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Agricultural Matters.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 9, last week.)

EARLY AND LATE PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

To ascertain if there was any perceptible difference in wheat raised upon early-plowed and late-plowed ground, two large plats lying side by side and running clear across the field were set apart for this experiment. Plat 1 was plowed August 1, and plat 2 not until September 7. The ground was very hard in both cases and broke up lumpy. When plat 1 was plowed the ground was comparatively free from weeds; but on September 7, when plat 2 was plowed, it was covered with an even crop of weeds nearly a foot high. The early-plowed plat was disked a couple of times only, to keep the weeds in check. The late-plowed plat was disked five times, immediately after it was plowed, in order to prepare it for the seed. Both plats were seeded September 12, with Currell wheat, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. Plat 1, which had been plowed the longest, was somewhat moist some three inches below the surface at the time of seeding, but plat 2, late-plowed, was very dry. The moist soil which was turned up dried out rapidly when exposed to the sun.

A large portion of the seed on plat 1 germinated promptly and formed a green strip across the field which could be seen a mile away. On plat 2 the seed remained dormant until the rains came, in October. The early seeding, having once gotten the advantage, kept it all through the season. A portion of the seed on plat 1, as noted, came up at once, and the remainder did not come up until after the rains. The difference in the crop on this account was noticeable until it ripened. The wheat that was up first was ripe first. Plat 1 measured .75 acre; plat 2 measured .73 acre. Plat 1 yielded 664.5 pounds of grain and 1,070.5 pounds of straw, or 14.57 bushels of wheat and .7 ton of straw. Plat 2, late-plowed, yielded 532 pounds of grain and 738 pounds of straw, or 11.99 bushels of grain and .49 ton of straw per acre.

In this case the early-plowed has given the best yield. This coincides with the experience of practical wheat-growers generally. Early plowing is much to be preferred to late plowing.

TEST OF VARIETIES.

For two years past we have grown some 240 varieties of wheat on our test plats here at the station. This list was reduced last year by excluding all those (except a few promising ones) which had averaged less than thirty-five bushels per acre during the past two years. This left us some forty-seven varieties from the old list. They are numbered in the table, which follows, from one to forty-seven. In addition to this we obtained thirty-five varieties from Australia and a dozen more from different parts of this country which had not been tried here before. Most of the Australian varieties were kindly sent us by Prof. Shelton, formerly of this college. A few varieties were also sent us by Mr. Wm. Farrar, of New South Wales, who is experimenting with a view to improve Australian wheats by cross fertilization. Many of the Australian varieties were originally from this country, but had been acclimated there and changed their characteristics to suit the conditions of the warmer climate. All these Australian varieties were sown at the same time as the others in the list, and under exactly the same conditions. As their hardiness was considered doubtful, we sowed some plats of Currell at intervals between these varieties, in order to be able to judge of them by comparison with a known sort. All varieties came up in the latter part of October, after the rains, and presented a fair stand in the fall. On March 20 it was noted that all of the Australian varieties were completely winter-killed. Scarcely a spear of any of them was to be found, while the Currell, sown in between them as noted, had

1895.—TEST OF WHEAT VARIETIES.

