more systematic method of cultivating the soil and a more careful husbanding of all the waste materials.

One important point in farming should be to make the animal product pay. The great need of farmers of to-day is not so much of fine-spun theories as a practical knowledge of the principles that underlie their business. First, in the cattle business. Get a good breed—and with perfect respect for others who may think differently, after several years of practical experience, we think the Short-horns and the Herefords without question the best breeds for profit in Kansas—combining perfect beef form with good medium dairy or milking qualities. When you have chosen the breed, keep the best of the kind. If your animals be grades give them full-blood keeping. Your calves should weigh 450 to 600 pounds in the fall or at weaning time, and 800 or 900 pounds at one year old. If you want them to mature early or grow out young, feed them well from start to finish, using growth-forming foods, and you will make the money. After weaning do not allow the calves to be yarded or fed with older cattle or horses and you will have better luck.

If buying your calves in the fall—and this is best if you intend to make them top cattle when they go to market—select thrifty, well-colored roans, reds, or red and white, stylish, blocky animals, with a skin kind to the touch, loose over the body and having plenty of hair. Next, remember that the first eighteen months with the calf or colt decides the future development of the creature. You can make those calves just described good, stylish, fleshy dressed beef for shipping steers at two years old or common scrub beeves at three.

Please give your attention to the following comparison of long or old-style and short or new-style feeding, and if

we are unfair or extravagant in our figures you are at liberty to call attention to the fact. We will take a good high-grade Short-horn calf at weaning time, say October 1, being in each case six months old, comparing them as follows:

NO. I—NEW-STYLE OR SHORT FEEDING.	
October 1, 1890.	Dr.
To cost one animal.....	\$ 8.00
To wintering.....	12.50
To summering.....	2.50
To wintering.....	15.00
To interest and insurance.....	4.50
Total.....	\$42.50

April 1, 1892.	
By sale of above animal, 1,400 pounds at 5 cents.....	\$70.00
By interest on same, one year.....	7.00
Total.....	\$77.00
Net profit.....	\$34.50

NO. II—OLD-STYLE OR LONG FED.	
October 1, 1890.	Dr.
To cost one animal.....	\$ 8.00
To wintering.....	6.50
To summering.....	2.00
To wintering.....	6.50
To summering.....	2.50
To wintering.....	18.00
To interest and insurance.....	7.50
Total cost.....	\$51.00

April 1, 1893.	
By sale of above animal, 1,400 pounds at 4 1/2 cents.....	\$63.00
By net profit as above.....	\$12.00

Showing a balance in favor of short feeding or quick growth of \$22.50, or \$450 to the farmer feeding one car load of twenty head each year. We believe the above to be a fair estimate of both sides.

The process of fattening stock is an expensive one, and therefore the shorter that period can be made the more profit will be realized.

To show the increased market value of well-finished beeves over those poorly fed, we quote actual sales of first date picked up without looking for extreme sales in either case, in the *Drovers' Telegram*, Kansas City, January 9, 1893: Extra beeves, \$5.75; common, \$3.70; showing over 2 cents per pound in favor of good stuff. Again we quote from the *Chicago Drovers' Journal*, March 25, 1892:

Extra steers, 1,600 pounds, at \$5.15.....	\$82.40
Choice steers, 1,400 pounds, at \$4.60.....	61.40
Good steers, 1,400 pounds, at \$4.00.....	52.00
Fair steers, 1,100 pounds, at \$3.45.....	37.95
Poor steers, 900 pounds, at \$3.00.....	27.00

This shows a difference in the sale of the poor and the extra steers of \$55.40 per head in favor of the extra animal.

In closing, will say to cattlemen, this is the time to stock up with good blood at low prices. Turn off the ring-streaked and speckled and put good animals in their places. Then be proud of your business and yourself. The calling is noble. When prices are low whistle and go ahead. Make your herd better and you will always find a fair market. Be kind to your stock. Look after them yourself, for it is the master's eye that maketh the beast fat. Comfort is half the feed. Shelter your stock with shingles or straw. Feed more of good prairie or tame hay, corn fodder, sugar cane, corn shelled or ground, bran, oats, or oil meal, selecting according to age and condition of the animal. Balance the rations, if not by "Fairbanks," by watching the growth of the animal. Fatten and sell young; butchers don't like oxen. Sell at home if you have a fair buyer at the right time, but go to Kansas City once a year to get posted.

As drugs (for cattle), we like good water, not too cold in winter or muddy in summer, plenty of salt and wood ashes for all stock, and would add sulphur and saltpetre as a preventive of black-leg among calves up to eighteen months old, when they cease to be subject to this disease.

You have most of you seen a mortgage—a live Kansas critter. Some of you may have had one. Others of you may have one now and would like to get rid of it. We have thought that next to skipping the country the best course might be to get a bunch of calves. Keep everybody off; let the dairy, the poultry and the fruit buy the store things, and when those calves are cattle, sell them and pay that mortgage and be happy. If the first blister doesn't remove the barnacle, get more calves and try it again.

Vacuum leather oil is the best preparation for harness and shoes to keep them new and handsome; but, if it were not, it would still get used; it is so handy. It is extremely handy.

The Profitable Kind of Horses.

"Farmers too often sell the best horses," says the *Industrialist*, "and content themselves with any sort of a team on the farm, as being of little consequence, and too often even sell good grade mares that would raise a fine colt and do better than any other horse on the farm. But the buyer offers a good price, and the best producer on the farm is sold."

English and French farmers have pure-bred draft mares to profitably do the farm work and raise a colt every year that pays the rent. Mr. McClain, at a Kansas farmers' institute, advocated breeding high-class horses and having good teams on the farm. He said:

"It is impossible to estimate the difference between a good and a poor team on the farm. One means success, the other means failure. I am asked to say which breed of horses I consider the most promising to raise for sale. I suppose, of course, they mean for the farmers in this section, engaged as they are, in profitable farming. I would say that if one-half of the farmers here kept an account and knew just what their horses cost them when grown and ready to work, they would find that they have cost them more than they could be sold for. I would say, for most farmers, to raise (if for sale) draft horses. My reasons are the following:

"1. Early maturity. Draft horses can be gotten on the market one year younger than a warm-blooded horse.

"2. They are easily broken. It takes less time to fit them for market. They do not require such perfect conditions as a driving horse.

"3. If by chance they have a slight blemish, they will pass muster where such a blemish would unfit a driver for market.

"4. It don't require any more feed to raise a big draft horse than it does a smooth, warm-blooded horse.

"Now, to sum up, I would say: If you raise horses at all, raise good ones of some pure breed. I am anxious that our neighborhood should excel in everything. I am in favor of special farming. I think one-half of us ought to quit raising horses. Let those who don't, raise a higher grade of horses and raise them better and worth much more money than those we are now raising. The mongrel, mixed-up breeds we have been raising must go. They ought to have gone twenty years ago. The little splinter-skinned drivers—so-called warm blood—are of no value. If you raise drivers, raise horses sixteen hands high, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, that can draw two persons in a buggy six to eight miles per hour without oppressing them. Life is too short and business too pressing to go plodding along the road after a plug horse."

Patience with colts we are working strengthens the spirit, sweetens the disposition, smoothes viciousness, cools the flames of a fiery spirit and subdues the most ungovernable. Patience is as essential to a man in earnest while training as color to his cheek. Its absence is indicative of some radical wrong.

Supremely Delightful

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which nerve quietude is vouchsafed to the human system. Try it and be convinced.



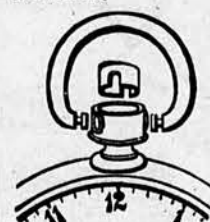
References:
Metropolitan National Bank,
Chicago,
and this Paper.

SHIP YOUR WOOL Direct to market and get all the value there is in it. We receive more Wool direct from the Growers than any house in this market, and make quicker returns. If you doubt it our books will prove it, and our shippers have testified to it. Average time on returns last season was eleven days from the time each shipment was received and we handled over three hundred thousand pounds. If you want your Wool sold at its true market value and get quick returns, don't dispose of it until you write us for prices and our terms for handling, and see the testimonials of our shippers. We are not an exclusive Wool house, but handle Hay, Grain and Produce of all kinds, and will quote prices if requested and give any information wanted.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
174 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

LEATHER Gets hungry for Vacuum Leather Oil—it's a long time between meals sometimes—25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Notes.

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally. It will more than repay you in the way of appearance, and is beneficial in a sanitary way.

Bad feet in our horses are like bad habits in ourselves—they become worse the more they become contracted. Look out for them. No foot, no horse.

Good soil, good seed, good preparation and cultivation are necessary to secure good crops, and a good yield is necessary to secure a good profit.

One ton of hay properly cured is worth twice as much as if improperly cured, and the extra labor required to secure a good article is very slight.

A Jersey essayist says she uses her pet heifer of this breed "for a lawn mower," and thus the grass, instead of being wasted, is converted into butter.

It is important to save time and labor in the haying field, as well for beast as for man. A good sharp cutter-bar on the mower helps to do this by decreasing draft.

Extra tillage properly applied can be made to pay \$10 a day. That is more than you can make by hiring out to your neighbor for your "spare time."—*Northwestern Agriculturist*.

A good barn will much more than pay interest on its cost by protecting animals, crops and implements from the weather. Shelter is as much needed for one of these as for the others.

Do not look far away from home for the chances to make money in specialty farming. The same opportunities exist right where you are that you think can be found only a thousand miles away.

It is far from being conclusively proved that it is not good practice to plant more thickly than is ordinarily done, and to thin after the extent of the loss from poor seed, poor covering, insects, birds and early cultivation is determined.—*Illinois Experiment Station Bulletin No. 4*.

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

Agricultural Matters.

JUNE CROP REPORT.

WHEAT.—The report of June 1, based on returns to the Department of Agriculture, makes the acreage of winter wheat, as compared with that of last year, 87.8 per cent., being a reduction of 12.2 points. The States in which the principal decrease has occurred are Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California. The reduction of the area in the States of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois was caused in the main by the long continued drought and extremely cold winter. A vast amount of the acreage sown has been plowed up and put to other crops. The decrease from the acreage of 1892 is, in the State of Illinois 24, in Missouri 16, and in Kansas 39 points.

The percentage for the country of spring wheat area is 94. The percentages of the principal spring wheat States are: Minnesota, 90; Nebraska, 100; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 96.

The condition of winter wheat has improved but slightly since the last report, being 75.5 against 75.3 for the month of May, the percentages of the principal States being, respectively, Ohio, 90; Michigan, 72; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 67; Missouri, 74; Kansas, 47.

The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 86.4, and for the principal spring wheat States as follows: Nebraska, 65; Wisconsin, 89; Minnesota, 88; Iowa, 95; South Dakota, 89; North Dakota, 92.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 89.8, and the condition for same, 78.8.

OATS.—The preliminary report of acreage makes the breadth nearly one point more than last year. The general average for the whole country, after consolidating the State returns, stands at 100.7. The increase of acreage is in the northwestern Missouri and Mississippi valley States, while there was a slight decrease in the States from Connecticut to North Carolina. In the Southern States the area is not materially changed. The condition of oats on June 1 was 88.9, against 88.5 last June.

RYE.—The first return of acreage shows a breadth nearly six points below last year. The total area, as compared with last year, is returned at 94.3. In Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas there is a falling off in the acreage. The return of condition makes the general average 84.6, the lowest for years. The same conditions which affected wheat have operated to bring about this average. Condition is lowest in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

BARLEY.—The return of the breadth of barley shows a decrease of 5.1 per cent from that of last year. The decrease is in the States of New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin and California. The States reporting an increase of area are Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The condition of barley as reported is 88.3, against 92.1 last year. The low condition is the result of cold and backward spring, with drought in some sections, while in others too much rain has been the cause.

CLOVER.—On a general average for the whole country the area under clover is somewhat reduced, being 97.5 per cent. of the area a year ago. A considerable loss by winter-killing and the effect of the high price of seed in limiting the new areas sown, appear to have been the principal causes of the reduction. In New England and the Middle States this reduction is but slight, Pennsylvania, with 97 per cent., ranking lowest, if we except Rhode Island. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia have 93 and North Carolina 94 per cent., while South Carolina shows an increase of 5 per cent. over last year's area. Georgia is within 1 per cent. of her area last year, and all the Gulf States, except Louisiana, show an increase, as also do Arkansas, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon and California. The heaviest decrease is in Illinois, in which the percentage of last year's

area is only 86. Tennessee, West Virginia and Nebraska have each 93 per cent., the remaining States ranging from 94 up to 100.

The general average of condition is 92.7, as compared with 91.9 a year ago. The severe drought which prevailed over considerable areas in the autumn of last year, as well as the condition of the winter and spring, contributed to this result.

SPRING PASTURE.—The general average condition for pastures is 93.4, which is 2.5 lower than that of June 1, 1892, and 2.9 higher than that of the corresponding date in 1891. East of the Mississippi there are few States in which the average falls below 90. In the South the condition is generally good, the lowest figures for that section being 88 in Maryland and 87 in Virginia, while in Georgia, the Gulf States, with the exception of Texas, and in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia the condition is quite high, reaching 100 in Arkansas, 99 in Mississippi and 98 in Louisiana. In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin the condition is high, but in Illinois some damage has been done by the army worm, and in certain counties the pastures have suffered considerably from excessive rains. The average for that State and Minnesota is 91. In Iowa the condition is good, and in Missouri fair; but Nebraska and Kansas have suffered seriously from drought, especially the latter State, in which the condition averages but 66. In that State, however, there is considerable improvement in some localities, as the result of recent rains. In the States and Territories of the Southwest the condition is somewhat low, though Arizona, with an average of 43, is the only one in which it falls below 87. In the more northern States, from the Dakotas to the Pacific, the condition is generally good, ranging from 93 in South Dakota, Idaho and Wyoming, to 103 in Washington and 106 in Oregon, while California and Nevada have an average of 94.

FRUIT.—Apples.—Returns show a high condition of apples in the New England and Middle States, but allowance must be made, in reading the percentages, for the fact that returns from the northern and more important fruit-growing districts relate to bloom only, and are liable to considerable reduction by date of next report. In the Ohio valley the condition is low. In the Missouri belt the returns point to a lower condition than for several years; Iowa and Arkansas, which promise good crops, are the only States in that district marking more than fifty points. Peaches.—Conditions are generally high in the States of largest production, and a bountiful crop is promised at this date. Much depends, however, upon the severity of the "June drop," yet to be encountered.

To Sorghum-Growers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much interested in the article in May 10th FARMER, "A Practical Man's Views."

As Mr. Drake says, "The possibilities of the sugar industry are beyond computation." But, mark you, these possibilities are to be reached only by study and experiment. Now, I wish to call attention to an experiment I made in 1876, the results of which were published by W. K. Kedzie, in the *Industrialist*, and copied by the KANSAS FARMER. "Concerning Sorghum" was the caption used. I planted a small piece of sorghum cane as early as I could in the spring of that year, and gave it the best of culture. When the seed heads were formed I cut them all off just below the bloom. In a few days new heads were thrown out, and again these were cut off. As near as I now remember the topping was repeated three times, the cane being allowed to grow till it was thought to be in danger of frost. It was then cut and hauled to the sorghum mill, where it was immediately worked into molasses. Now for the result. I can do no better than quote the report then made to Prof. Kedzie: "The sorghum experiment has been completed. It yielded eighteen gallons of molasses per wagon load, or about double the average yield of cane worked by the same establish-

ment, which has made upwards of 3,000 gallons this season. The quality was the best they had made. The juice, tested by the saccharometer, was not above the average sweetness (density), but was double in quantity." Now, to my knowledge, this experiment has not been repeated, and this article is written in the hope that some of our progressive sorghum-growers may give this method a trial and report the results for publication in the KANSAS FARMER for the benefit of the sugar industry of the State.

The cane above referred to was worked up by Mr. James Townsend, five miles northeast of Piqua, Kas., where he still resides. JAYUNGE.

Black Hill Experiment Farm, May 22, 1893.

[The experiment of topping cane has been carefully and repeatedly made by some of the experiment stations and others interested since the date mentioned by "Jayunge," with the final conclusion that little, if any, advantage can be expected.—EDITOR.]

My First Fish Pond.

(Continued from last week.)

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Before I had a way of trapping the carp, I used a small dip-net to catch them, but soon found the carp getting too smart to come in the amen corner. So I concluded to make my cut-off, or feeding place, water-tight—that is, make it as a separate pond, with an entrance gate, that would hold water like a canal lock. After calling in all the fish, as I could with good feed, I shut down the gate and scooped out all the water, and, to my surprise, the little lake of two by four rods was literally covered with carp of all sizes, the little fellows half buried in the mud. Now I discovered why I could not get them with a seine. The rascals would squat down when the seine came along. "I'll fix you," said I, so I got my boys to bring out the team and scraper and clean out the mud, which was six to ten inches deep. After this was all done, I said, "Now we can get the fellows, for it is as smooth as a cemented floor." We let in the water, and in about two weeks I got an order to ship some more fish. We cornered Mr. Carp and went to try the seine. Two of us worked over an hour and only got about 100 little carp, as such the order called for. This did not pay. We again cut off the water and scooped all out, and then picked up nearly 1,000 in a few moments, but such a mud. Why, it seemed as if it was worse than before I scraped it smooth.

So, my dear reader, you will see, through my experienced eye, that the carp will dig for a living.

Some ask, "Does carp breeding pay?" Yes, if you give them the proper attention. You must gather when you have a harvest. I once heard a farmer make the remark: "Mr. Riegel, why is it you sell so much honey? I have as many bees as you, and get nothing." I asked him how he managed bees, and found he let them do their own swarming, and depended on surplus section for honey. Now, the difference was, I destroyed the queens and only let my bees swarm once. I extracted the honey as fast as it was capped and returned the empty comb to be re-filled, as a strong colony never leaves an empty comb in the center of its hive, if a honey harvest is on hand, but goes to work and fills in, to the disgust of the queen, which will also be there sending in the new-laid eggs.

Just so with the carp pond. The more you catch, the more room, and the more increase. Besides, you save all that might go over the dam in a freshet.

I will also give you another transaction or two, and let you decide if it paid the parties interested. A neighbor of mine got 100 carp minnows in the latter part of May, and paid me 3 cents apiece. He placed them in a small pond where cattle had full access. No feed was given all summer, and in October we drained the pond. These carp had made a growth of twelve to eighteen inches from a three to four-inch fish—about four months growth. He sold these fish at 25 to 35 cents apiece, as he had no place to winter them

(wanting to repair his pond that winter). I can give the names of several others, such as Mr. F. Chase, of our county, and Mr. Crock, of Americus, who had as good or better success, also without feeding. "But every rose has a thorn," as a friend of mine said one day, as we were repairing a torn-down dam. Said he, as he approached my workmen and myself: "Henry, we came down to learn, at your expense, for I mean to build a dam, and hearing of your misfortune I came to learn where you missed it." I frankly told him. I should have made a provision for an overflow, and did not, and allowed the flood to take in the whole length, and the result is nearly all the soil gone to the meadows below, narrowing the grade from twelve feet to hardly three feet thick on top, besides a total break of thirty feet long, and lowering the water four feet in less than two hours, carrying thousands of carp with it, allowing hundreds of native cat and sunfish to come up stream into the pond, causing more damage than the loss of carp or labor of repair, as the sunfish are cannibals. They never reach more than a one-half pound weight in four years, but will eat thousands of carp minnows every season, thus diminishing the increase of the profitable carp, and at the same time their increase is about ten to one against the carp. Our dam was rebuilt, and over a thousand carp recovered in the grass below. There was no creek nearer than one mile, still there was a stream four rods wide and two feet deep for six hours. Of course many fish went into the Neosho river below, as carp are still being caught weighing ten to fifteen pounds every year.

While I am at it, I will give you a little more of the dark side. Of course that was a cloud-break and could not well be avoided—only by a proper overflow.

W. H. R.

(To be continued next week.)

Water Supply of Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to your correspondent from Welda, Kas.: The water supply of this country for domestic and live stock uses is entirely independent of rainfall. Our streams are fed by springs which find their sources, presumably, in the mountains, and which never diminish appreciably, even in our periods of drouth, their generous supplies of the purest water. Away from the streams, in wells, this same water is found in inexhaustible quantities in the underlying strata of gravel, and is then known as the "sheet water." The water from the deeper wells, from 100 to 150 feet, on the "divides" or uplands, is much warmer than that from the shallow wells near the streams, which has a temperature approaching that of ice water. The stream water is somewhat harder than that in our wells.

Our streams have one phenomenal characteristic which I have never seen explained—something in the nature of a tide. They increase in volume the fore part of every night and decrease towards morning. Frequently there is a continuous increase for several days preceding a storm, due, I presume, to atmospheric pressure. From this the reader will readily perceive that for live stock and domestic uses the conditions of our water supply are far superior to those of many parts of Illinois and other States of the central Mississippi valley, where the wells and streams are altogether dependent upon the rainfall. There are other qualities, all factors more or less essential to home and its comforts, and even to agricultural success, in which we are superior to many other countries, and especially so in stock-raising, in which we have no superior. JNO. J. CASS.

Allison, Kas.

Better grow what you need from the farm than to pay the transportation from somebody else's farm.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

Farm Loans.

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

The Farmer's Forum.

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

KANSAS FARMERS AS BANK DEPOSITORS.

PART II.

We continue this week the story of the diligence and frugality of Kansas farmers, as shown by the reports of the cashiers of banks as to who own the deposits. Several of the banks addressed failed to respond, but those which made statements are fairly well distributed. It appears that in the great agricultural belt just east of the center of the State the farmers own from half to three-fourths of the deposits. In the eastern part of the State the proportion is much the same, except where special forms of industry prevail, or where, as in Topeka, other interests predominate. In the far western portion of the State the showing of small deposits by farmers doubtless represents the condition of the tillers of the soil in those sections.

It is gratifying to note that so large a proportion of these farmers' deposits belong to the actual farmers rather than to those who farm by proxy. But the fact that the deposits in Kansas banks are large in amount, and that so large a proportion—probably two-thirds—of this belongs to the people who produce the wealth from the soil, is reason for congratulation, and indicates that at least in this State the farmer is making a fair start for the independence which is his due.

MR. BAKER'S LETTER.

LA CROSSE, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your favor of the 9th received, desiring the amount of deposits in bank by farmers. Below we give you statement: Amount deposited by farmers, \$4,365.09; amount deposited by merchants and others, \$37,096.41; total amount of deposits subject to check, \$41,461.50; amount of certificates of deposit by farmers, \$1,415.00; amount of certificates of deposit by others, \$3,528.73; total amount of certificates of deposit not subject to check, \$4,943.73; total amount deposited by farmers, \$5,780.09; total amount deposited by others, \$40,625.14; total deposits in bank, \$46,405.23. I think I have given you the exact amount of deposits. The farmer deposit is not large, but they are actual farmers, all living on their farms and make all they have by farming.

H. L. BAKER,
Cashier First National Bank.

MR. WICKERSHAM'S LETTER.

ULYSSES, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will say in reply to yours of the 10th inst., that our deposits average about \$20,000, of which amount not to exceed a fifth is held by farmers, and none to speak of belongs to farmers living in town, as the farmer in this country, as a rule, is poor.

C. E. WICKERSHAM,
Cashier Grant County Bank.

MR. BONEBRAKE'S LETTER.

TOPEKA, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The deposits of this community are not largely made up of farmers' accounts. I should think that 20 per cent. would be a fair estimate for Topeka. We have no way of giving actual figures.

F. M. BONEBRAKE,
Cashier Central National Bank.

MR. MOSSMAN'S LETTER.

SMITH CENTER, KAS., June 16, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our deposits at the present time are \$99,000, of which amount a little over one-half belongs to farmers. In round numbers say \$50,000 is farmers' money. These are farmers who live on their farms. I have not gone to the trouble to figure this out accurately, but the figures are very nearly correct. I cannot answer for the other bank in this town.

J. D. MOSSMAN,
Cashier First National Bank.

MR. CLARK'S LETTER.

OSBORNE, KAS., June 13, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In compliance with your request of June 9th, I enclose a statement of the First National bank of Osborne, which shows a

total deposit of \$132,000.00. Of this amount \$62,000 is owned by farmers who live upon and till their farms, and with whom farming is an occupation. Only a nominal sum of our deposits belongs to persons who live in towns and with whom the farm is merely an investment. This money is owned by farmers who are out of debt; it will remain in the county and be used as seems most profitable to them.

ALLEN CLARK,
Cashier First National Bank.

MR. HOOVER'S LETTER.

RUSSELL, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to your inquiry about our deposits, I find, on careful figuring, that out of our total deposits, \$93,431.00, there is to the credit of farmers in our own community, on open account, subject to check, \$11,675; to same class, on time certificates of deposit, \$7,300; to farmers living in town, open account, \$590; to same class, on time certificates of deposit, \$2,250; total, \$21,815.

V. K. HOOVER,
Cashier First National Bank.

MR. BRANAMAN'S LETTER.

WELLINGTON, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your letter asking for statement of our deposits, that is, as to whom they belong, received. Our deposits are \$157,606.03; \$30,313.94 belongs to the county—stands in the name of the County Treasurer; \$22,151 belongs to the Board of Education of the city of Wellington; \$15,960.01 is due to banks that keep accounts with us; \$15,002.15 belongs to people who live in town; \$74,178.93 belongs to farmers.

A. BRANAMAN,
Cashier Sumner National Bank.

MR. MURPHY'S LETTER.

MANHATTAN, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Answering your esteemed favor of 9th, will say, that the last official statement made by the banks of this city showed a total deposit of \$300,000, in round numbers, and supposing the other banks to have the same class of deposits we have, would say that the actual farmers own about 55 to 60 per cent. of the total amount. We are in the midst of a very well-to-do and intelligent class of farmers.

GEO. S. MURPHY,
Cashier First National Bank.

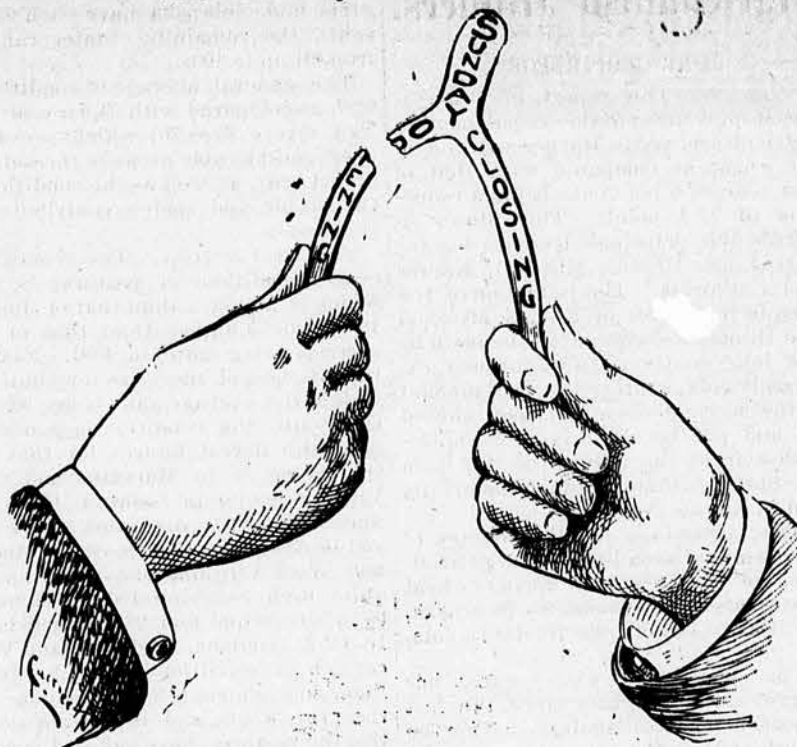
MR. JOES'S LETTER.

MEDICINE LODGE, KAS., June 12, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am in receipt of your favor and inquiry of the 9th inst., and note contents. For want of time I shall have to answer you more briefly than an intelligent analysis of the matter suggests or requires. I think that while I shall to some extent have to deal in approximations, the result may be accepted as very nearly correct. While I approximate the amount of deposits of the banks of this county, the other figures are based upon the facts that exist in our own bank at this time, and I am very certain that access to the books of the other banks of the county would show a greater proportion of their deposits as belonging to farmers than our own, from the fact that a larger portion of our business is commercial than that of any other of the banks under consideration. I shall only take into consideration in this comparison, and the figures will be based upon the two classes of business alone, i. e., agricultural and commercial. Total (approximate) deposits in the banks of Barber county of the above character, \$150,000; proportion belonging to farmers who live upon and till their farms as owners or tenants, 50 per cent.; proportion belonging to persons who live in town and are engaged in farming as an investment, 10 per cent. I have not taken into consideration that portion of our deposits that is made up of public funds. If it is desired to make the comparison upon the basis of total deposits it will be necessary to increase the total deposits of the county to \$200,000 and make deduction for public funds of \$50,000. I wish that I had data at hand so that I could give you exact figures, but in the absence of such data I am quite certain that my approximation is very close to the exact situation. I shall be pleased to give you any further information that may suggest itself to you in this connection.

C. S. JOES,
Cashier First National Bank.

The Sunday Closers Have It.



It has been decreed that six days open Fair is enough to give everyone a chance to see its wonders—That depends—Those who use

Kirk's White Russian Soap

will be through their work early and can spend half their time there, if they desire. Others who try to save a dime—but lose dollars—in buying inferior, cheap five-cent soaps will not be through their work by Saturday night, and so couldn't visit The Fair Sunday anyway. Use "American Family" and get there—It is Pure—It is Time-Labor-Clothes-saving.

No soap will cleanse your hands so quickly of grease and grime as KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League—A New Co-operative Company.

Articles of incorporation were recently issued by the Secretary of the State of Illinois for a new co-operative company, styling themselves the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League, about which favorable mention has been made in a number of Chicago dailies. Its home office is located in Chicago, and the purpose of the organization seems to be, in a word, to harmonize all other farmers' organizations into one business institution for the direct benefit of the farmer, which is to be attained by bringing him into closer relation with the manufacturer. A meeting was recently held in Chicago, at which the organization was completed, and constitution and by-laws adopted. Its object is specified as follows:

The object of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League shall be to act as a distributing agent, to facilitate the economical distribution of merchandise, farm tools and machinery, lumber and other articles, between the manufacturer and the consumer, so as to furnish such articles as the consumer wants at the lowest possible cost, and obtain the highest possible price for the product of the farm, and to organize its members into branch leagues for mutual protection, co-operation, benevolence and social entertainment. This, as will be observed, is a direct thrust at trusts and monopolies and to do business without them as far as possible. Heretofore farmers' organizations have gone into politics and various other schemes, and have been wrecked, simply because they have undertaken impossibilities. The lack has been a business center and a business head. This organization has both. Chicago will be headquarters.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

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

Make Your Own Bitters

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

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

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

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

ters, and the source of supply is established. There are many things which commend the new organization, and its success is practically assured. The men connected with it are of good repute, reliable, capable and without political aspirations. The league very wisely selected as its first President Hon. N. M. Barnett, of Hallsville, Ill., a man who has served his country well in various capacities and enjoys an enviable reputation wherever he is known. Four of the Directors are practical farmers located in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Idaho, and three of them are located in Chicago.

The idea was conceived by Mr. J. C. LeMaster, who is now manager of the league, and their Chicago office is located at 706 Garden City block. It is desired that branch leagues be established in every neighborhood in our broad land. The scheme is worthy of careful consideration, and coming to us from the source it does, we have no hesitancy in endorsing it.

Will You Celebrate?

If so come to Topeka. At State Fair Grounds you will be able to obtain all the enjoyment possible at a Fourth of July celebration. It is expected that the largest crowd ever assembled at our capital city on any "Independence Day" in the past thirty years was not quite so large as will be seen here on July 4th, 1893. Notice advertisement of attractions on page 16.