Number of plots.	Variety.	Bearded or smooth.	When headed.	When ripe.	Grain per plat.	Straw per plat.	Weight of straw bushel.	Grain yield per acre in bushels.	Yield per acre in 1892.	Yield per acre in 1891.	Yield per acre in 1890.	Average for—
1	Ballard's Velvet Chaff.	S.	May 22	June 26	20.5	45	58	8.37	46.94	28.86	34.33	3 years, 26.39 bushels.
2	Zimmerman	S.	" 22	" 23	33.0	62	56	13.09	49.62	34.65	34.33	" " 32.92 "
3	Yellow Alabama	S.	" 22	" 23	38.0	52	60	15.07	40.74	33.69	34.33	" " 29.90 "
4	Currell	S.	" 23	" 26	39.0	61	51	15.47	40.29	41.42	37.50	" " 33.67 "
5	Arnold's Hybrid	S.	" 27	" 27	37.0	78	58	14.67	40.25	38.05	23.16	" " 29.03 "
6	Pensult's Velvet Chaff.	B.	" 22	" 26	47.5	72	62	18.81	41.69	41.84	31.10	" " 33.95 "
7	Extra Early Oakley	S.	" 23	" 28	38.5	73	56	14.48	38.03	39.75	31.10	" " 30.34 "
8	Fultz	S.	" 27	" 27	44.0	81	58	17.45	35.32	41.61	31.10	" " 31.46 "
9	McCracken	S.	" 23	" 28	38.0	87	56	15.07	38.32	41.24	31.10	" " 31.54 "
10	McPherson	S.	" 23	" 28	42.0	74	59	16.86	37.66	38.09	31.10	" " 31.52 "
11	Ramsey	S.	" 27	" 24	40.5	79	58	16.06	34.88	45.18	29.70	" " 31.51 "
12	Red May	S.	" 25	" 24	39.5	79	58	15.67	34.88	45.18	29.70	" " 31.51 "
13	Farquhar	S.	" 25	" 26	49.5	90	52	18.05	40.29	44.79	31.10	" " 31.74 "
14	Diehl-Egyptain	S.	" 25	" 30	50.5	87	60	18.47	30.60	46.17	31.10	" " 31.74 "
15	Bissell	B.	" 23	" 26	54.0	101	60	19.70	44.76	42.48	31.10	" " 32.23 "
16	Canadian Wonder	B.	" 29	" 30	40.5	101	56	14.77	36.43	42.48	31.10	" " 31.22 "
17	Tasmanian Red	B.	" 25	" 27	55.5	94	58	20.24	42.37	40.63	29.33	" " 33.14 "
18	Theiss	B.	" 25	" 27	61.5	100	62	22.44	42.90	25.98	31.10	" " 30.44 "
19	Bearded Monarch	B.	" 23	" 24	54.5	95	62	18.96	38.01	44.42	31.10	" " 33.79 "
20	Big Frame	S.	" 19	" 24	61.0	89	63	21.34	44.88	30.68	31.10	" " 32.28 "
21	California Blue Stem	B.	" 27	" 28	45.5	79	60	15.83	36.52	40.31	31.10	" " 32.88 "
22	Early May	S.	" 29	" 30	49.0	91	61	17.19	41.59	40.61	31.10	" " 29.24 "
23	Velvet Chaff	B.	" 23	" 28	47.0	93	60	17.06	36.35	40.61	31.10	" " 31.33 "
24	Lehigh-Mediterranean	B.	" 25	" 27	51.5	103	62	18.68	39.06	35.30	31.10	" " 31.01 "
25	Big English	S.	" 29	" 30	36.0	89	54	12.52	42.91	37.96	31.10	" " 31.13 "
26	Lancaster	S.	" 27	" 30	52.0	78	60	18.09	40.45	30.55	31.10	" " 29.69 "
27	Buckeye	S.	" 27	" 28	47.5	92	58	16.53	37.25	38.33	31.10	" " 30.70 "
28	Lehigh No. 6	B.	" 27	" 30	55.0	90	58	19.14	36.57	36.17	30.17	" " 31.42 "
29	Davis	S.	" 27	" 30	55.0	90	58	19.14	36.57	36.17	30.17	" " 31.42 "
30	Andrews' No. 4	B.	" 27	" 30	55.0	90	58	19.14	36.57	36.17	30.17	" " 31.42 "
31	Boyer	B.	" 27	" 28	58.5	91	60	2.36	34.22	50.08	31.10	" " 34.88 "
32	Dallas	B.	" 27	" 30	65.5	119	60	22.79	40.45	40.49	31.10	" " 34.87 "
33	Gold Medal	S.	" 29	" 1	58.0	112	56	20.18	47.31	29.12	31.10	" " 32.20 "
34	Democrat	B.	" 29	" 30	61.5	123	61	21.40	37.19	44.27	31.10	" " 34.28 "
35	Red Fultz	S.	" 27	" 29	64.0	101	58	22.27	33.00	45.54	31.10	" " 33.60 "
36	Fulcrum	B.	" 27	" 28	54.0	116	60	18.79	35.60	39.99	31.10	" " 31.46 "
37	Valley	B.	" 27	" 30	62.5	119	58	21.75	39.30	41.83	31.10	" " 34.29 "
38	Seneca Chief	B.	" 28	" 28	58.5	126	59	20.36	34.70	36.26	31.10	" " 30.44 "
39	Turkey	B.	" 27	" 30	61.5	128	61	23.36	48.02	14.94	31.10	" " 30.44 "
40	White Track	S.	" 27	" 30	56.0	114	58	19.48	37.31	34.63	31.10	" " 30.47 "
41	Lehigh	B.	" 27	" 30	58.0	107	58	18.44	45.11	35.41	31.10	" " 32.98 "
42	Oregon Clim	S.	" 27	" 28	58.5	116	56	20.36	35.86	34.27	31.10	" " 31.16 "
43	White Blue Stem	S.	" 27	" 27	66.5	118	56	23.14	35.79	45.59	31.10	" " 34.17 "
44	Emporium	S.	" 29	" 30	62.0	111	50	17.05	42.15	44.61	31.10	" " 34.60 "
45	Hindostan	B.	" 27	" 30	62.0	113	60	21.57	37.83	37.83	31.10	" " 34.01 "
46	German Emperor	S.	" 27	" 28	57.5	92	57	20.01	35.91	34.52	31.10	" " 30.14 "
47	Early Red Clawson	S.	" 29	" 30	40.0	85	54	16.90	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
48	Rudy	S.	" 29	" 3	17.0	28	54	14.38	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
49	Canadian Velvet Chaff	S.	" 3	" 3	7.5	27	36	10.41	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
50	Jones' Winter Fife	S.	" 29	" 29	75.5	119	55	18.92	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
51	American Bronze	S.	" 29	" 3	11.0	59	34	5.34	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
52	Bulgarian	B.	" 6	" 3	20.0	55	52	1.71	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
53	Canadian Velvet Chaff	S.	" 7	" 3	9.0	61	40	5.12	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
54	Early Red Clawson	S.	" 3	" 3	16.5	39	46	9.16	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
55	Panhandle	B.	" 8	" 3	6.0	19	4	4.56	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
56	Red Velvet Chaff	S.	" 4	" 3	16.5	48	47	8.53	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "
57	Turkey or Russian	B.	" 4	" 1	22.0	33	58	12.84	34.22	34.22	31.10	" " 34.88 "

stood the winter well. They were killed solely by the cold weather. The plats were in an open place. The snow did not lodge there, with the disastrous results that were noted elsewhere. Moreover, all of the varieties which had been tested here for two years stood the winter well and gave promise of good yields. This promise was not fully realized by reason of the dry weather in the spring and early summer, which has already been noted.

The list which follows gives the names and yields of those sorts tried last year, and at the end of this list are given the names of the Australian wheats and a few from this country which were completely winter-killed. The varieties were all sown upon an even piece of ground, both as to topography and quality of soil. There was only one plat of each kind. It would have been better to have sown several plats of each variety and based the calculations upon the average yield of these plats, but this was impracticable for want of ground. The yields are all comparatively light. This result is attributable to the dry spring, and not to winter-killing, with the exception of the varieties on plat 98 to 104, which suffered some from cold weather.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat—Letter No. 1.

PROF. C. C. GEORGESON.

Smut is a fungoid disease of wheat which sometimes causes great damage to the crop. Indeed, it is not confined to wheat. Oats, barley and rye are also subject to smut. Moreover, there are several kinds of smut which attack each kind of the above named grains. The two most common kinds in this country are the so-called "stinking" smut and "loose" smut. The former takes its name from the fact that as it develops in the head of the wheat it emits a disagreeable odor, reminding one somewhat of salt fish. The latter is called "loose" smut because it causes the spikelets to drop from the head, leaving only the blackened stem as an evidence of its ravages. The "stinking" smut is the most common and the most destructive of the two, and I shall in this article confine myself to a consideration of how it can be prevented.

This smut is a parasitic plant, which grows in the tissues of the wheat plant, feeding upon its juices. Its slender,

thread-like net-work, the so-called mycelium, permeates the stem of the wheat plant from the ground to the head, and as soon as the grains begin to form it spreads itself also in these, converting them into blackened masses, which are filled with the spores, or seed of the smut, and these spores, when fully mature, are scattered by the wind over the healthy grain and drop upon the ground, where they remain ready to attack the next crop.

The spores, or seed of the smut, are exceedingly small. They can only be seen under the microscope, and they are therefore not disclosed to the farmer, even by the most careful inspection of his seed wheat. A careful study of the life history of this smut has revealed the fact that the wheat is infected by it from spores which adhere to the seed wheat. These very minute bodies are readily caught on the roughened surface of the wheat grain, and no amount of cleaning, in the ordinary way, can remove them. Now, the conditions which are favorable to the growth of the wheat are also favorable to the germination of the smut spores. It is believed that the wheat is infected by this disease as soon as it germinates. It is when the growing smut comes in contact with the tender sprout of the wheat, before it becomes at all hardened with age, that the smut penetrates the tender cell walls, and, having once gained admittance, it spreads rapidly in the tissues of the wheat, stunts its growth and destroys the grain, as already noted.

Under these conditions it follows that when a wheat field is seriously attacked with smut, and this wheat is used for seed again, the smut will be perpetuated from one crop to another unless some remedy can be employed to kill it out.

It has long been a practice among the farmers, both in Europe and America, to soak the seed wheat in a solution of "bluestone" (sulphate of copper) as a preventive of smut. This was known as a remedy long years before the life history of the smut was understood; but it is not a perfect remedy. It requires a rather strong solution to kill the smut spores, and a solution of sufficient strength injures the vitality of the wheat to such an extent that seed wheat treated in this manner usually does not give a much

better crop than wheat which has not been treated at all. But of late years a simple remedy has been discovered which meets all the wants of the case; it kills the smut without injuring the vitality of the seed; in fact, it appears to aid the growth of the wheat.

This remedy consists in immersing the seed wheat in hot water for a few minutes and again drying it before it is sown. The discovery of this remedy was made by a Danish scientist, Mr. J. L. Jensen, of Copenhagen, and, after him, it is frequently called the "Jensen method."

Elaborate experiments have been made in order to determine the most suitable temperature of the water and the length of time the wheat should be immersed, and it has been found that when the seed wheat is dipped in water of 133° F., for ten to twelve minutes, all the smut spores will be killed. Here at the Kansas Experiment Station we have treated our seed wheat in this manner for three successive seasons and the present year's crop was absolutely free from stinking smut.

The same remedy will also prevent smut in oats, though this smut is a different species from the stinking smut of wheat. In the case of oats, the spores not only lodge on the outside of the grain, but they may lodge on the kernel under the hull, and here, being partially protected by the hull, they are a little more difficult to kill. In treating oats, therefore, the time it is immersed in hot water should not be less than twelve minutes, nor should the temperature of the water be below 133° F.

The most convenient way of treating seed grain in this manner is to heat the water by steam. Conduct the steam through a pipe, or hose, directly into the water, and on the side of the tub, and partly immersed in the water, suspend an accurate thermometer on which to note the temperature, then, as the water cools, simply admit a little more steam until the proper temperature is reached and repeat this as often as necessary. But, though steam can be conveniently used, it is by no means necessary. The water can be heated almost as cheaply and rapidly in a wash boiler on a stove, or in a large kettle set over a fire out of doors, but whichever method is adopted, it is best to have hot water in two tubs standing side by side. The grain is dipped into one tub first, but only for a

few moments, in order to warm it up to near the required temperature. This is to prevent a too rapid cooling of the water in the other tub. It is thus immersed in tub No. 1 for a minute or so, then drawn out and immediately put into tub No. 2, where the water should be at 133°, and it should remain there for not less than ten minutes, nor more than twelve minutes. At the end of the required time it is best to spread the grain either on a clean barn floor or on a wagon cover or other large piece of cotton cloth, out of doors, in order that it may dry enough to run through the drill freely.