BARKLEY

Greatest bargains ever offered to consumers. Our new factory built and equipped expressly for the manufacture of Barkley harness is now turning out a better grade of harness than was ever before offered at such astonishingly low prices. Don't fail to see our leaders \$5.00 Harness \$5.00 Buggies; at our two fine exhibits at the World's Fair. Also send at once for our new handsome illustrated catalogue, sent free.

FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO.
Office, Garden City Bldg., CHICAGO.

BEATS 'EM ALL!

Not in Kansas Farmer when answering.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.
P. J. Rau, Plaintiff,
vs.
Squire Burvender and Maria Burvender, his wife, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will,

On Monday, the 17th day of July, 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lots numbered 41 and 42 in Anderson's subdivision to the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, as shown by the recorded plat, lying and situate in Shawnee county, Kansas.
Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 14th day of June, 1893.
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

IRWIN TAYLOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The Horse.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

The week opened with trade very much improved. The feeling of insecurity which existed the week before having died away, buyers took hold and bought freely. City buyers for general-purpose horses were also on hand and their purchases gave life and tone to the retail trade. Extra drivers were not in as good demand as of late. Yet we sold one extra driving team at \$1,000. Handy, medium priced drivers, on the contrary, sold freely, as did also smooth chunks, 1,150 to 1,400 pounds. The call for heavy draft horses was limited, and coarse common stock was slow sale.

Our sale of branded range horses, consisting of 200 head, passed off successfully at the following prices: \$40, \$25 and \$12 per head; the latter being small, young and very thin. Next sale of these on Wednesday, June 21.

KANSAS CITY.

The horse department of the Kansas City stock yards furnishes the following:

The market during the past week was another pleasant disappointment to all as every one expected a complete collapse. There was a fair run of good horses and trade was quite active in everything but cheap Southern stock. Prices ranged about the same as the preceding week, except on drivers and Southerners, which were from \$5 to \$10 off. Anything in the way of a fancy coach team or extra styled driver sold up at old-time prices, but shippers from now on must expect to find the market on the down grade. The stringency in the money markets and the general panicky feeling throughout the country has and will influence the market more or less on all classes. Shippers should be very careful to secure nothing but absolutely sound and good quality stock. Most of the buyers who were on the market were parties buying on orders and knew just what they wanted. There were several new buyers here from foreign markets, but most all of them were buying a certain class. Drivers and well-broke family horses had the preference. There was quite a number of branded horses on the market and they all sold for fair prices, especially the good ones. Small Texas or kiuse stuff is low and slow sale.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.	\$130@175
Draft, good, 1200 lbs.	80@100
Drivers, extra.	125@250
Drivers, good.	75@100
Saddlers, good.	75@200
Saddlers, good to extra.	35@75
Southern mares and geldings.	20@50
Western range, unbroken.	30@80
Western range, broken.	15@200
Matched teams.	150@25
Western ponies.	15@25

New Horse Records 1893.

The new 2:30 trotters under their sires for the 1893 season and for last week are:

Brewster 2:26, by Hotspur Chief 2:29—
Brewster F., b. g., 2:29½.
Dillingham 5039, by Volunteer Star 1614—
Hasdrubal, gr. g., 2:27½.
Governor Sprague 2:20½, by Rhode Island 2:23½—James Morrison 2:28½.
Reveille 2:21½, by New York 524—Racer, b. g., 2:26½, Vendetta, b. h., 2:29½.
Russell's Hambletonian Montague, b. g., 2:20½.
Socrates 2:34½, by Hambletonian 10—
Soldier, b. g., 2:28½.

The 2:30 performers that have reduced their records this year:

Clay Jax (p.), b. h., by Ajax, 2:29½ to 2:27.
Madison Chief, b. h., by Madison Wilkes, 2:29½ to 2:28½.
Nellie S., b. m., by Pickett, 2:29½ to 2:25½.
Roy, ch. g., by Harkaway, 2:30 to 2:26½.
Judge Fisher, ch. h., by Linkwood Chief, 2:24½ to 2:21½.
Jony Klock, ch. h., by Mambritionian, 2:27½ to 2:21½.
Hadley, Jr., b. g. (p.), by Little Dave, Jr., 2:24½ to 2:23½.
Charley C., gr. g., by Sam Purdy, 2:19½ to 2:17½.
Easter Wilkes, b. g., by Wilkes Spirit, Jr., 2:30 to 2:25.

Horse Notes.

The St. Joseph track has been resoled.
The World's Fair horse show will begin August 21.

Yolo Maid recently paced a half on the Denver track in 1:01.

Martha Wilkes will make her first appearance at Milford, Mass.

Warrina 2:25, full sister to Flying Jib 2:05½, was recently purchased by Charles Robinson, of New York, for \$3,600.

An exchange seems to think that Doble will have the champion three-year-old pacer of the season in the Nutwood filly, Donnie.

Publishing a false pedigree has been made a crime by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, punishable by a fine not exceed-

ing \$1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year.

Senator Leland Stanford's health is improving at Palo Alto. He enjoys looking at the mares and foals in the paddocks every morning.

Word comes from the Village farm that Hal Pointer is a greater horse than he has ever been. If that is true then the 2:00 mark is his.

Texas is coming to the front for fast pacers. Hays & King, of Lima, Tex., have one less than fifteen hands high entered in \$3,000 of stakes and expected to go in 2:12.

Frank Task has closed a contract to train and campaign the Kansas pacer, Otto W. 2:13½. He drove him a mile last year in 2:10 and believes he will be one of the fast ones this season.

The Maple Hill Herd.

The Short-horn and Poland-China sale of Mr. L. A. Knapp, of Maple Hill, occurred on Friday, June 18, as advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. Considering the busy season, together with the threatening financial situation, the sale was a fair one. The animals were in fine shape, and the herds, always good, have been constantly improved. The cattle herd has excellent Cruickshank tops, which have been well handled by Mr. Knapp, so that the purchasers are certain to be pleased with results. Col. S. A. Sawyer, who conducted the sale, speaks enthusiastically of the quality and condition of the stock and congratulates Mr. Knapp on his success as a breeder.

The sixty head of Short-horns yet remaining on the farm will in all probability be offered within twelve months and breeders and farmers would do well to keep in mind that Mr. Knapp's years of experience in the breeding of Short-horns and the time, money and labor expended in building up the herd commends him to the attention of the live stock public. He will probably be out in the Western fairs circuit this fall, where his efforts as a breeder will be sure to be more highly appreciated and his personal acquaintance extended among the cattle and swine-breeders of the West.

The herd, collectively and individually, illustrate, what can be done by a careful selection of toppy individuals and in breeding for a purpose.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending June 19, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

The rains this week were mostly in the shape of local showers, though some were rather extensive for "local." Very good rains occurred in the Cottonwood, Neosho, and Kaw valleys, in the Ninnescah valley and thence down the Arkansas, and in the central and central southern counties of the western division. Throughout the large part of the middle division and the northern and southwestern portions of the eastern division, the rainfall was light.

The week has been warm and sunshiny with a slightly cool wave the latter part.

The weather the past week has been pretty well distributed according to requirements; in the southern harvest fields, as a rule, but little rain has occurred. In the Neosho, Cottonwood and Ninnescah valleys the chinch bug has been well soaked, corn and oat fields watered, and the wheat fields have received the finishing touches for the approaching harvest. The wheat harvest has been in full blast in the southern tier of counties, and has generally begun in the second tier. The wheat is ripening now as far north as the Kaw; in Coffey it is a very good stand, the straw generally being from thirty to forty inches long, the heads well filled and plump. In Kingman the straw and heads are short but the latter well filled and plump. In Kiowa the wheat will be light; in the northern part of Ford most of it will not be worth harvesting; in Ness and Rush it is nearly a total failure; Barton will have wheat for bread and seed but not for export; in Graham there is little hope of a crop; in Logan the prospect is very poor, some better in Thomas and improving northward.

Chinch bugs are numerous west to Edwards and Kiowa, and north to Franklin, Osage and Morris.

Corn has improved very much and is growing rapidly in the eastern half of the State, but has made no progress in the western counties of the middle division and from thence to the west line of the State.

Oats give fine promise of a heavy crop in the eastern counties. They are headed out generally now. In the west oats, in common with barley and wheat, are not in good condition.

Meadows are in prime condition in the eastern counties, fair in the middle, but not so good in the western where they are very uneven, some improving slowly, in others the grass is dry and brown as last winter.

In Labette grapes and peaches began to rot on the 12th.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

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

The World's Fair will not be permitted to live only in the memories of those who saw it, and in the files of newspapers. The Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago, have in preparation what they call "The Book of the Fair," which will be a permanent and illustrated chronicle of the exhibits. The text is by Hubert Howe Bancroft, and the illustrations profuse. As pointed out in the preface, the exhibition of 1893 was contained in a single edifice of one million square feet, while the space occupied at the World's Fair of to-day is eight or nine times as great.

THE KANSAS FARMER takes much pleasure in calling the attention of its readers, especially fruit-growers and general farmers, to the very excellent cider mill, Americus, made by the Whitman Agricultural Company, at St. Louis. It has generally been pronounced the best and most practical mill yet offered the public. It is the blue ribbon mill of American State fair exhibitions, and thousands of users have testified as to its construction, durability and usefulness. Further information may be had on reference to their advertisement in this issue and writing direct to St. Louis, Mo.

Death will follow the use of liquor, morphine or tobacco with the same certainty that night follows day. If you are addicted to the use of any of them, you can cure yourself in a few days and not experience the least discomfort. Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets are guaranteed to cure drunkenness, morphine and tobacco habit without requiring the least effort on the part of the patient. The price is but \$1 per package, and a cure of any of these habits is worth a thousand times that amount. Don't delay; get a package of the tablets from your druggist. If he don't keep them and refuses to order them for you, send direct to the Ohio Chemical Company, Lima, O. They will send you full particulars free.

GRAND PRIZES AWARDED.—An official cable message received this week from Milan, Italy, where the Grand International Field Trials of Hay Presses have just closed, informs the Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, that they have been awarded the Object of Art for power baling presses, and the Grand Gold Medal for full-circle steel baling presses. This recognition duplicates the decisive awards made at the Paris Exposition and field trials in 1889. The above awards are especially valuable in showing pronounced superiority, as the tests imposed were severely exhaustive, and were participated in by all the prominent manufacturers in the United States and Europe. The fact that the Whitman presses received the principal prizes speaks eloquently of pre-eminent qualities over all competition.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?—When the rays of old Sol are boiling down at a 90-degree rate, the air like the breath of a furnace and everything hot, dry and dusty, the natural desire of the average human is to drink. But, what to drink? there's the question. The serious effect of an over-indulgence in ice water is well known. The thousand and one cheap, gassy beverages are known to be more or less injurious to the health, while the mineral waters of known purity and healthfulness are a luxury beyond the reach of but few. What shall we drink? A beverage to meet the requirements must, first of all, be absolutely pure and non-alcoholic. It should possess a medicinal element to counteract the effects of the heat and keep the blood pure and the stomach healthful. In order to be palatable and refreshing, it should be sparkling and effervescent. Last, but not least, it must be economical and within the reach of all. A beverage that fully meets all of the above requirements and one that is entitled to more than passing mention is Hires' root beer, manufactured by the Chas. E. Hires Co., of Philadelphia. This preparation has been analyzed by the highest authorities and pronounced by them to be free from any deleterious substance and absolutely non-alcoholic, while all physicians acknowledge its health-giving qualities. It has a delicious, appetizing flavor, is full of snap, sparkle and effervescence, and is without a peer as a refreshment. A package, costing 25 cents at the grocer's or druggist's, will make five gallons of this great temperance drink. Truly it answers the question—What shall we drink? There are many substitutes and imitations of Hires' root beer offered for sale which should be carefully avoided.

Determined to keep the Trocadero as nearly abreast of the big World's Fair as possible, Dr. F. Ziegfeld went to New York, recently, to see what bright stars could be

added to the four great cards already in the Trocadero programme—the Von Bulow band of sixty, the Iwanoff Russian troupe of singers and dancers, the Voros Miska Hungarian orchestra, and Cyrene, the famous eccentric dancer from the Alhambra, London. The first of the stellar features engaged by him is Mlle. Paquerette, from Paris, a French caricaturist in the song and dance line, who has been one of the reigning New York sensations during the past winter, and who begins an engagement of some length at the Trocadero, Monday, June 19. She is a strikingly pretty woman as to her face, and would pass ordinarily for a petite damsel. But in her stage work she makes capital of a certain native angularity as to arms and legs and produces the most comical effects as she sings her catchy French songs, burlesques, dances, or goes into wholly individual gyrations of an incongruous and laughable nature. She is said to be absolutely volatile in spirit and to impart her liveliness to her hearers throughout the half hour that she holds the stage. She is one of those rare personages who possess a genuinely humorous fancy and is not debarred by vanity from making herself the point of her joke. Her grimaces distort her naturally pretty face, and her gesticulations and droll dances make her appear ten times more angular than she is, while her costumes help out the general impression. But she makes a prodigious hit and she is content therewith. Cyrene has but one more week at the Trocadero and is drawing like a fire in a tinder-box. The big Von Bulow band has taken the public fancy captive and the Iwanoff Russian troupe are being angled for by the musical bureau of the World's Fair itself. The Voros Miska Hungarian orchestra is attracting every society girl who ever danced a waltz, and is popular enough for a whole dozen of orchestras. Thus the Trocadero bowls along its successful way with all sails set.

Half Rates to Cleveland via B. & O. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the International Conference of Epworth League, at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 2, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell tickets at low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at B. & O. offices west of Pittsburg and Bellaire, and at ticket offices of principal railroads of the West June 28 and 29, and will be valid for return journey until July 3 inclusive. The round trip rate from Chicago will be \$10. Pullman sleeping car accommodations may be reserved and all desired information may be secured upon application to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, Chicago.

Making Cheese at Home.

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

World's Fair.

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

THE VINCENNES APARTMENTS,
4120 Vincennes Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Yont's Automatic Hog Waterer.



THREE SEASONS with thousands in use and not a complaint have proven its Practical Device for watering hogs of all sizes with absolutely no attention beyond water supply. Attaches to any tank in five minutes. Works against any head of water. Has no nose-plate to annoy ringed hogs. Its good points—what it will do, are told in a circular to be had for the asking.

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

Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway Company.

THE BLAIR LINE.

The most direct line and quickest time
Kansas City to Belton, Harrisonville,
Blairtown, Clinton and Osceola.

Close connections made with M., K. & T. at Clinton.
Consign your merchandise and live stock via this line for quick dispatch.
B. S. JOSSELYN,
General Manager.

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.

A Reverie.

(Suggested by Welsh scenery.)

BY MRS. SARAH HARGREAVES.

On the bonny banks of the Conway,
In the land of fair North Wales,
And out in its hilly woodlands,
And fragrant, verdant vales,

Away from the mighty city,
And its crowded busy mart,
We had sought the grateful shelter
Of Eden's counterpart.

A cozy cottage parlor,
In the hamlet of Trefriau,
Made us a pleasant resting place
Near the daisies bathed in dew.

The bees and birds grow silent,
The golden glow of day,
Succeeded by the full-orbed moon,
Shedding her silvery ray,

Lent to our spirits a softness,
A tender and trustful lay,
Inspired our dreamy reverie,
Nor hindered we its way.

In the days that were behind us
We had traversed woodland heights,
Had gathered ferns and lichens
To increase the home delights.

In searches for new beauty
We had found amid the hills
Lakes ensconced in sweetest stillness,
Save the song-bird's pretty trills.

Reflected in those highland waters
Were the hill-tops, trees and sky;
Such spots! Heaven sure designed them
For the angels passing by.

With thirst, made keen by quaffs so pure
From nature's brimming cup,
We turned again, and yet again,
Reluctant to give up.

On a balmy summer's morning
"Old Mother," in her best,
With gentle breezes stirring,
We sought, with quicken'd zest,

To feast again our vision
On picture unalloyed,
And we found it in the region
Of beautiful Bett-y's-coed.

At eve we stood within her shadow,
Our hearts grew still awhile,
And we thought of the many mansions
Which sin shall ne'er defile.

And so, as we sat in the moonlight,
Looking on earth and sky,
The wondrous sights of the daylight,
Reviewing with thoughtful eye,

We mused on the Eden vanished,
And the Eden yet to be,
When righteousness shall clothe the land
As waters do the sea.

When the curse of toil shall be ended,
The blackened and bleak no more,
The rose and the lily shall flourish,
The thistle and thorn be o'er.

Anguish and sorrow buried,
Peace shall triumphant reign;
The marvelous chorus of mountains
Shall sing Jehovah's name.

Cedar and oak shall grow joyous,
And clap their gladdened hands,
Because the bondman's fetters
Have been snapped by heaven's commands.

Hail, man! thou'rt free as the angels,
The night of sin is past;
The shout of eternal conquest
Shall last while God shall last.

* Pronounce: Tef-roo. † Betty-say-coyd.
1712 H. rison street, Topeka.

ABOUT THE WIFE JOSHUA DIDN'T GET.

Joshua Wayback had been a hard-working farmer, and after twenty-five years spent on a Kansas farm found himself the possessor of a comfortable home and a few hundred dollars, which he had deposited in the First National bank of Coyoteville, hoping some day to be fortunate enough to be able to use it in paying the expense of a "wedding tour." Joshua was a bachelor, which fact might be inferred from the preceding sentence.

Coming home one night, quite tired from excessive indulgence in the amusement of holding fast to a pair of unornamented plow handles in the corn field down near the creek, he picked up the KANSAS FARMER, and one of the first items noticed was the following:

PERSONAL.—An unnumbered young lady, age 24, Protestant, good looking, good housekeeper, fond of rural life, an excellent violinist, would respectfully invite correspondence of an earnest, honorable man of excellent habits and disposition, with a view to matrimony if congenial. A gentleman not over 36. No triflers need apply. Address, with all particulars to Lock Box 9, No. 1343 Third avenue, New York city.

After reading the "personal," Joshua lit his pipe, and, after taking a quiet smoke, he found he had made up his mind to answer the advertisement for the reason mentioned in the first sentence of this story.

He opened his desk and wrote as follows:

To the Young Lady at No. 1343 Third Ave., New York:
DEAR MISS:—I saw your advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, and would be pleased to correspond with you, and believe that you and I could find each other congenial.

I have a good home and a little fund in bank, and I believe we could be happy together in this home, as I am much pleased with the fact that you can play the violin and that you are a Protestant. I am 40 years old, and would like for you to write to me, and I will answer. Yours respectfully,

JOSHUA WAYBACK.

P. S.—Direct to Coyoteville, Gerdavis Co., Kas.

Joshua waited patiently a week, when a letter came to him, as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, April 17, 1893.

MR. JOSHUA WAYBACK:—Dear Sir:—I hope your intentions are just and honorable, and trust you did not write from curiosity alone, for I would impress upon you at once that it was no idle curiosity which prompted my taking this course, nor have I any absurd idle fancies on the subject, which I hold to be of the greatest importance in one's life, for what is more true than the lines of the poet Cotton, when he says—

"Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle power,
Those who by sweet experience know,
That marriage rightly understood,
Brings to the tender and the true
A paradise below."

Before proceeding further it is better to offer an explanation concerning my views, and which prompted my placing the personal in the paper. I have often read of the advantage earnest and estimable young ladies have in getting better husbands from the rural districts, and as it is my intention and fond hope to settle down in a home in the country, out of the way of the wear and tear of the big cities, I could think of no better method of becoming acquainted than by the personal, the wording of which should enable me to hear from a good, earnest and honorable man of similar views and intentions. Last year I had the double misfortune of losing both parents. Within six months of my father's death my mother followed him to the better land. And I have contracted a growing dislike to the fickle hollowiness of society here. I was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1869. Father was a teacher in the public schools, and my parents are of good family. I have two married sisters, and Alice is at present in Boston pursuing her studies. She is only 9 years old. We had a bright brother, who was considered a musical genius, but, alas! he died. We are of a musical family, and I am considered an excellent performer on the violin, having graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music. I am a private teacher and have been in New York two years.

I am not wealthy. Outside of two city lots in Astoria, N. Y., I have no wealth to speak of. I, myself, prefer an honest workman to a wealthy loafer. In appearance I am five feet six inches in height, weight 140 pounds, blue eyes, light brown hair, rosy cheeks, and am blessed with good health.

If you desire to correspond, I trust and ask that you be as frank with me as I am with you, and if you are desired not to, kindly return my letter and forget all about me. On the other hand, if agreeable, we must pledge ourselves to hold our letters sacred and not divulge its nature to our friends.

I have a request to make of you. It is that you not misconstrue the honest aims and intentions of the writer, who has the honor of being,

Yours, very respectfully,
(MISS) EDITH COOKE,
No. 1343 Third avenue.

This letter suited Joshua amazingly. He answered it at once, inclosing his photo, taken last Fourth of July, when he had his Sunday clothes on. As soon as the mail could bring it, a reply came, which also brought a photo of Miss Cooke. The picture represented a beautiful young lady, and Joshua felt all the ardor of a twenty-two-year-old boy who has never fallen in love very many times before.

Another letter was sent to New York, urging Miss Cooke to come to Kansas at once. This brought an answer as follows:

DEAR MR. WAYBACK:—I have so much enjoyed your letters and I do admire your photograph. It shows you to be such a manly man, and your letters show you are so very honorable that I could implicitly trust you, and wish it were possible for me to come to Kansas right away to be married to you. But, dear Mr. Wayback, I have been so very unfortunate. My sister was taken sick and I sent her \$25 to pay her doctor bill. I had, besides, \$75 in bank, which I expected to use in getting me a new dress that I badly need, and in paying my car fare to Kansas if I should go. This bank was one of the unfortunate ones that failed during the late financial crisis, owing to the Sherman silver law, somehow—I do not know exactly how—and I am left without any money for my temporary use. I will go to work at something and I know I can earn \$75 in six months and then I will come to Kansas as you wish. In the meantime I shall hope to hear from you each week, and remember, I love you and you are the only man I ever loved in my short life.

Then followed some more very loving sentences which would make one quite weary to read them.

This letter had the very effect that had been intended by Miss Cooke. Joshua would not let the dear little lady toil to earn the money to come to him. The next mail eastward carried a draft on the Chemical National bank of New York city for \$75, and Miss Cooke's heart rejoiced.

So did Joshua's. He had the house cleaned from upstairs to down cellar and counted the hours by his new Premier solid gold-filled hunting-case watch with Elgin movement, stem-wind and stem-set, thinking that as each one of those same hours went into the "beyond" he was just one hour nearer to the time when he would see his dear Edith Cooke.

Joshua is waiting yet.

Miss Cooke concluded not to leave New York.

Joshua didn't know what the trouble was till he happened to read the following:

BUNKOED BY A WIDOW.

WESTERN MEN "WORKED" BY A MATRIMONIAL CONFIDENCE GAME.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Chief Postoffice Inspector James, of New York city; Samuel P. Kyle, of Syracuse, of the United States Marshal's office, and Albert O'Neill, Deputy United States Marshal, of Albany, have, between them, run to earth and arrested a black-eyed widow who has been using the mails and the matrimonial agency



Women with long, thick hair find it difficult to keep it in proper order without too frequent washing, which renders it dry and harsh. The following method is effectual and need only be repeated once in two months, if the hair is well brushed each night.

Beat the white of an egg sufficiently to break it, rub this well into the scalp. Wash it off thoroughly with Ivory Soap and warm water, rinse off the soap and when the hair is dry it will be found soft and glossy. Ordinary soaps are too strong, use only the Ivory Soap.

G. 16.

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papers to get money out of gullible Westerners. She was brought before United States Commissioner Frothingham at Albany to-day, and unless she can get \$1,000 bail, will go to jail. This interesting widow is between 45 and 50 years old, but for a year she has been regularly engaging herself as a young girl under the name of Jessie E. Rivers and Emma J. Waters to any number of men in the West who have answered her advertisements for a husband. After they answered her she would keep up a correspondence with them until in one way or another she had fleeced them out of anywhere from \$5 to \$70. When they ran dry they heard no more from Miss Rivers or Miss Waters. She usually pleaded poverty, and asked the prospective bridegroom for money to buy a few necessary articles, such as a trunk or a parasol, and also for money to pay her fare West. She offered to exchange photographs with the intended husbands, and sent as her likeness the picture of some young girl half her age.

As a result of her correspondence with Justice of the Peace McCully, of Yankton, S. D., she received \$70 and then stopped writing to him. From A. B. Coswell, of Marine City, Mich., she received \$30, and he, with Morris Fox, of Hallock, Minn., who was swindled out of \$50, were the ones who put the United States officers on her track.

Mrs. Emma J. Waters is the name she gave to the police when arrested to-day at one of her addresses, 58 South Lansing street, Albany, although she has another name and address, that being Miss Jennie E. Rivers, 76 Herkimer street. She has lived at the South Lansing street address, however, and is known to the people of that neighborhood as Emma J. Waters. It is a disreputable neighborhood. She confesses

having swindled at least forty men out of from \$5 to \$70 each, and says the only man she succeeded in getting more than \$50 from was Justice of the Peace McCully. Her letters were usually of a very loving nature.

When the woman was arrested to-day she was caught opening a letter from one of her dupes, which had \$5 inclosed to buy her a few necessary articles. The punishment for her crime is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for eighteen months, or both.

After reading this notice an idea struck Joshua. He wished he had been thus struck some time before. He would have saved his \$75.

There is a "sequel" to Joshua's story. It is as follows:

He didn't read the "ad." in KANSAS FARMER. It wasn't published. The KANSAS FARMER folks received the advertisement from Miss Cooke (?) with money to pay for its insertion. The office boy mistrusted there was something wrong about it, and upon his legal advice the money and the advertisement were sent to Chief of Police, New York city.

The following answer was received:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to your favor of April 24, with enclosure, I am directed to state that the address, 1343 Third avenue, is a store, the proprietor of which hires out private letter boxes to any person applying for them. It has been ascertained that a young man called for the letters received there addressed to Miss E. Cooke. We have had the place watched for the past twelve days, and during that time no one called there for letters addressed to Miss Cooke. Enclosures are herewith returned. Respectfully,

F. MAUPIN, JR., Sergeant of Police.
So the money came back again. KANSAS FARMER didn't want to keep the poor lady's money without earning it. So it now gives her all this advertising. Moral: Don't answer matrimonial advertisements. N.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

IS PURE AND SPOTLESS.

The only Baking Powder not tainted with Ammonia, Alum, or some adulteration. Hence food raised with Dr. Price's is always wholesome.

When Flaky White Biscuit, Pastry or surpassing delicacy and flavor, or Cake that is moist and sweet are desired . . .

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

IS INDISPENSABLE.

The Young Folks.

"My Ruthers."

I'll tell you what I'd rather do—
 If I only had my ruthers—
 I'd rather work when I wanted to
 Than be bossed 'round by others.
 I'd want to kind o' git the swing
 O' what was needed first, by jing!
 Afore I'd sweat at anything,
 If I only had my ruthers.
 In fact, I'd aim to be the same
 With all men as my brothers,
 And they'd be all the same with me,
 If I only had my ruthers.
 The poor 'ud git their dues sometimes—
 If I only had my ruthers—
 And be paid dollars 'stead o' dimes,
 For children, wives and mothers;
 Their boy 'at stokes, their girl 'at sews—
 For others, not herself, God knows!
 The grave her only change of clothes—
 If I only had my ruthers.
 They'd all have "stuff" and time enough
 To answer one another's
 Appealin' prayer for "lovin' care"—
 If I only had my ruthers—
 They'd be few folks 'ud ask for trust—
 If I only had my ruthers—
 And blame few business men to bust
 Theirselves or hearts o' others;
 Big guns 'at come here durin' fair
 Week could put up jist anywhere
 And find a full and plenty there,
 If I only had my ruthers;
 The rich and great 'ud 'sociate
 With all their owly brothers,
 Feelin' we done the honorun—
 If I only had my ruthers.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

VERY LITTLE TARIFF, BUT A HEAP OF INDIAN WISDOM.

When the Duke of Veragua paid his respects to Col. William F. Cody's Wild West show and saw his first American Indians, he was somewhat surprised when one of the noble red men paid his respects to him in the following "talk":

"Oh, son of the stranger, who came to our fathers in other days, we bid you welcome. In the name of the red man who pierces the trackless forest, in the name of the red man who wanders the dreary prairie, in the name of the red man who has acquired the habits and multitudinous insects of civilization, in the name of the red brother who has traded his wampum and his scalping-knife for all the disgusting diseases that the proud white man has to bestow—we bid you welcome. Four hundred years ago the father of your father's father found our wife's folks on a bleak and barren coast. The red man was dressed in the hide of the deer or muskrat, according to the season; he ate the food of the chase, drank from the bubbling spring and smoked the tobacco of his father. To-day his daughters wear cavalry trousers and bandolines their raven locks with New Orleans molasses; his sons eat salt horse sandwiched in the bread of idleness, while the poor Indian has a maw for liquor that gapes like the center of a funnel-shaped cloud. He chews plug tobacco and smokes cigarettes. Columbus brought civilization to the Indian; the reservation has done the rest. Where once the sun kissed the innocent cheek of Minnehaha, robed in the cloth from her busy looms, to-day the sun of noon looks down on Mrs. Man-Not-Afraid-of-a-Cocktail and sees her neighboring around the reservation in an army coat, a plug hat and a wagon cover, while every wind from the prairie brings the sound of her sobs as she pleads with the agents of the Great Father for striped suspenders and a crinoline skirt. Yesterday the red man scalped and burned and pillaged from the eastern sea to the western sea; to-day the McKinley law is in force and to-morrow the Populists threaten the country. The torture-stake of the red brother has been used as a cross-tie for the white brothers' trolley car. The Ghost dance of 'Lo, the poor Indian,' has been superseded by the Patriarchs' ball, the Veiled Prophet's carnival, the Priests of Pallas parade and the Mardi Gras. Powhatan, with his club raised against the Smith tribe, has been crowded into obscurity by Ward McAllister, while the beautiful Pocahontas is shoved aside for Mrs. Lease and Lillie Langtry. Is this an improvement? I trow not. In fact, the red man's trowel is so broken and shattered that he generally trows not. It is a cold day for the red brother, and as the shades thicken he is skooting into the horizon of the past, clad only in the linen duster of the philanthropist and the mantle of his vain regrets. And yet, most kind and noble duke, the generous action of your ancestor in discovering us will never be erased from the tablets of our grateful memory. Hence we bid you welcome."—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Companions for Baby Lions.

A new acquisition to the Lincoln Park menagerie was received yesterday by Superintendent J. A. Pettigrew in the form of a highly-bred Newfoundland dog, which will be put in the company of the baby lions for the purpose of fraternizing them. The dog is a present from Harry L. Goodman, of the Columbia Kennel Club, of Nashville, Tenn., to the park through Commissioner Chas. F. Clarke. It is a valuable animal, ten weeks old, and already large for its age. In a few weeks the three baby

lions, now thirteen weeks old, will be taken from their mother and their new companion will be introduced to them. The two lions, Major and Jennie, now full grown and well known to frequenters of the park, had almost constantly in their company for a year a black-and-tan dog, which, the keepers say, was monarch of the cage. When he cared to be playful the lions played with him, but never, unless he so invited, would they venture to his side of the cage.—Chicago Tribune.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Silk Culture.

In an article headed "A Suggestive Letter," the writer asks, "What is your impression of the production of raw silk in Kansas?" This is a question that ought to be answered by the Kansas Silk Station, from which we have not seen any report for the past year. Kansas has made liberal appropriations to further silk production. It has passed the experimental period and is a well-known fact that the climate is well adapted to rearing the silk worm.

The mulberry tree will grow in any part of the State. The Russian variety has been largely cultivated, both for silk worm food and its fruit, which is very palatable. But we have an abundant supply of food already at hand in the Osage orange or hedge fence of many farms.