But if the grain is to be kept for several days after it is treated, care should be taken that it is spread out thinly to prevent it from spoiling by its starting to germinate. "But," some one will ask, "how can the grain be dipped into the water? Is it to be shoveled into the tub and again scraped out?" To this I reply that I have found the best way to be to use baskets made of wire gauze, fastened to an iron frame, each basket large enough to hold not less than a half bushel of seed. The meshes are close enough to prevent the grain from dropping through them and they admit the hot water freely from all sides. But it is not necessary to go to the expense of having such baskets made. Ordinary wicker baskets will answer the purpose, or, if these are not at hand, old coffee sacks or bags of similar loose material which will admit of the water soaking through readily. Grain sacks will not do. They are too close to admit the water freely. The grain in the interior is not warmed up quickly enough, and if the sack is left in the water long enough to insure that the interior has been properly heated, the grain near the sides of the bag will be cooked too much. With a couple of good sized wash tubs, and such other appliances as can be found on every farm, a couple of men can put in a rainy day to advantage in this work, and whether rainy or not, it will pay any farmer to treat his seed wheat in this manner, if it has any taint of smut in it.

There are several other fungicides which can be used with the same result, as, for example, sulphide of potassium, but they are more expensive and not so readily applied as the hot water.

As already intimated, the hot water treatment has a decided advantage over the "bluestone" treatment in that it does not enfeeble the vitality of the seed. On the other hand, it causes the wheat to grow stronger and become more productive than it would have been without this treatment, even though there were no smut in it. The same is also true of oats treated with hot water. We have found an increase of 15 per cent. in the yield of oats, due to this hot water treatment. No explanation, which is entirely satisfactory, has as yet been found for this phenomenon. But the most plausible explanation seems to be that the hot water treatment destroys smut which may never be apparent in the plant; that is, it not only prevents that smut which reaches maturity and becomes apparent in the head of the grain, but it also prevents the growth of feebler smut plants which may be present in the wheat plant and enfeeble its growth, although the smut is not vigorous enough to wholly kill the host plant or to prevent it from bearing seed. If this explanation is correct, it will be seen that the increased yield from seed treated in this manner is due to the fact that a large percentage of wheat or oat plants, which would be enfeebled by the parasitic smut, attain a normal growth by the killing out of this smut spore before the seed is sown.

In these times of low and uncertain prices it is important that every producer shall know exactly how much it costs to place an article on the market. This knowledge can be obtained only through keeping accounts. The close margins on which the farming of the future must be done will make complete and accurate bookkeeping almost as essential for the farmer as for the banker or the merchant.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 11—S. L. Cheney, Short-horns, Atchison, Kas.
OCTOBER 19—F. M. LAIL, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.
OCTOBER 19—B. O. Cowan, Short-horn cattle, Lincoln, Neb.

Feeding Swine—Times per Diem.

"This is a question that no doubt every progressive swine-breeder propounds to himself several times a year," says John M. Jamison in *Swine Breeder's Journal*. "As we look at it, the circumstances and surroundings in which the breeder and feeder finds himself must give the answer. Men can be found that think to fatten a hog all that is necessary is to keep the corn before him, and that it makes no difference whether it is fed three times a day or once a week; if the latter is the most convenient it is the rule. But to come down to practical and profitable feeding it should be the object of the feeder to feed all the hog will digest. If he can get him to consume more by feeding three or one-half dozen times a day than he can by twice feeding, and the difference in the amount gained in favor of the numerous feedings will pay for the extra trouble, then that plan should be followed. As we are situated in caring for the most of our hogs, we cannot come to the belief that there would be a profit to us in feeding more than twice a day. To justify this conclusion we will give the situation, and it may be an aid to some others in caring for their hogs—start a train of thought, perchance, that will lead to something better. We place a high value on the manure from our hogs, and we try to arrange it so they will distribute it. Next to sheep we know of no animal that will more effectually top-dress a pasture. We speak more particularly of summer and fall management. Our buildings are on the north side of our permanent pasture; the brook and principal shade is at the south side, some sixty rods distant. We prefer the water at this stream to what could be given them at the well, as it is fed almost entirely by springs, and we notice that when a hog wants a drink he will go as near the fountain-head as possible on a hot day for it. We feed slop made of milk, bran and shipstuffs, and a light feed of corn from the ear. In the morning they get all they will consume, and as soon as their troughs are empty they are turned out of the lot and started towards water and shade; being full they immediately commence the top-dressing process, and by the time they reach the water they are well emptied. In the hot weather it would be dangerous to have them come back to the buildings for feed at noon, and we will not feed on the stream or in the shade on account of the manure that would be lost. The hogs come back to the buildings in the cool of the evenings; they will not leave the water when it is unsafe on account of the heat. In the evening they have a full feed and the liberty of the pasture for the night. We are satisfied that the gain we could make by three feeds a day would not justify us in arranging buildings and water for it, and besides we want the pigs to take a good grass ration each day, which they will hardly do if fed three full feeds a day. At present we have one litter of pigs in the orchard near the house that we must carry water to. These we propose to feed three times a day if we can coax them out of the shade at noon for a feed. This we have found some difficulty in doing so far. Our aim in this is to see what we can do with them. The convenience with which we can care for them cuts off any great additional cost. Our plans for the main herd would probably be to feed oftener than twice a day if we were compelled to give them close confinement, but we have fallen in with the plan given because we think the exercise the hogs get in the pasture conduces to health, and we know the dressings they give the pasture are a heavy source of profit, and they can do this latter much more cheaply and in a more perfect manner than we possibly can by saving the manure in lot and

hauling it out. As hog-breeding and feeding now stands in reference to disease, we would not attempt to grow them without a pasture field. Whether or not he is a natural grazer, we would hold out the strongest inducements for him to feed heavily on grass every day, but as we are situated we cannot profitably give more than two feeds a day, whether grain or slop. For a large feeder that keeps one or more men constantly busy caring for the hogs, often, no doubt, three or more feeds may be given daily with profit. It makes no difference how cheap grain is, we believe grass to a certain extent is cheaper, and to that extent it should be made use of."