Silk culture cannot be made a profitable industry while \$23,000,000 worth of raw silk is imported into the country free of duty. If but a small tariff was put on it, which would not increase very perceptibly the cost to the consumer, it could be made, as in France, profitable to our farmers, as the work is light, pleasant and interesting, and can be done by the children of the family and aged persons. I have received cocoons and letters from a gentleman over 80 years old, telling me of the pleasure it was to him to care for the silk worms, and if he could have sold the cocoons and eggs would have continued it; but since the Government Silk Station has closed there is no market outside of Kansas, and that only for home production. So silk culture is again a failure in the United States, after so many years and attempts to make it an industry. We can raise good silk; why not make it profitable? MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Placing the Blame.

I had a seat just behind an old couple, evidently man and wife, who had been fault-finding for some considerable time, and I was reading an account of a railroad accident, when the wheels suddenly left the rails and the coach fell over the embankment. It turned over twice and then rested bottom side up. The twenty of us were considerably mixed up, and the first outcry had scarcely died away when I heard a woman's voice asking:

"Henry, are you killed?"

"No, are you?" was the answer.

"Didn't I tell you? Didn't I say it was flyin' in the face of Providence? I didn't want to come, but you coaxed and coaxed, and I hope you are satisfied now!"

"Keep your gab shet 'till we see what's happened!"

"I won't do it! Have you got that satchel?"

"No. This hain't no time to inquire about satchels. Some critter's lyin' with his legs across me!"

"I'm glad on it. When you knowed we was runnin' off why didn't you grab fur that satchel? If that bottle of ketchup is busted everything will be ruined. Hunt 'round fur the satchel!"

"Durned if I will! I'm goin' to try and get out o' this. Be you fast?"

"Yes, I can't move an inch. Henry Williams, you jest knowed this was goin' to happen, and you 'spected I'd be killed! If the Lord spares me to git outer this, I'll make you suffer!"

"That won't be nothin' new."

Just then some of the passengers came with ropes and axes and began the work of getting us out. The husband was nearest to the window and the easiest to be got at, and as he was hauled out the wife shouted to him:

"Henry Williams, if I was out there I'd give you a piece of my mind purty quick! Have you found that satchel?"

"Durn the old satchel! My back's purty nigh broke!"

When they got her out she had left a shoe behind, her nose was skinned, bonnet crushed, dress torn and spectacles lost, but as soon as she got on her feet she limped along to where Henry was sitting on a stump and describing his sensations to a group of passengers, and said:

"Henry Williams, if you don't git up and yell fire and police and find that satchel, and make the conductor pay us \$10,000 damages, I'll never step foot inside of your house ag'in. The hull generation of Williamses put together hain't got as much spunk as an old blind gander! Git a move! Holler! Do somethin'!"

But Henry was not equal to the emergency. He stood up and rubbed his back, and sat down and felt of his ribs, and by and by he said:

"Lucy, you shet up! You orter be gaul-

durned glad that Providence happened to be away from hum and give ye a chance to dodge! Ye'll never have a closer call, even if ye fall into a kittle of hot soft soap."—Detroit Free Press.

An Eccentric Dog.

At Southampton there is a well-bred Manchester terrier, whose pet hobby is to meet and see off the Isle of Wight and Southampton boats from the landing stage at the pier head. As the time for arrival or departure draws near he trots up the pier in a thoroughly business-like manner, taking no notice of other dogs or strangers. As soon as a boat is at the stage he is all activity, pops across the gangway onto the boat, and bustles about everywhere, evidently considering himself an important official.

Just before the boat starts he leaps upon the landing stage again and stands in position close to one of the posts upon which the hawser is looped. At the last moment, when the hawser is cast adrift, he seizes the end of the twenty yards or so of light casting line attached to the loop and holds on like grim death, refusing to give way until dragged to the very edge of the stage.

Then he quietly relinquishes his hold, placidly watches the quickly receding boat and trots back to town with a self-satisfied air. I have not been able to find out further particulars about the dog yet, but he appears to be well known to all the employees about the pier and is evidently a general favorite. I am told that he hardly ever misses a boat. I have seen him perform as described on several occasions.—Land and Water.

A Colt's Wild Ride.

A young colt, the property of Abiah Hayes, the noted stock-raiser, who resides near the Ohio and Indiana boundary on the "Big Four" railroad, had a thrilling ride on the cowcatcher of a fast freight engine last evening. A valuable mare and her offspring had escaped from a farmyard just as the train came noisily by.

The colt, whose four weeks of life had been insufficient to acquaint it with the vociferous harmlessness of a railroad train seen from a distance, became frightened and ran on the track ahead of the engine.

Almost instantly the cowcatcher of the engine thrust its nose beneath the colt and a sudden shake of the engine jerked the animal upon its iron frame, where it hung helpless and terrified, but out of danger.

The intelligent mother galloped frantically after the colt, jumping fences and uttering piteous neighs distinctly audible above the roar of the cars. The mare appeared so frantic with grief that the train men slowed down, and, finally stopping, nearly two miles from the point of the collision with the colt, removed the youngster, uninjured, from its perilous position.

Witnesses of the meeting between the two animals say it was enough to move one to tears. The mother caressed the little one, jumped up and down, and acted in the most exuberant manner. The last seen of the pair the mother was holding her nose against the colt's head as if whispering her joy.—Exchange.

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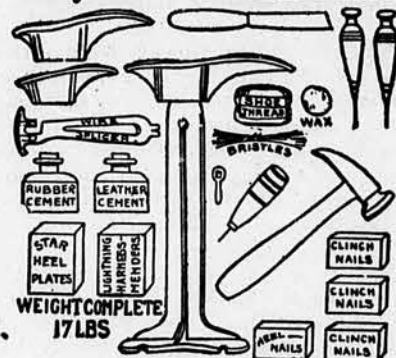
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The fall in the prices of live stock is generally explained as resulting from the necessity to raise money at this season of the year to pay taxes. Many predict speedy improvement in both cattle and hogs.

The numerous bank failures, the reports of which occupy a prominent part of the daily papers, do not constitute the destruction of material wealth, but of credit, which answers the place of money in facilitating exchanges of products.

The first half of June registered the lowest price for wheat ever reached in New York. The average for No. 2 red winter was about 72½ cents for the first half of June. The record of seventy years never before showed for a single day a price so low as 73 cents.

The number of immigrants into the United States for the eleven months ending May 31, 1893, was 430,210 against 546,200 for the corresponding period last year. There was a falling off in the numbers coming from every country except Italy and the Netherlands.

The courts have finally decided that the World's Fair may be kept open on Sundays. This decision, it is said, cannot be reached for review by the Supreme court before October, so that the question may be regarded as permanently settled so far as the present exposition is concerned.

Every person who looks upon the great fair at Chicago reports surprise and admiration. Those who have attended other great expositions say that comparison is impossible, the present so far surpassing all former efforts that they appear insignificant when named in connection with this one.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has published the results of experiments in the production of cotton, which show that this commodity, when picked by machinery, costs only 2.12 cents per pound. If now manufacturers of cotton goods can be confined to fair and reasonable profits, no one will need to go ragged for the want of cotton goods wherewith to be clothed.

About one million bushels of wheat per day are required to feed the people of the United States. There was on June 10 in the warehouses in the lake and Atlantic ports and in transit by water 68,662,000 bushels of wheat or something over two months supply. There is no way of ascertaining how much is held other than this amount, but it is evident that the next crop year, which by usage dates from July 1, will be entered upon with considerable bread in store.

WILL CHEMISTRY SUPERSEDE AGRICULTURE?

PART V.

In going to dinner to-day the writer stepped into an electric car, and with some twenty-five other persons was conveyed rapidly along the streets, up hill and down and around corners, for a distance of two miles in twenty minutes, during which some twenty stops were made to receive and discharge passengers. No propelling power was apparent, the horses which used to toil over the road with a much smaller car having been displaced by a big Corliss engine, situated a full half mile from any part of the road over which the writer traveled. This engine, by revolving suitable coils of copper wire properly disposed about certain iron parts of a machine, developed an electric influence, which was conveyed by a long wire along the entire length of the road and supplied to another machine, which reconverted the electric influence to power by which the car was propelled.

Less than three score years and ten ago the son of a blacksmith suspended a finely magnetized cambric needle by a fibre of unspun silk in such a manner that should electricity pass through a coil of copper wire, which constituted a part of the apparatus, the needle would be disturbed and caused to assume other than a north and south direction. Electricity had, prior to that time, been produced in considerable quantities by chemical action, and many of its phenomena had been described. But the blacksmith's son arranged a wire in such a way as to form a circuit, of which the coil of the galvanometer—for such was the apparatus of which the silk fibre and the needle were essentials—would constitute a part of the circuit. The wire of the circuit was moved in the vicinity of a magnet, and an electric influence was generated sufficiently marked to move the delicately poised needle. It is true that some of the philosophers of that day disputed the fact when Michael Faraday, the blacksmith's son, first published it, and a wordy battle took place over the discovery that motion could be converted into electrical energy, and that this energy was again convertible into motion, as shown by the deflections of the delicately poised needle. But, in less than the appointed years of the life of a man, from this small beginning has come the electrical development which enables the citizens of every important city in the civilized world to ride on cars propelled by the unseen agency which philosophers were once unwilling to believe could deflect a needle.

"All flesh is grass," and it has been said that flesh can not be nourished except it feed on substances compounded under the vitalizing conditions of organic growth. Surely man requires for his sustenance both vegetable and animal foods, and his tissues and energies are not produced through nourishment by food produced by living organisms. He may eat of the grains and other vegetable tissues; he may even take some minerals, as salt and soda, into his system, and assimilate them, but on the other hand he requires organic food which is itself produced by feeding on organic matter: he requires flesh.

But if it shall appear that the chemist in his laboratory has been able to make even a small beginning in the production of organic substances such as compose human food; if it shall even transpire that some of the compounds which are the usual production of organic growth have been induced from inert, inorganic elements, enough will have been seen to cause us to hesitate before declaring that the whole problem is unsolvable.

It need not matter how costly the process of producing the substance or how complicated the manipulation; it matters not how little product is secured from a quantity of raw material; if only the chemist can, by his manipulation of inorganic matter, produce the substances which result from the cultivation of plants in the soil or from animal development, the beginning will be very comparable to that of Faraday in the production of electricity directly from motion. If the beginning

of chemical productions of the substances of living tissues be once made, further development will not be inconceivable.

In suggesting the seasoning for the "slapjacks" mentioned at the close of part two of this discussion, on May 31, it occurred to the writer to mention butter as an article for which the farmer is not likely to be asked to substitute a preparation of the chemist; but this was immediately ruled out by the remembrance of oleomargarine. Maple sirup was the next candidate for consideration; but statistics are at fault if the majority of this ever was within a mile of a maple tree. Surely the chemist or some other scientist has meddled with some of the products of agriculture.

MONEY AND BANK DEPOSITS.

A memorandum from the census shows that the number of depositors in the savings banks of this country in 1890 was 4,258,893, and that the amount of the deposits was \$1,523,844,506.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for June 1, 1893, shows the total amount of money in circulation at that date to be \$1,596,151,901. This amount in circulation, the report shows, is ascertained by subtracting the money in the Treasury from the general stock of money coined or issued, and takes no account of the amount shipped to foreign countries, that lost or destroyed, the coin used in the arts or stored as keepsakes, etc. The amount of money exported is considerable. The Treasury reports on this point being the statement only to March 31, 1893, at which date the excess of exports over imports of American gold and silver for the last preceding two years was \$89,742,753. It is probably not possible to determine what part of the \$407,945,944 of gold coin reported as "in circulation" is actually in this country, but it is evident that the operations of the last two years have taken out something like one-fourth of it.

The most cursory consideration of the subject indicates that the deposits in savings banks exceed in amount by many millions all the money in the country. If to these deposits be added all the deposits in the other banks of the country, the disparity between the amount of money actually in existence and the amount accredited as deposits in banks is shown to be enormous, and the actual money, counting every kind of paper money as well as all the coin, is a mere fraction of that for which the banks are indebted subject to call of their depositors. In other words, the amount deposited is several times greater than the money in existence. This does not imply a necessary incongruity. It is well known that the banks do not keep on hands and in their vaults the money deposited, but, in order to make a profit they must lend it. It is expected that the amount in the vaults will not be allowed to fall below one-fourth of the amount deposited. The great excess of deposits over money in existence may be explained thus: A. deposits \$1,000 in the bank; B. borrows it and pays it to C., who again deposits it, and so on. Or when B. gives his note to the bank he may deposit the proceeds to his credit to be drawn on check as needed in his business. The care of the bank is to know that the borrowers are persons of good credit, men who will pay.

In view of the facts here indicated, it is the merest folly to assert that in case of universal panic, the banks could pay in full. If all were honestly done, the most that is possible is for the banks to pay on the average about 25 cents on the dollar in case of universal and immediate withdrawal of deposits.

This showing is not made for the purpose of creating alarm, but, since it transpires that the bank deposits in Kansas belong largely to the farmers of the State, it is proper that these depositors should have knowledge of the situation and its possibilities. Let it then be understood that while, in ordinary times, banks can generally meet demands as they occur, any unusual demand for deposits pushes to the wall every bank of deposit which oversteps the rules of safe banking by loaning on insufficient security or by other injudi-

cious use of depositors' money, whether by speculating with it or by otherwise jeopardizing its safety. Let it be further understood that it is a physical impossibility for the banks of the country to sustain a universal run and pay all depositors in full, since all the money in the United States is sufficient to pay only a fraction of the deposits. The disaster of universal panic is therefore to be avoided on account of the direct loss which would necessarily be entailed by forced settlements and it becomes the duty of the depositors for their own protection no less than on account of the universal stagnation of business which results from panics, to select safe and conservative banks with which to entrust their funds and to avoid contributing to the creation of panics.

In view of the possibility of financial catastrophe which impresses itself upon the mind of every investigator, it is not surprising that many thoughtful persons have concluded that not only the function of issuing money but the care and loaning of deposits ought to be assumed by the government.

COMMENCEMENT AT MANHATTAN.

The commencement exercises of the Kansas State Agricultural college terminated last week. They began on Friday, June 9, with an address before the literary societies. On Sunday, June 11, President Fairchild preached the baccalaureate sermon. On Monday and Tuesday examinations were conducted. On Tuesday afternoon occurred the highly interesting "class day" exercises of the "class of '93," and the address before the Alumni Association was delivered by Dr. S. W. Williston (class of '72), now a professor in the Kansas State University. On Wednesday occurred the graduating exercises proper, in which the thirty-nine graduates of '93 each delivered a short address, and each received the degree of Bachelor of Science. The degree of Master of Science is conferred on the completion of additional work, and this degree was received by nine who had formerly taken the Bachelor's degree. Wednesday evening was given to the renewal of old and the formation of new acquaintances at a banquet given by the Alumni Association of the college.

It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the magnitude, the teaching force, and the means of illustration of this institution to those who measure it by comparison with the struggling private institutions which were so numerous established in Kansas during the boom. The State Agricultural college has twenty-two professors and instructors and twenty-two assistant instructors. It has a whole village of buildings, and is about to get another at a cost of \$60,000. The valuation of its buildings and grounds is \$176,185. It has apparatus, used in illustration, valued at \$102,734.55. The total amount of the inventory of the college and the experiment station connected with it is \$291,589.26. The annual income of the college and station is \$68,857.31. The productive endowment, chiefly money at interest, is \$502,927.35. This rich provision made by the State and nation, when expressed in dollars and cents, is even then but partially realized. There grows up with and becomes a part of every educational institution an unseen, intangible, yet essential character—a sort of soul—of the institution. At Manhattan this is a soul of earnestness, of honesty, of effort. It is not fashionable to spend much money or to make much display at this college, but it is fashionable to study hard, to learn thoroughly, to acquire habits of diligence, and to associate it all with every-day work.

Trained in this way, having had the advantages of this equipment and inspired by this intangible but pervading spirit, the class of '93 has gone forth and its members will make their mark upon the world of industry and thought as have the members of the classes which have gone before.

The receipts of cattle from January 1 to June 18 were 582,708, a gain of 132,876 over the corresponding period last year. The receipts of hogs were 958,059, a decrease of 290,001 compared with the corresponding period last year.

WHEAT SUPPLY QUESTIONS.

The discussion of crops and markets, together with probable prices for the wheat crop soon to be harvested, is becoming animated. The Cincinnati *Price Current* takes up the matter and ably controverts the position of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin* observes: "It is unhappily evident that some people have a strong interest in making it believed that the yield this year is to be very short. They are carrying the greatest stock of unsold wheat ever carried at this season in the United States."

To which the *Price Current* replies: "We do not believe that the wheat supplies in this country are the greatest ever known for the time of year. We do not believe it can be demonstrated that they are as large as a year ago. We do not believe it can be shown that they are as large as at corresponding time in 1885."

"It is true that visible stocks are without precedent for the time of year. But this is only a part of the story of wheat supplies—as is well illustrated by the fact that during the past twenty weeks, while visible stocks have been reduced to the extent of only 13,500,000 bushels, it is evident that the actual disappearance of wheat, by food and other domestic consumption, and by exportation, within this period, has reached 190,000,000 bushels."

"Again, to illustrate the situation with reference to a comparison with a year ago—taking the position as July 1. The domestic consumption can not be reasonably calculated as less than 365,000,000 bushels for the year; the exportation will be shown to be in excess of 185,000,000. Here is fully 550,000,000 accounted for as actually disposed of within twelve months, out of a crop officially estimated as 516,000,000 bushels, and which in fact must have been 550,000,000 to make it possible for supplies this season for July 1 to equal the quantity at corresponding time last year."

"While it is in order to set aside the official estimate as reflecting the extent of production last year, it is not reasonable to count the disparity as exceeding the 34,000,000 bushels necessary to make the quantity this season equal to a year ago. Therefore it is too much to assert that there is now being carried 'the greatest stock of unsold wheat ever carried at this season in the United States.' If the visible supply on July 1 shall be 35,000,000 in excess of corresponding date last year, it must undoubtedly imply that the 'unsold' wheat in the country which has not been directed toward public warehouses and mills is smaller than a year ago fully equal to this 35,000,000 gain in warehouses, and probably to an extent materially exceeding this."

"The *Commercial Bulletin* argues that the 'very existence of exceptionally large surplus at a few points implies a great increase in the other surplus on farms and in country elevators.' But this is an erroneous deduction, and the statement, if accepted, would be misleading."

"Suppose the wheat supply in the United States on July 1 is equal to what it was last year, and suppose the incoming crop be 440,000,000, as proposed by the *Commercial Bulletin*, instead of the 400,000,000 which the official figures now suggest, what is the outlook? It would mean 110,000,000 bushels less of supply than available last year, on this basis, and it would mean that in order to furnish a quantity for home use and exportation equal to the distribution the past year there must be 110,000,000 less a year hence than on July 1 this season, while no one can consistently contend that so much as a surplus of 110,000,000 bushels of available wheat can be shown for July 1 to be added to the incoming crop."

"As great as the supply of wheat in this country is and will be on July 1, with the addition of the incoming crop on the basis of maximum calculations there will still be an inability in this country to furnish as great a quantity the incoming year as disposed of the past year, even by turning out the last bushel of available wheat. And with this fact is the evidence that European

wants are not to be smaller than last year, but quite likely to be larger."

"Trade sentiment is so much governed, and naturally so, by the evidences of immediate plentifulness, that any striking impulse to an advancing tendency in wheat values can not be reasonably looked for until the new season is well advanced. But the world will consume the usual quantity of breadstuffs, if it can be had, and the chances are that the incoming year will go out on a much smaller surplus and higher prices than does the year now closing."

ALFALFA AND SOILING.

Among the new practices in agriculture which Western farmers might adopt with profit is that of soiling. And it is a practice that will be very generally adopted within the next ten years. The idea which has seemed to prevail, that soiling is a feature in fancy farming only, is gradually giving way to the conviction that it is a thoroughly practical method of feeding, designed as well to add to the profits of stock-growing and dairying as to furnish the theme for verbose newspaper articles.

The argument against soiling has always been that it is too laborious and expensive for our peculiar Western conditions—that with our cheap lands, our rather costly labor and the comparatively meagre returns which we receive for our products, we cannot afford it. That the argument is not founded on facts has been abundantly proven by the experience of the few Kansas and the many Colorado farmers who have given soiling a fair trial.

The advantages of soiling are most noticeable where alfalfa is the principal forage crop, as it is in many regions in Kansas. Every farmer who has had any experience in the matter knows that alfalfa is not a prime pasture plant. Growing in bunches as it does, instead of forming a sod, there is the best opportunity in the world for weeds to grow unless kept in check by the dense shade afforded by the alfalfa. In pastured fields this shade is lacking and weeds grow rampant, to the manifest disadvantage of the alfalfa and neighboring crops. Other objections to pasturing alfalfa are that in wet weather cattle slump in ankle deep, greatly damaging the stand, and that there is always danger of loss from hoven, or bloat.

Further than this, it has been found that alfalfa will yield a much greater aggregate crop when mowed than it will when pastured. In a Utah experiment bearing on this point, it was determined that the product of an acre of alfalfa when pastured was sufficient to keep one large Holstein cow during the whole growing season, from April 10 to December 10; while the product of an adjoining acre, mowed first on June 3 and three times thereafter, was sufficient to keep two similar cows from the time of the first mowing until the middle of January—nearly as long as the pastured acre supported the single cow. It may not be out of place to remark in this connection that the cow which was pastured in the beginning of the experiment died of bloat, after having cost her owner a \$5 veterinary fee, and her place was supplied by another.

In Colorado farmers and ranchmen are so thoroughly convinced of the advantages of soiling that they are practicing it extensively. They find that on land no more valuable and less productive than average Kansas acres, there is profit in mowing alfalfa with a machine rather than with cattle. A dairyman living near Castle Rock, in Douglas county, stated the case in this way: "I have fifty head of cattle—mostly cows. I also have fifty acres of land which I can plow. Now if I were to pasture my cows it would take nearly all of my land to keep them during the growing season, and I would have to buy both my winter fodder and grain. By soiling my cows thirty acres will supply all the alfalfa that they will eat for a year, and I can raise 1,000 bushels of oats for their grain feed on the other twenty acres. One man will do all the work on both the alfalfa and oats crops in six months, so I have \$300 worth of oats to pay for

six months work. Then there is no loss from bloat, which is inevitable where cattle are pastured, and the cows are more comfortable, give more and better milk and keep fatter than they do on pasture."

On the Windsor farm, near Denver, where are kept and milked for commercial purposes 120 pure-bred Holstein cows, not a cow is pastured. "Why don't you pasture your cows instead of hauling the feed to them?" was asked of the manager. "Because we can't afford it," was the reply. "The cows would run off more flesh and lose more in their product than would pay for the extra work involved twice over." And on this farm the hands employed in the work of soiling receive \$25 a month and board.

Under the soiling system the much preached end, "A cow to the acre," may be reached. This is directly in the line of intensive farming, which is everywhere recognized as the most profitable farming.

Soiling may be adopted by the dairyman or by the cattle-grower with equal profit. It is especially valuable in the summer feeding of steers, which is becoming more common in the West every year. Hauling the feed to the steers relieves them of the necessity of gathering it for themselves, and greatly facilitates the fattening process. It increases the product of the land, increases the gain of the cattle, and insures against loss.

Bed-Rock Prices for Wheat.

Clapp & Co., of New York, under date June 9, state that Chicago is now (quality considered) the lowest wheat market on earth, and the reverse of a few months ago. Wheat markets and prices do not appear to be based on demand and supply or cost of production, or on a theory that the world's growing crop of wheat and rye will likely fall short 250,000,000 bushels—or that the world's growers have marketed most of their holdings, or that farmers will likely begin at harvest the consumption of the new crop. Since January every bushel of wheat we have exported has been accompanied with a gold dollar and a little silver. Manipulation at Chicago has been on unusually large scale, and caused a very free movement of wheat to that center—making stocks there larger than ever—nearly seven million bushels of contract wheat being now in Chicago.

These disturbing factors in values and concentration of supply in store in cities have forced prices below any world's average since the writer engaged in the grain trade in 1856. "The Staff of Life" has thus been forced far below cost of production, and it appears in more or less the same speculative position as cotton was about a year ago, when the query was, "What are you going to do with it?" Six months later the markets scored nearly 50 per cent. advance in cotton. Forced liquidation—supplies in the wrong place—bears plenty—bulls tame and a tight money market makes wheat prices very tempting, and makes shrewd operators say, "A man is a coward who won't buy wheat now."

We expect the ocean's tonnage will soon be loaded with this cheap wheat. Freights are firmer from Chicago to Liverpool. At about present price of September or December wheat in Chicago or this city, free of all charges to date of contract, wheat seems very cheap. It practically produces the lowest priced bread consumers have eaten the past century.

Kerosene Emulsion.

We have been asked to again print directions for preparing the kerosene emulsion recommended for spraying. Of this preparation the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"This insecticide acts by contact and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate or masticating insects, such as the apple worm or plum curculio, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. Kerosene emulsion may be made by means of various emulsifying agents, but the most satisfactory substances—

and those most available to the average farmer and fruit-grower—are milk and soapsuds. In each of these cases the amount of the emulsifying agent should be one-half the quantity of kerosene."

One of the most satisfactory formulas is as follows:

	Per cent.
Kerosene.....	gallons... 2 67
Common soap or whale-oil soap, pounds...	1/4 33
Water.....	gallons... 1 13

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. If the water from the soil is hard or has a large percentage of lime add a little lye or bi-carbonate of soda, or else use rain water. For use against scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with nine parts of cold water. For most other insects dilute one part of the emulsion with fifteen parts of water. For soft insects like plant lice the dilution may be carried to from twenty to twenty-five parts of water. The milk emulsion is produced by the same method as the above."

It is with this emulsion that it is recommended to spray cattle as a defense against the torments of the "horn fly."

The Hog and Cattle Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This has been the big week of the year in hog receipts and also the big week in break in prices, both in the Kansas City and Chicago markets, the market being today (Friday) 70 to 75 cents per hundred-weight less than last Tuesday. There will likely be a rally in the hog market now, for a few days, at least. Notwithstanding the recent bad breaks, hogs are bringing good prices, a great many loads bringing \$6.00 and a few \$6.10 to-day, against \$4.95 for tops a year ago, which are certainly good prices when compared with other farm products. Packers think they are still too high.

Swift & Co. this morning discharged all the men employed in their hog-killing department, and that department of their packing house will be closed for the next four weeks, the cause assigned being scarcity and high price of hogs. The other packing houses are only running about one-half their usual force, and the S. & S. Co., which recently bought the Phoenix plant, has not operated its hog department, owing to high prices of hogs.

While the heavy receipts this week are likely largely due to the fact that the last call on taxes is at hand, and there is not likely to again occur such a break in prices, still we look for lower, rather than higher, prices on hogs.

The cattle market continues lifeless except for best grades, which are called fairly steady at a decline of from 30 to 50 cents below prices of three weeks ago. Texans and other grassers are running freely and lower prices may certainly be looked for as the season advances.

PIERSON & BLACK LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.
Kansas City, June 16, 1893.

The June report of the Department of Agriculture appears to point to a production of about 400,000,000 bushels of wheat this season; 250,000,000 of winter and 150,000,000 of spring grain. Last year's crop was estimated at 516,000,000 bushels.

The next meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held on Thursday, June 22, at the residence of A. Coleman, two miles north of Menoken. "The Raspberry," by I. N. Witt; "The Strawberry, Fruiting, Handling and Marketing," by A. L. Entzminger; "Vegetable Physiology," by Secretary Mohler; "Help in the Orchard," by A. Coleman; "Our Friends in the Orchard," by J. M. Priddy, will be the subjects presented.

Kansas farmers who are interested in dairying and have but little experience in cheese-making will do well to notice advertisement of C. E. Kittinger, of Powell, South Dakota, in another column. He is an experienced cheese-maker and is well and favorably known to publishers of the KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are various systems and methods of pruning vines practiced by different growers. What is sometimes called the "spur and arm" system is perhaps the most simple. This is also called the "renewal system" by some. Whether trained on arbor or trellis, or to wires or stakes, this system must be followed if good fruit is to be raised on the same vines for a succession of years.

By a "spur" we mean a cane of last year's growth cut back to two or three eyes, and by an "arm" we mean a cane of the same age cut to the length of about eighteen inches or two feet. In pruning grapes, one must constantly calculate his bearing wood for at least two seasons, i. e., the wood that is to bear fruit the coming season as well as the wood that shall bear the subsequent crop. The arm is to bear the principal part of the crop the present season, while the spur is designed to grow the canes which shall bear the crop for the season following.

While this method is very simple, yet I confess it is somewhat difficult to make it intelligible on paper so that a novice may understand it. To make it plain, let me begin with a one-year-old vineyard, set with first-class one or two-year-old vines. Let me say, right here, that the first season following the planting, little attention need be given to the growing vines, except to cultivate the ground and keep it free from weeds. The more thoroughly this is done, the stronger and healthier will be the growth. If there be an inclination on the part of some of the vines to send up suckers from the crown, or numerous small canes, these may be removed, so that none be allowed to grow except what are needed to start the vine in good shape. One cane is sufficient, but it is better to let two or more grow, so that if, by accident, one or two be broken off there may still be one or more left.

We are now to begin the pruning, either in November or not later than the last of February, in mild weather when there is no frost in the vines. Now cut away everything but one strong cane—the lowest if that is the strongest, and this one is cut back to three or four eyes. Two eyes would be sufficient if no accident should befall any of them. The vines will need no further attention this season except thorough cultivation and pulling off superfluous growths, if any.

We now come to the end of the second season after planting—the time for the second pruning. Cut away all but the two strongest canes, leaving the lowest if they are the strongest and healthiest. The lower cane is cut back to three or four eyes. The upper cane is cut back to six or eight eyes for an arm. Weak vines should again be cut back to one cane of three or four eyes, as at the first pruning. If stakes are used the arm can be tied to a stake. If wires are used it may be tied in a horizontal position on the first wire.

The vines are now ready to bear their first crop. I would caution, however, not to allow too many grapes to grow and mature this season, as it may weaken the vines and injure their future bearing. It must be remembered now that the canes growing on the spur are designed for next year's crop, and that at all the subsequent annual prunings, the "arm" or all the wood above the spur is cut away, and all the canes on the spur are cut away except the two strongest, the lower of which is again cut back to three or four eyes for a spur, and the upper one is cut back to about two feet for an arm, which, as before described, is tied either to a stake or wire.

From this time on the same process can be repeated from year to year.

This I regard as the simplest method and will produce the largest bunches and choicest fruit. If stakes are used the vines can be planted in rows both ways, so that it can be cross-cultivated, like a check-rowed corn field.

When vines are trained to wires the spurs and arms may be duplicated after the vineyard has reached a suffi-

cient age. If this system is followed two wires are sufficient. The arms are tied to the lower wire as already described, and after the canes growing on these arms have grown to a sufficient length they are tied to the second wire. If the second wire is placed near enough to the lower wire, so that the tendrils on the canes can reach it and lay hold on it, there will be but little necessity of tying them.

In this dry and sunny climate there is but little need of summer pruning, except to pull off suckers that may sprout from the crown. The grapes need the foliage to protect them from the hot sun. The fruit thus shaded will be richer in flavor and finer in every way. The spur and arm system, while it is especially adapted to field culture, may also be followed on the trellis or arbor, only on a larger scale. Any one becoming familiar with this system can readily adapt it to the arbor.

Some of the German grape-growers prune their vines to two spurs and two arms. They plant their vines three or four feet apart in the row and set a stake to each vine and one half way between, and tie the arms to the middle stake. They make a success of this close planting by high cultivation.

J. B. SCHLICHTER.

Sterling, Kas.

Impotency of Pollen.