Australian Wool at the World's Fair.

Chicago correspondence of the *Australian Pastoralist's Review*, says:

"The Australian Wool Commissioners have made a splendid impression upon our Chicago people. The New South Wales exhibit at the World's Fair is already completed, and the Victoria colony exhibit nearly so. The gentlemen in charge of the New South Wales exhibit have given us the finest show of wool ever offered to the world. It consists of about 100,000 pounds of wool, artistically arranged in arches and columns in perfect symmetry. The competitive fleeces are tastefully displayed under glass. One of our well-known Chicago wool experts, W. B. Thornton, was called upon to assist in the arrangement of the exhibit. The writer has had several pleasant chats with Mr. Alex. Bruce, your chief inspector of live stock for New South Wales, and has gleaned some interesting facts from this gentleman regarding sheep and wool matters in Australia. Mr. Bruce tells us that the Australia scab law has practically eradicated this much-dreaded scourge from your country. In spite of our own stringent scab laws, in the West there is a great deal of the disease in the wool-growing sections. Our laws are not enforced in the western part of our country, and scab is perennial. They only dip to keep it down. There is not a Western State or Territory entirely free from scab. Mr. Bruce thinks Americans ought to be willing to have free wool as long as our Merino stud breeders find a market for their surplus rams in the Australian colonies. We are rather inclined to believe this is a one-sided reciprocity.

"Your Mr. Mitchell, who comes to our fair representing the Victorian colonies, has made a host of friends. His wool exhibit is under construction, and will be a remarkably fine one. All of the fine-wool fleeces are extraordinary in point of clearness, length of staple and fineness and strength of fibre. We clip the following from the *American Sheep-breeder*: 'Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of that sterling Australian magazine, the *Pastoralist's Review*, comes to the World's Fair in charge of the Victoria and New Zealand wool exhibits. A more capable selection could not have been made, and our flockmasters may look for a remarkable exhibit. The *Sheepbreeders' sanctum* seldom receives a visit from so talented and interesting a caller. A gentleman of rare culture, brilliant in conversation, rich in experience and travel, our friend from the antipodes makes a delightful entertainer. The *Pastoralist's Review* needs no introduction. It is the prince of Australian live stock journals. Its editorial staff embraces the leading agricultural and live stock authorities in Australasia. The sheep and wool interests of the colonies are treated in an able and exhaustive manner.'

"Australia is far ahead of the United States in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Our wool-growers are extremely lax in this respect. There is positively no uniformity in the matter of preparing the fleeces for market. The wool dealers and others interested in the product are endeavoring to induce the wool-growers to pay more attention to this feature. Our sheepmen must inaugurate a better method before trying to compete successfully with foreigners. The present methods are a positive disgrace to the wool-growing industry.

"While the new clip is beginning to go forward to the market, prices for

the season are hardly established. Manufacturers will only buy enough wool to supply their immediate demands. Wool-buyers will take every advantage of the situation and hammer down prices to the lowest notch. Many of our sheepmen think wool will go lower as the season advances, and are ordering their commission men to sell at once. One thing is positive—wool will be from 1½ to 3 cents per pound less than last year.

"The stringency in the money market will be another potent factor in the present clip. Banks have all notified the wool men that they would loan them but little money to advance. What advances are made will be small. Shearing is going on throughout the country, and a heavy clip is expected. Few of the large buyers will go into the country for wool. The bulk of this year's clip will be consigned to the commission men."

Success With Holsteins.

The late Hon. Hiram Smith once said in his witty, trenchant way: "I have noticed for years that ten men will inquire what breed of cows I keep where one will ask what sort of a dairyman I am."

This was a pithy way of saying that the dairyman needs first to make himself right, then he can do something with his cows. Mr. C. S. Rice, of Lewis county, N. Y., has a herd of twenty grade Holstein cows and heifers in milk. He makes the following report to the *Rural New Yorker*:

"Four of them, including two or three of the best cows, were farrowed and had been milked continuously through the season of 1891. In 1892 the whole number averaged 7,500 pounds of milk. From January 1 to April 25, butter was made at home, and for the remainder of the year the milk was delivered at the cheese factory. The net value of the butter and cheese was \$65 per cow. This, of course, does not include calves or pigs to which skimmed milk and whey were fed. Had butter been made through the season, the dairy would have averaged more than 300 pounds per cow, but the labor could not well be done in the family. The average amount received for the milk delivered at the cheese factory was 83 cents per 100 pounds. We have been told at some of the institutes that a farmer would grow poor unless he obtained more than \$1 per 100 pounds for milk, but with the right cows and good management, milk testing 4 per cent. can be sold at that price with some profit."