The investigations made by Mr. M. B. Waite, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the results of which were presented before the Western New York Horticultural Society, have led to some interesting and valuable conclusions. It has long been a mystery why certain trees and orchards, growing apparently under favorable conditions in every way, failed to yield satisfactory crops of fruit; and these studies suggest what may prove a solution in many cases. The point which Mr. Waite tried to determine was the efficiency of the pollen of fruit trees on the pistils of the same variety, and his experiments covered trials on the stigma of the same flower, on another flower of the same cluster, on one of a different cluster on the same tree, and on those of different trees. The study of the effect on the ovule of the same flower, and on those of the same cluster, was made, both by simply covering the cluster with paper bags and by hand pollinations. The hand pollinations were made by removing all flowers except the ones to be operated upon, emasculating these before they opened, then keeping them carefully covered with paper bags and applying the desired pollen at the proper time. The results are of special value, because the number of experiments was very large. The first experiments were made in a large orchard in Virginia, and as the season advanced the work was continued in the orchards of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, at Rochester. It was found that a large number of our more common varieties of apples and pears are nearly sterile when reached only by pollen of the same variety. To make sure that failure to fruit did not come from the method of manipulation instead of the inefficiency of pollen, many crosses were made, subject to the same conditions as the individual pollinations, and summaries of the figures were given to verify the conclusions drawn. Observations showed that pears which did develop fruit by being impregnated with pollen of the same variety, were generally different in shape from those which were cross-fertilized, being less dilated toward the blossom end, where the seeds are borne. This points toward an imperfect seed development, even though the pollen had sufficient potency to develop the fruit. If the attempt were made to grow such seeds it would not be surprising to find most of them unfertile.

The varieties of pears which the experiments thus far indicate to be self-sterile, are Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Clargeau, Sheldon, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Gansel's Bergamotte, Superfine, Pound, Howell, Boussock, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Souvenir du Congrès, Columbia, Winter Nelis, Beurre Bosc, Jones' Seedling, Easter and Gray Doyenne. Those which appear to be self-fertile are White Doy-

enne, Le Conte, Kieffer, Duchess, Seckel, Buffum, Manning's Elizabeth, Flemish Beauty and Tyson.

Among apples the following are found to be self-sterile: Tolman Sweet, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Chenango Strawberry, Bellflower, King, Astrachan, Gravenstein, Rambo, Roxbury Russet, Norton's Melon and Primate; while Codlin (partially), Baldwin and Greening are self-fertile.

The inefficiency of pollen in fertilizing flowers on the same plant is well known among vegetables, a fact which presents one of the chief difficulties in breeding new varieties. This is well illustrated by experiments with Cucurbets, at Cornell University. In the season of 1889 there was found among the many crosses being grown one squash which appeared to possess qualities which would render it valuable for cultivation. The seeds of this were planted the following year, and among the large number of plants thus produced there was found just one, the fruit of which resembled that of the parent. This was a discouraging outlook for that line of breeding, and that year the attempt was made to fix this type by individual pollination. The earliest blossom had been crossed before the character of the fruit was known; this produced a perfect fruit, but all those furnished with pollen from the same plant grew for a brief time, withered and died. Other forms appeared throughout the field which seemed desirable, but only one plant of a type, so that crossing could not be resorted to, and to plant all the seeds, with the expectation of a crop with few or none like the parent, was out of the question. Individual pollination was the only way, and this proved the same in every case; of the 185 flowers thus treated that year, not one produced fertile seeds, although twenty-two carried fruit through to maturity. It was a tantalizing effort to watch forms more attractive than any in cultivation, apparently within the grasp and get so far from it.

Hitherto this similar condition of affairs has not been suspected in fruit-planting, especially the fact that pollen from one tree may be unable to fertilize the blossom of other trees of the same variety. The first thought is to account for this latter fact by the much closer affinity of the same variety of fruit than of the same variety of vegetable produced from seed, owing to the very different physiological principles upon which they are propagated. To account for the opposite behavior of different varieties of the same kind of fruit is not so easy, but, whatever may be the underlying cause, it will be of great interest to note whether two plants of the same variety, which have been propagated from the same source and under the same climatic and other conditions, will behave toward each other the same as two which have been subjected to very different conditions, both in the present and past generations.

The history of the Virginia pear orchard which led to these investigations is an interesting one. Many years ago the owner ordered a few trees of different varieties from a firm in New York State. These being planted near together proved so satisfactory that he ordered a large number of Bartletts alone for a commercial orchard. These were planted in a single block and never bore satisfactory crops, with the exception of a few trees surrounding the original planting of mixed varieties. The disappointment, owing to failure of the undertaking, led to inquiries which brought about the present investigations. The orchard of Ellwanger & Barry, on the other hand, being largely of specimen trees, with but few of a kind, presents just the opposite conditions, and is noted for its productiveness.

It has been well known that certain varieties of raspberries and grapes have proved unproductive unless planted near other sorts, but this has been attributed to a deficiency in the amount of pollen produced. Closer observations may show that in some cases it is due rather to a lack of potency than to a lack of quantity.

In the transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society for 1886, a case is

"German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to every one suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country."

John Franklin Jones.
G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

reported in which the behavior of the dewberry seems to bear on this point. One hundred plants were ordered of a nurseryman and set by themselves. These grew vigorously and blossomed full every year, but yielded only a few imperfect berries. Later it so happened that a plot of blackberries were planted beside them; when these came into bearing the dewberries began to fruit, and continued to do so regularly.

It is very evident that the practical lesson of these experiments is an emphatic warning against planting orchards in large blocks of a single variety, or planting isolated specimens for family use. It may succeed, but the chances of failure are far too great.
—Prof. Fred. W. Card, in Garden and Forest.

How to Treat an Old Strawberry Bed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have lately come into possession of an old strawberry bed, planted about thirteen years, one-half of which bloomed very freely but has borne no fruit. The remainder also bloomed equally well and also yielded a large quantity of small berries.

Would like you or some of your readers to tell me the way to treat the bed, and the proper time to do it.
EDWIN BRIGGS.
Putnam, Kas.

The above was referred to Prof. Mason, of the State Agricultural college, who kindly furnishes the following pertinent reply:

MANHATTAN, KAS., June 10, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to the above, I would say, the best treatment to give a strawberry bed thirteen years old is to thoroughly plow the ground to a depth sufficient to cover all plants out of sight, and either next fall or the following spring set a new bed on fresh ground. The best growers seldom let a strawberry bed remain more than from two to four years, and the plants are much more free from fungus leaf diseases if renewed on fresh ground. If this cannot be done for lack of room, new plants might be set on the old ground, or if it seems probable that the old plants are of a variety worth saving, it might answer to spade out two-foot strips through the bed, leaving two feet of old plants between, and allow the runners from these to make fresh matted rows on the spaded ground, afterward turning the old plants under. The half of the bed which bore no fruit may be composed entirely of plants having only imperfect or pistillate flowers, and needing the presence of some strong pollen-bearing or perfect-flowered sort, like Capt. Jack, to fertilize them. These plants should be set in along the new rows, but entire renewal and setting of new plants of well-known reliable sorts would be much more profitable and satisfactory.

S. C. MASON.
State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

In the Dairy.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF JERSEY CATTLE.

[Prize essay, by Mrs. Ella Rookwood.]

Perhaps no breed of cattle possesses in a greater degree susceptibility to treatment, kind or unkind, than the Jersey. The peculiar nervous temperament so essential in a perfect dairy cow is one of her strongest characteristics.

Look at the bright, intelligent face of a true specimen of this breed, and note the large fawn-like eyes, bright and glistening. Look at the thin, dilating nostrils, with their orange lining, which seem to scent danger like a deer, and seeing, know that this queen among cows demands and well deserves the most careful handling and kindest treatment to bring out her good qualities and keep them at their best.

No cow, from the scrub to the thoroughbred, can do her best unless under circumstances conducive to quiet and content; and although cows of more sluggish temperament may bear ill usage with little apparent regard, it is not so with the sensitive Jersey, and she soon depreciates in value.

From calfhood she should have reason to regard her master as her friend. No blows or harsh words should teach her to fear him; but she should expect and receive only caresses and kind words. Under such treatment she will develop a gentle, kind disposition.

She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quietly as for milking, and to bear handling of the udder long before she reaches maternity, so that she may be quiet and easily handled, instead of being wild and unmanageable, as heifers often are at that time. No breaking-in will be necessary, and if it is desirable to dispose of her, she will bring a better price than one that has never been trained.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that when she drops her first calf is time enough to begin feeding her; she should have been fed from her birth with this in view.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little, night and morning, fed dry. Begin with half a pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until bossie will take a pint at a feeding. Keep her thrifty and growing. A calf once stunted by insufficient or improper food will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been.

The grain ration should be increased as the heifer grows, and at the arrival of the milking period she should, after the first few days, be given a generous quantity of such food as is best suited to assist her in producing milk.

While there are various grain foods recommended by dairymen as excellent for milch cows, for the general feeder and the average cow nothing is better than a mixture of one part corn meal, one part oat meal and two of wheat bran. Of this, feed as much as, after experimenting with your cow, you find gives best results in milk and butter.

Each cow is a law unto herself as to the amount of food she can profitably consume. It takes more to produce a like result with one than another. Up to the extent of her capacity, the greater the amount consumed the greater the returns at the pail and churn; but when a cow is fed beyond her capacity to convert the food into milk and butter she is fed at a loss; the extra food goes to make fat.

A liberal allowance of coarse fodder should also be fed. Clover hay, corn fodder, ensilage—all are good. Roots are valuable as a food for milch cows. Carrots are perhaps best, with sugar beets next. Turnips and ruta-bagas will flavor the butter.

Pure water should always be within reach of the cows. No other domestic animal requires so large a quantity, and a shrinkage of the milk will follow if she is deprived of it in abundance.

While Jerseys as a breed are unsurpassed as butter-makers, there is a wide range in their value in this respect. Each cow should be tested and the best only kept. In regard to testing, it is not always that the cow show-

ing the highest test of butter-fat is really the best cow. Other things should be taken into consideration—quantity of milk and length of milk period during the year. These should be considered before deciding, as a cow showing a medium amount of butter-fat may make up in quantity of milk during the year what a single test of her milk may lack.

Not all of us can have cows making a thousand pounds of butter in a year; but any one owning a single Jersey cow may, with judicious breeding and careful feeding, combined with the kind treatment and care which all animals should have, in a few years possess a herd of cattle which will be a source of profit as well as pleasure.

Sterilization of Milk.

The summer disorders of children probably result more frequently from infected milk than from all other causes. The good housewife, realizing the importance of cleanliness, takes special pains to have the vessels in which milk is kept and all of the surroundings neat, clean and sweet. This precaution is essential, and yet it is not entirely effective. Investigations have shown that the very air contains the germs which produce fermentation, and that even in the cleanest vessels, and fully removed from observable sources of contagion, milk readily obtains from the summer air whatever living germs it contains. Some of these cause it to sour rapidly and others induce even more unwholesome changes. The consumption of milk, cream and butter thus affected causes various disorders, especially of children whose diet consists, to a considerable extent, of milk.

While science some time ago pointed out the dangers, it but recently sought out an applicable preventive. It is generally known that the bacterial organisms, much like those of larger size, perish when subjected to a considerable degree of heat. On this account it has long been understood that boiled milk is less liable than that not so treated to produce the troublesome disorders. But boiling causes a rather unpleasant change in the taste of milk, and has by many been found ineffectual. It was therefore a matter of considerable importance to find a means of destroying the objectionable germs, and that without changing the flavor of the milk and afterwards preserving it intact.

It has lately been found that this may be accomplished. At a temperature of 170° to 175° Fahrenheit, milk becomes sufficiently sterilized for practical purposes, and at this temperature the flavor remains unchanged. It must not be forgotten, however, that if the milk is allowed to cool and remain exposed to the open air it will again be infected with living bacterial germs as before. The following directions for sterilizing, applicable in the household, at least in the preparation of milk for young children, are given: Have at hand a clean glass fruit jar fitted with an air-tight cover, also perfectly clean. Put the strained milk into the jar and place the cover loosely on the jar, but do not screw it down. Heat the jar in a vessel of water, shaking it frequently to stir the milk, until the water reaches a temperature of 175° to 180° as indicated by a thermometer placed in the water. If the thermometer is perfectly clean, it may be placed in the milk to determine the temperature. Maintain the temperature for ten or fifteen minutes with frequent agitation of the milk, after which screw down the cover. Milk so sterilized is not likely to be unwholesome, and after cooling, is found to have retained its pleasant flavor. The cream rises well if the milk is cooled rapidly. Larger quantities can, of course, be treated by using larger vessels or more of them.

It is learned that the anxiety of the public to obtain Prof. Georgeson's report of the important investigations of improvements in dairying in Denmark will be relieved in the near future. The Professor is now talking it to his stenographer at the rate of many pages per day.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Inquiries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know what breed of chickens you think best in every way, and the one you think best for laying?

How can you tell that eggs are fertile?
HORACE COWGILL.

The Plymouth Rocks are the best all-purpose chickens, the Leghorns the best layers.

By using an egg-tester or holding before candle or strong light seven days after the eggs are placed under a sitting hen or in an incubator, if the egg looks clear, like water, it is not fertile.

Poultry Items.

Look for lice.

Keep your coops free from lice.

Rub oil of fennel on heads of fowls to get rid of lice.

It is said that roosting poles of red cedar will keep off lice.

This is the season of the year when lice doth much abound.

Dust fowls well with insect powder, to be had at any drug store, to kill lice.

A small quantity of carbolic acid will greatly benefit the whitewash in killing lice.

Apply warm lard on head, neck and vent of poultry to remove large lice often found on large fowls.

Wash your hen house with coal tar. Apply with whitewash brush as hot as possible. It is sure death to lice.

Soap suds in which concentrated lye has been freely used is an excellent wash to destroy lice. Apply while warm.

A good insect powder for lice is one pound of sulphur into which has been thoroughly mixed a tablespoonful of carbolic acid.

A large louse will often be found on the top of the heads of young chicks; look for them and apply grease, lard or lard oil.

Nine-tenths of all the young turkeys that die are killed by lice. If you doubt this, examine the next little fellow that you find moping around.

Crude petroleum is better than kerosene, comes cheaper, and if often applied to your hen roosts and hen houses will soon destroy all lice, mites, etc.

If your poultry, old or young, go moping around or look in any way the least sickly, look for lice. Ten chances to one you will find this the cause.

Take a box, not too high, fill two-thirds full of dry dust, sprinkle a small quantity of slacked lime in it, keep in the dry, and poultry will soon rid themselves of lice.

It is lime upon lime, with preparation upon preparation, of sulphur and carbolic acid, often applied, that lessens and destroys the lice in the hen houses and on the hens.

An ointment of lard one-half part, one-fourth sulphur and one-fourth kerosene, well applied on head and under wings, will remove lice. Apply in small quantities and often.

If the nests of sitting hens become so infested with lice as to make it next to impossible for the hens to remain on the nest, putting tobacco stems in the nests will drive them away.

In a one-gallon water-sprinkler put one-fourth pint of carbolic acid, fill the can with kerosene and sprinkle the roosts and roosting places once a week to kill and prevent the increase of lice.

Lice are the greatest enemy that the poultry-grower has to contend with, and when they get a start it is hard to get rid

of them. Whitewash your houses, inside and outside, thoroughly and often.

Guard against lice by having a clean nest to begin with, dusting the hen thoroughly with some good insect powder when she begins to sit, again ten days later, and once more three days before the chicks are due.

Kerosene kills the red mite or red spider lice that often infest hen houses, their haunts being the roosting poles and the sides of the buildings, nest boxes, etc. Apply kerosene or crude petroleum freely, so every crack and crevice is filled.

Bi-sulphide of carbon is death to lice when properly used. The best way is to saturate a ball of cotton about the size of a small hen's egg with the liquid, and place in a jar or bottle so it can escape slowly. The fumes are heavier than air and will penetrate every portion of the hen house.

Give the Hen a Show,

and feed **PREPARED CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS**. One pound will make shells for seven dozen eggs. 90 per cent lime in egg shells. 92 per cent lime in oyster shells. *Natural result*—more eggs, thicker shells, healthy chickens, longer period of laying. Ask any doctor, chemist or poultry fancier. They will endorse it. One hundred pound sack, \$3; fifty-pound box, \$1.75. H. C. NICOL, 515 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—Fits; all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, D. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.**

PILES, FISTULA,

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

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.