The last issue of the *Holstein-Friesian Register* scores another point for Holsteins in the following:

"The larger the cow the more she eats, is an apparently logical proposition which has been so persistently taught as to compel a widespread acceptance, says the *Gazette*. However plausible it may be, the facts prove it fallacious. At the least the exceptions are more than enough to prove the rule; they are enough to disprove the proposition and render debate unprofitable. An ordinary every-day observation affords the clearest conviction that men do not eat in proportion to their size; why, then, should it be assumed that animals do? Prof. Sanborn assumed this in his suggestion concerning the dairy test last week, when he stated as one of the conditions of his proposed trial that each cow "should be fed on a given percentage of her live weight," plus all the fodder she would eat. Superintendent Fuller opposes the facts developed in his experience in the Jersey barn that his cows do not eat in proportion to their weight. He declares that some of his smallest cows eat and assimilate more food than the heavier ones. Superintendent Hinds also discredits the idea. From the Cornell bulletin, detailing the yearly record of the station herd, it appears that the larger cows consumed less food per 1,000 pounds weight than the smaller ones. Evidently the proposition that a cow eats in proportion to her weight is disproved."

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc.

W. P. BAUSH, Topeka, Kas.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR HELD AT KANSAS CITY LAST WEEK.

Notwithstanding the financial depression and its effects, the managers of the Kansas City Inter-State fair are to be congratulated on their success attained last week. Many of the leading features of the fair were more varied than ever before. Some few of the old-time departments, viz., those of farm products and manufacturers' wares, were not as extensive as those of former years, yet the Main building was on every hand novel and in many respects new to the visitor. The attractions secured from the World's Fair, especially those from the Midway Plaisance, were novel, new and amusing. The Japanese theater, the Esquimaux, Bedouins and Arabs, washed or unwashed, secured marked attention anyhow. The ostriches, the camels, the Wild West show, Kickapoo and festive cowboys from the Western stock range, to a great extent eclipsed some of the displays exhibited by more advanced representatives of modern American civilization, even reaching in its effects to the inspiration of the speed ring. Although none of the phenomenal record-breakers since the introduction of "the bike" made exhibitions on the speed ring, enough of first-class turf kings were out each day in the several races to engage all lovers of track sporting.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

The very liberal premiums offered by the association, especially the \$1,000 open to all beef breeds, brought together the best display of cattle ever congregated on the grounds. The sheep and swine displays were above the average. While the horse show was not as extensive as it should have been, was very creditable.

In the roadster division were Pyle & Briggs, Kansas City; Thomas H. Hunter, Westport, Mo.; James Longshore, Belton, Mo.; P. H. McKinney, Omaha, Neb.; J. H. Henderson, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; J. M. Eadlin, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; C. W. Brannock, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; W. H. McKinney, Kansas City; G. L. Crisman, Lee's Summit, Mo., and Ed. H. Shultz, Pleasant Hill, Mo. The awards were as follows:

Roadsters.—Stallion, 4 years old and over, Pyle & Briggs, first; Thomas Hunter, second. Stallion, 3 years old, James Longshore, first. Stallion, 2 years old, P. H. McKinney, first; J. H. Henderson, second. Mare, 4 years old and over, C. W. Brannock, first; W. H. McKinney, second. Mare, 3 years old, P. H. McKinney, first; J. M. Eadlin, second. Mare, 2 years old, G. L. Crisman, first; Thomas Hunter, second. Mare, under 2 years, J. H. Henderson, first and second. Sweepstakes.—Stallion that has served not less than ten mares the past season, Thomas Hunter, first, a silver medal; Ed. H. Shultz, second, silver medal. Mare, any age, a breeder, J. H. Henderson, first; C. W. Brannock, second.

Saddlers.—Entries were made by J. A. Potts, Mexico, Mo.; T. S. Harrison, Aux Vasse, Mo.; R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Reed, Edgerton, Mo., and Dan P. Ewing, Harrisonville, Mo. The awards were placed.—Stallion any age, J. A. Potts, first; T. S. Harrison, second. Gelding or mare, 4 years old or over, J. A. Potts, first; R. A. Long, second. Mare, 3 years old, J. A. Potts, first; J. A. Reed, second. Gelding, 2 years old, J. A. Potts, first; Dan P. Ewing, second.

Percherons.—L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Ia.; J. H. Henderson, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and C. R. Dunham, Lenexa, Kas., competed for honors. Stallion, 4 years old or over, L. Banks Wilson, first; C. R. Dunham, second. Stallion, 3 years old, L. Banks Wilson, first and second. Stallion, 2 years old, L. Banks Wilson, first. Mare, 3 years old, J. H. Henderson, first. Sweepstakes.—Stallion that has served not less than ten mares the past season, L. Banks Wilson, first, silver medal; C. R. Dunham, second, silver medal.

Belgians.—Stallion, 4 years old and over, L. Banks Wilson, first and second. Mare, 4 years old and over, Wilson, first. Mare, 3 years old, L. Banks Wilson, first. Mare, 2 years old, Wilson, first. Best colts, Wilson, first. Sweepstakes.—Stallion, same as above, Wilson, first. Mare, any age, a breeder, Wilson, first.

CATTLE.

Short-horns.—Were entered and exhibited by T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. C. Fisher, Assumption, Ill.; Thos. H. Mastin, Kansas City, Mo., and T. A. Alban, Venedocia, O. The awards in class were as follows: Bull, 3 years old and over, T. S. Moberly, first; H. F. Brown, second. Bull, 2 years old and under 3, G. C. Fisher, first. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, Thos. H. Mastin, first; H. F. Brown, second. Bull, under 1 year old, H. F. Brown, first; G. C. Fisher, second. Cow, 3 years old and over, H. F. Brown, first; T. S. Moberly, second. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, H. F. Brown, first; T. S. Moberly, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, T. S. Moberly, first; T. A. Alban, second. Heifer, under 1 year old, T. A. Alban, first and second.

Herefords.—Or white-faces, were shown by James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; C. H. Elmendorf, Kearney, Neb.; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., and Sotham & Co., of Chillicothe, Mo. The awards were placed: Bull, 3 years old and over, James A. Funkhouser, first; C. H. Elmendorf, second. Bull, 2 years old and under 3, C. H. Elmendorf, first; Makin Bros., second. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, Makin Bros., first; Sotham & Co., second. Bull, under 1 year old, Sotham & Co., first; James A. Funkhouser, second. Cow, 3 years old and over, James A. Funkhouser, first; Sotham & Co., second. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, James A. Funkhouser, first; C. H. El-

mendorf, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, C. H. Elmendorf, first; James A. Funkhouser, second. Heifer, under 1 year old, Makin Bros., first; James A. Funkhouser, second. Hereford herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old, James A. Funkhouser, first, gold medal; C. H. Elmendorf, second, silver medal. Sweepstakes.—Best Hereford bull, any age, James A. Funkhouser, silver medal. Best cow or heifer, any age, C. H. Elmendorf, silver medal.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Or Daddies, were out in strong force in three herds. W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.; Goodwin & Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., and J. H. Driesbach, of Reno, Kas. The prizes were awarded: Bull, 3 years old and over, Goodwin & Judy, first; J. H. Driesbach, second. Bull, 2 years old and under 3, W. A. McHenry, first. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, W. A. McHenry, first; Goodwin & Judy, second. Bull, under 1 year old, Goodwin & Judy, first; W. A. McHenry, second. Cow, 3 years old and over, W. A. McHenry, first; Goodwin & Judy, second. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, W. A. McHenry, first and second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, W. A. McHenry, first; Goodwin & Judy, second. Heifer, under 1 year old, Goodwin & Judy, first; W. A. McHenry, second. Aberdeen-Angus herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old, W. A. McHenry, first; Goodwin & Judy, second.

Galloways.—But two herds of the shaggy Galloways were out in the contest for honors, yet they were among the best found in the United States. Our Missouri neighbor, David Fyffe, of Plattsburg, came for a share of the honors, and engaged with Hugh Paul, of Dundee, Minn., with the following result: Bull, 3 years old and over, Hugh Paul, first. Bull, 1 year old and under 3, Hugh Paul, second. Bull, under 1 year old, Hugh Paul, first; David Fyffe, second. Cow, 3 years old and over, Hugh Paul, first; David Fyffe, second. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3, Hugh Paul, first; David Fyffe, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, Hugh Paul, first; David Fyffe, second. Heifer, under 1 year old, David Fyffe, first; Hugh Paul, second. Galloway herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old, Hugh Paul, gold medal.

In the division for dairy cattle there were eight exhibitors, two Holstein and six Jersey herds. In the Holstein class were M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., and C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. These herds are among the best in the United States, in fact, rank up in the front ranks of any in Holstein history. The foundation stock of the Stone herd was bred by Mr. Moore, and as shown by Mr. Stone at the World's Fair won thirteen prizes on eleven head, more honors than any other herd in the grand array gathered together from all parts of the world. The awards were placed as follows:

Holstein-Friesians.—On bull, 3 years old and over, M. E. Moore, first; C. F. Stone, second. On bull, 2 years old and under 3, M. E. Moore, first; C. F. Stone, second. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, Wm. Brown, first; C. F. Stone, second. Bull, under 1 year, M. E. Moore, first and second. Cow, 3 years old and over, M. E. Moore, first and second. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3, C. F. Stone, first; M. E. Moore, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, C. F. Stone, first and second. Heifer, under 1 year old, C. F. Stone, first; M. E. Moore, second. Holstein-Friesian herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old and over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer under 1 year old, M. E. Moore, first; C. F. Stone, second. Sweepstakes, best bull, any age, M. E. Moore, silver medal. Best cow, any age, M. E. Moore, silver medal.

The "little Jerseys" were out in strong force, led by G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo.; C. L. Allen, Independence, Mo.; Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas.; G. B. Gill, New Santa Fe, Mo.; Hugh J. McGowan, Kansas City, Mo., and the celebrated La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., of Topeka, Kas. Two of these herds were World's Fair representatives—the La Veta herd and that of Shawhan. The awards were placed as follows:

J Jerseys.—Bull, 3 years old or over, G. H. Shawhan, first; C. L. Allen, second. Bull, 2 years old and under 3, Wm. Brown, first; La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., second. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, G. H. Shawhan, first; G. B. Gill, second. Bull, under 1 year old, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., first; Hugh J. McGowan, second. Cow, 3 years old or over, G. H. Shawhan, first; La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., second. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., first; G. H. Shawhan, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., first and second. Heifer, under 1 year old, G. B. Gill, first; C. L. Allen, second. Jersey herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old, G. H. Shawhan, first; La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., second. Jersey herd, to consist of one male and four females, all 1 year old and under 2, G. H. Shawhan, gold medal. Jersey bull and four of his get, any age, either sex, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., gold medal.

The most interesting feature of the dairy show was the milk and butter test, viz.: Best cow, any age or breed, showing most butter in forty-eight hours and the same in milk. Three of the dairy herds, only, entered the contest—M. E. Moore, Holsteins, C. L. Allen and G. H. Shawhan, Jerseys.

SPECIAL OFFER



\$10

\$10

The conclusion of the test showed that Mr. Moore had won in both divisions, thereby adding another victory to the achievements of the Clover Hill herd at Cameron.

THE SWINE SHOW.