Sunday Opening of the World's Fair.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—Is it better for men and women that the great fair is to be open on Sunday? Y. C.

Lawrence, June 15, 1893.

Better. That answers your question, but does not quite satisfy me. If a thing is good, or better or best, there is a reason why it is so. If it is good for mankind that God throws open his art galleries, his flower gardens, his green arbors, his landscapes and seascapes to his children every day, and places before them his greatest works of art and skill, why is it not a good example to emulate? The time has not come when all men wish to hear sermons. Some yet wish to read the sermons that are in brooks and fields and forests and flowers. They find it more entertaining and profitable than listening to some of the dry and husky discourses of some of the little theologians who never get above the iteration of dogmas and stale platitudes. No man wants warmed-over potatoes always on his table. It will do a part of the time. And no man wants to hear fifty-two Sundays in succession a lot of warmed-over sermons. Some of them are so old and cold, in fact, that it is about impossible to infuse any warmth into them at all.

Let those in this great free country, that is neither dominated by priest-craft nor state-craft, who wish sermons, go and listen to them (one does not need to go far to hear them), and let him who prefers go and see the best things that human skill and art and genius and labor and thought can produce. God gives us his best productions on Sunday. So does the preacher, and so should the artist, the orator, the author, the sculptor, the architect, the artisan and artificer. Let our eyes as well as our ears help to feed our souls.

There is no good reason why Sunday should not be as sacred in Jackson park as in Central Music hall or St. Paul's church. It may be Sunday in the park as certainly as Sunday in the city streets.

What a world of thought clusters around the word Sunday! It is so different from Saturday, the end of our week. Humanity for the most part comes to Saturday night with both body and mind exhausted; with physical powers staggering under the load that has been borne through the stress and storms of six busy, taxing, exhausting days; with the mental man and woman also exhausted from heavy and prolonged demands for potency and leverage in the affairs of life, to which demand mind must and did respond. So Saturday night must, for the most part, be spent in replenishing wasted powers. Then when the new, first morning of the new week does dawn, how the new day glides away before we note its flight. The morning chimes startle us from our lethargy and hebetude, carried over from toll and the night, and we start up, finding ourselves refreshed and renewed in all the powers of being. And with fresh bodies and fresh minds and fresh apparel, a thoughtful moulting hour is spent in the temple of the Most High, where, in contact and touch with our fellow-worshippers, we come into the joy of our finer and better thoughts and feelings. Our best impulses gain the ascendancy and we are better for the morning and its blessings. In that sacred morning hour the mind dominates the body, asserts its supremacy and regency, puts on its wings and soars out into the empyrean of life and its double realities, material and spiritual, and wings its way to the enchanted lands, the tropical, sun-kissed sea-girt isles of the soul where all men love to wander through the sylvan scenes of the thought-world, where all is melody, bloom and fruition. And amid this still and almost pulseless dream-land wandering of the soul from the ruder realities of earth, the morning hours go by. And then who does not feel ready to go into God's "templed hills," into His great audience chamber of creation and hear the songs of birds and see the miracle of grass and trees and flowers? And in full rapture and rhapsody the day glides on, and before we think it possible it has actually gone out of existence and has taken its place on the eternal camping grounds where all the days are camped and waiting to be transformed into eternity. Yet while it is passing it paints for our eyes some rich and rare transformation scenes in sea and forest and field and sky. And as the great sun stoops down in the West to imprint his good-night kiss on the Pacific cheek of our "mother earth," how his magic touch thrills and fills us all with new and ineffable touches and throbs of tenderness, love and purity. How the balm and fragrance of the inner and upper life so pure and tender seems to brood over the faded and feverish soul with a touch of infinite calm! How we seem to expand and reach out; how we touch and

take in from the infinite realms around us elements of power that we never knew before! How we seem to round out into new beauties and harmonies and fill so much better the niche in the universe which God made for us! What a beautiful word and thought is Sunday! Not storm-day, not cloud-day, not moon-day, nor star-day, nor anything less grand and glorious than Sunday, a day named and baptized in high and holy thought; named after the most glorious object the eye can discern in the whole wide universe. SUNDAY! Why should it not be a day of beautiful and supernal imagery to the soul? The very thought and touch of it should lift us up and recreate the soul of any man and make it greater, aye, even fill it with celestial fire. And at the close of such a day, if we have caught its full human and Godly significance, what rare illuminations may light up the soul, and what a "day's march nearer home" it may give us!

In this day's journey of the soul how we fit by the hard places of life, the fanes and shrines of misery and discontent, and run with glowing feet along the grand highway of life, bathed and crowned with the effulgence and sheen of a SUNDAY!

And as the darkness comes down and folds away from view this blest and restful day with all its calm benignity, how easy and natural it is for the soul to turn over with its airy and pulseless fingers the pages of life's book to love's chapter and muse in soulful peace on its heaven-etched illumination! Then how the rose-tints of life shine and glow! What transformations are wrought! How it incinerates the dross and drift-wood of life! What radiant, happy hours on fleeting wings go flitting by, when on a glorious Sunday eve the theme of themes in every land beneath the sun holds high command of soul! And when, at the close of this rare day and eve, you seek repose, what a doubly restful night comes wooing you to quiet sleep and happy dreams! How all the harsh lines of life melt and merge and commingle into the soft, hazy, mellow gloaming, as it deepens toward the morn! How all the shapes and lines of earth grow indistinct and fade away and merge into the deepening, blending glories of the night! How earth and sea and sky as by a magic touch fade out from sight and sense and we float away into the sylvan dream-land, into the peace of rest. And as our senses quit the world of transitory things and cross the light frontier to dream-land world, what an indescribable spontaneity of imagery comes floating out of this mystic, shadowy realm that lies just beyond the touch and tangibilities of life to meet the soul and guide it on its way! How they linger and float above us on the bosom of the palpitating night, beckoning us on to kindlier, sweeter dreams!

What man ne'er wants a Sunday?
Nor wants it more than Monday?

I want my Sunday's rhapsody, and I want to choose for myself how I will spend the day.

PEOPLE NOT SICK,

But Miserable, Weak, Nervous, Tired, Dyspeptic, Sleepless and Melancholy.

The number of people who consider themselves as really sick or invalids are few in comparison to the number of people who feel miserable month after month, but will not give up, continuing to do their regular work. This class of people do not think they need to take medicine. Indeed, they dread to begin taking medicine for fear they will get worse instead of better. The fact is, however, there is no class of people who would receive more prompt and lasting benefit from medicine than this very class. Perhaps it is a tired housewife with a large family and house to take care of. She is not actually sick abed, but manages to drag herself around wearily through her daily tasks. She is subject to backache, bearing down sensations in the lower part of the abdomen; perhaps nervous headache and poor digestion. Such a person would be benefited beyond description by taking a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na every three hours. Or perhaps it is a business man who is confined to the office most of the day with little or no physical exercise. His appetite is poor and changeable. He may be bilious or constipated, nervous and irritable, and stomach continually out of order. A large tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and at bedtime, gradually increased to two tablespoonfuls, would readily relieve and permanently cure in a reasonable length of time.

People recovering from acute diseases find Pe-ru-na to be without an equal as a strengthening medicine.

Overworked farmers need a dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal to strengthen digestion and invigorate the system.

School boys or school girls, overtaxed with study, ought to take Pe-ru-na.

Those suffering from incurable diseases would find life a great deal more pleasant and bearable by taking Pe-ru-na according to directions on the bottle.

An excellent little treatise on popular medicine, entitled "The Ills of Life," sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

TOBACCO HABIT

For sale by all first-class druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. Ask for HILL'S Tablets, and take no others. Particulars free. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53, and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, O.

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

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HEMP BINDING TWINE!

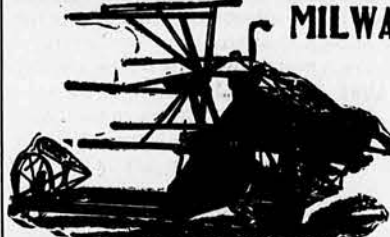
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The Kansas Alliance Exchange Company is now furnishing a superior article of HEMP TWINE, on board cars at Kansas City, at 7 3/4 cents per pound. On the 20th of June we secured a large supply for the present harvest. This twine is all new, smooth and strong and guaranteed to be of the best quality. Terms cash with order. Address

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE CO.,
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

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MILWAUKEE STEEL JUNIOR No. 10



Has won for itself the reputation of being the lightest, easiest handled, and most perfectly balanced Harvester and Binder manufactured. Its single lever reel, raising and lowering device, and carrying spring has no equal. Never before has a Harvester and Binder met with such grand success. It has an end drive sickle, one lever self-balanced reel. A spring carries the entire weight of the machine. It has no side-draft, and weighs only 1250 pounds.

MILWAUKEE CHAIN POWER MOWER.

Its perfection is guaranteed. It is the strongest and lightest running Mower manufactured. No side-draft. No weight on horse's neck. Cutter bar can be raised by either hand or foot lever. Has a spring to float the bar.

We invite your inspection before purchasing. Catalogue mailed free to any address.

MILWAUKEE HARVESTER CO.

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WHEN YOU ARE READY
FOR
A NEW DRESS

we have a suggestion for you.

Drop us a postal card or letter asking for samples. We will cheerfully send them to you if you will state as nearly as you can the kind of goods you wish and about the price you desire to pay. Our assortment of Spring and Summer Washable Dress Goods, Silks and Wools represents the largest and most beautiful line ever brought West by us.

Address

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.,
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.

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

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

Yours truly,

MILES N. WOODWARD,

Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

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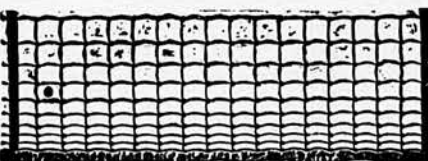
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Bicycles, Hatches, Carriages,
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If he has not enterprise enough to let you and everybody else know all about it, he does not deserve your trade. While awake farmer agents suit us better than Dealers. They first prove it on their own grounds, then carry the news to others.

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For all Labor and Material Required in the Construction of an Assembly Room Addition to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Olathe, Kansas.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m., Monday, July 3, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an assembly room addition to the institution for the deaf and dumb at Olathe, Kansas, under the provision of the Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board of Public Works, State Capitol grounds, after June 19, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, which sum, it is agreed, shall be retained and kept by the State of Kansas in liquidation and judgment for damages that may be sustained by the State through the successful bidders if they fail to enter into a contract and give the required bond on or before July 10, 1893.

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

No proposals will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked, "Proposals for work and materials required for the completion of an assembly room addition to the institution for the deaf and dumb at Olathe, Kas.," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary Board of Public Works, State of Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names, as well as the firm name, with their addresses.

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

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

S. M. SCOTT, President.

Wm. WYKES, Secretary.

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,806,114	218,999		
Sold to feeders.....	218,923	4,240	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PRICE, \$1.50.

Remarks by the Kansas Farmer Company:

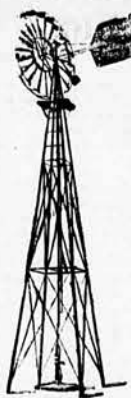
This is not a \$150 gold watch. Indeed, there is no gold about it. The works are made on the plan of the well-known "nickel clock" and the watch is a good time-keeper. It is larger than the fashionable watch ourselves. It is a serviceable article, and as such and with the above explanation, we offer it in connection with the KANSAS FARMER on the following terms: The Triumph watch and chain and one subscription, \$2.25. Or send us five subscriptions and \$5.00 and we will send you the watch and chain free. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

HE CANNOT GO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE, But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. In this paper, we will send you Free our PRICE LIST of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day CHAS. J. DOLD CO., Kansas City, Mo.



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Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL, and FULLY GUARANTEED.

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UNION PACIFIC

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It also runs through Pullman Sleepers and free Reclining Chair cars

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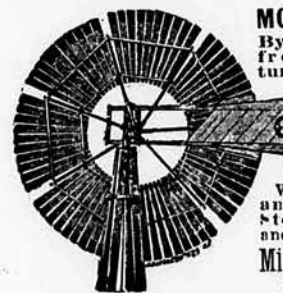
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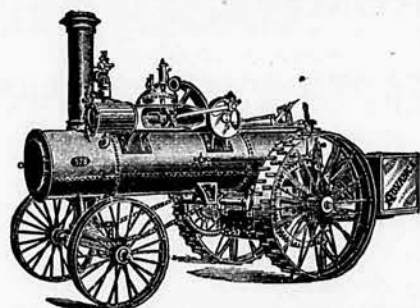
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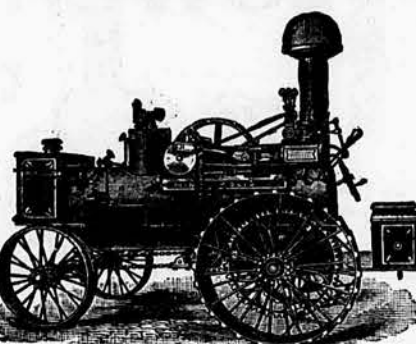
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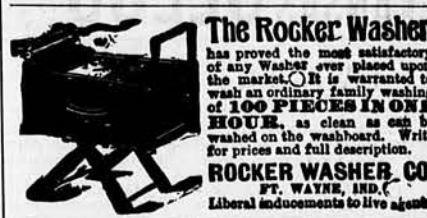
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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1893.

Hamilton county—Ben A. Wood, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by Byron Brown, in Liberty
tp., May 10, 1893, two yearling male colts, one gray
and one black, no marks or brands; valued at \$7.50
each.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Abe Mumaw, in South Haven
tp., P. O. South Haven, April 27, 1893, one sorrel
mare colt, 1 year old, white spot in face; valued at
\$15.

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

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Alexander, in Sycamore
tp., P. O. Lay, May 8, 1893, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years
old, about 16 hands high, silt in left ear; valued at
\$50.

Sheridan county—J. B. McPherson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by I. R. Rorabaugh, one iron-
gray horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands;
valued at \$30.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Clark, in Peoria tp.,
P. O. Hantoul, May 31, 1893, one bay gelding, 6 or 7
years old, sweetened in right shoulder; valued at \$50.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by Maels Aagaard, in Fall River
tp., near Climax, March 22, 1893, one Berkshire bar-
row, weight 200 pounds, silt in right ear; valued at
\$15.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Lawler, in Wil-
liamsport tp., P. O. Wakarusa, May 12, 1893, one black
horse, very old, white hind feet; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, very old, left
hind foot white, blind in one eye; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1893.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Adam Fox, in Liberty tp.,
P. O. Creswell, May 28, 1893, one dark bay horse,
four white feet, bald face; valued at \$30.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Eugene Pottier, in Cotton-
wood tp., P. O. Cedar Point, June 5, 1893, one iron-
gray mare, left front foot cut with barb wire (scar),
white strip in face; valued at \$45.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. D. Ward, in Lyon tp., one
light bay mare, fourteen hands high, brand on left
shoulder, star in forehead, shod all around.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Patrick Gorman, in Free-
dom tp., June 10, 1893, one roan horse, supposed to
be 8 or 10 years old, fifteen hands high, black mane
and tail, saddle marks on back; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1893.

Sherman county—E. J. Scott, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Denny, in Sherman tp.,
P. O. LaManche, June 7, 1893, one bay horse pony,
branded XX, P. T. O.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by B. H. Veal, in Harrison tp.,
P. O. Hewins, one light bay horse, 10 years old, six-
teen hands high.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, 10 years
old, fifteen hands high, no marks or brands.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, branded
"R" on left shoulder.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

A. E. Jones desires to announce to his friends
that he is a candidate for County Treasurer, and
respectfully solicits their support, subject to the
action of the Republican county primaries.

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The profits of fruit raising are set forth in detail;
also facts relative to sheep, cattle, and general
farming. No other country possesses such a desir-
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Second prize, bicycle suit;
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Entrance fee 50 cents, un-
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BOY'S BICYCLE RACE.

SIXTEEN YEARS AND UNDER.

First prize, bell and lamp; value \$10.
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Three-minute pace. Colt
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advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By
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CHEAPER THAN STEAM.

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