The swine show, notwithstanding the absence of some of the noted herds at the World's Fair, was indeed an excellent one—much better than was expected. In fact, a few of the older and long established breeders must look well to their future, else submit to even honors in future contests. Although not up in numbers to that of Des Moines or Lincoln, it was ably demonstrated that the "little fellow" had grown immensely during the past year and had learned the way of a good foundation, the ration necessary for rapid development and early maturity. In the Poland-China division were R. Baldrige & Sons, Parsons, Kas.; W. H. Underwood, Hutchinson, Kas.; J. W. Young, Smithville, Mo., and A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill. The expert judge, Mr. Ziller, placed the ribbons as follows:

Poland-Chinas.—Boar, 2 years old and over, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Boar, 1 year old and under 2, J. W. Young, first. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; A. Dorsey & Sons, second. Boar, under 6 months, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; A. Dorsey & Sons, second. Sow, 2 years old and over, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; J. W. Young, second. Sow, 1 year old and under 2, J. W. Young, first; R. Baldrige & Sons, second. Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, J. W. Young, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Sow, under 6 months old, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Boar and four sows, over 1 year old, R. Baldrige & Sons, first. Boar and four sows, under 1 year old, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Breeder's ring, sow and litter of five pigs under 6 months old, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Five head of swine, any age, the get of one boar, J. W. Young, first; R. Baldrige & Sons, second. Sweepstakes, boar of any age, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; W. H. Underwood, second. Sow, any age, R. Baldrige & Sons, first; J. W. Young, second.

In the Berkshire class the following named exhibitors entered for the ring honors: Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.; Jas. Hawk, Hartwell, Mo., and James Qurallo, Kearney, Mo. All three herds were in the pink of condition, and had the American father of Berkshires, Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., been present he could not have said other than "My boys, you are profiting on my experience and old Missouri is stronger than ever in Berkshires." The judge distributed honors as follows:

Berkshires.—Boar, 2 years old and over, Jas. Hawk, first; John B. Thompson, second. Boar, 1 year old and under 2, Jas. Qurallo, first; Jas. Hawk, second. Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Qurallo, second. Boar, under 6 months, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Qurallo, second. Sow, 2 years old and over, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Qurallo, second. Sow, 1 year old and under 2, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Hawk, second. Sow, under 6 months, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Qurallo, second. Herd, boar and four sows, over 1 year old, John B. Thompson, first. Boar and four sows, under 1 year old, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Hawk, second. Breeder's ring, sow and litter of five pigs under 6 months, Jas. Qurallo, first; John B. Thompson, second. Five head of swine of any age, get of one boar, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Hawk, second. Sweepstakes, boar, any age, Jas. Qurallo, first; Jas. Hawk, second. Sow, any age, John B. Thompson, first; Jas. Hawk, second.

In the Chester White contest were W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.; J. W. Young, Smithville, Mo.; Willis Whinnery, Winona, O., and A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill. The Chesters never appeared to a better advantage in the Kansas City show yard, as more favorable comments came from the onlookers and visitors than is usual in a general contest where the blacks are arrayed, as it were, against the whites. The awards went to—

Chester Whites.—Boar, 2 years old and over, Waltmire, first; Dorsey & Sons, second. Boar, 1 year old and under 2, Waltmire, first; Dorsey & Sons, second. Boar,

WATCHES!

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beautifully engraved, handsome design and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The finest thing ever offered for the money. We will supply you with Elgin, Waltham, Columbus or Hampden movement. Stem wind and Set. All the latest improvements for \$10.00. We can furnish either gentlemen's or lady's watch on this same offer. How do we do it? Why, we are the Farmers and Manufacturers Commercial League and have recently closed a contract with the manufacturers for the above line of watches and give them to the farmers and their families at less than wholesale cost. We are also offering other special sales of Sewing Machines, Organs, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc. Send 6 cts. for illustrated catalogue and ask for the Constitution and By-Laws of League. Charges prepaid.

Farmers & Manufacturers Com'l League,

Cor. 5th Ave. & Randolph St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

6 months old and under 1 year, Whinnery, first; Dorsey & Sons, second. Boar, under 6 months old, Dorsey & Sons, first; Waltmire, second. Sow, 2 years old and over, Dorsey & Sons, first; Whinnery, second. Sow, 1 year old and under 2, Young, first; Dorsey & Sons, second. Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, Dorsey & Sons, first; Waltmire, second. Sow, under 6 months old, Dorsey & Sons, first; Whinnery, second. Herd, boar and four sows, over 1 year old, Dorsey & Sons, first; Waltmire, second. Boar and four sows under 1 year old, Dorsey & Sons, first; Waltmire, second. Breeder's ring, sow and litter of five pigs under 6 months, Dorsey & Sons, first; Waltmire, second. Five swine of any age, get of one boar, Whinnery, first; Dorsey & Sons, second. Sweepstakes, boar, any age, Waltmire, first; sow of any age, A. Dorsey & Sons, first.

THE SHEEP SHOW.

Not that every summer is the more hot, or the succeeding winter the coldest known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, nor is it necessary to make any apology for writing that the sheep exhibit was the best ever made at Kansas City, as every sheep breeder and interested visitor will join us in declaring the same thing. It is perhaps in order to state that the success of the sheep show was in a great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Louis Bennett, of Independence, Mo. Better individuals or collections never appeared on the show grounds at Kansas City. The fine-wools were not as great in numbers, but this shortage was more than made up in the strong arrays of middle and long-wools. Samuel Jewett & Sons, of Lawrence, Kansas, and A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., competed for honors in the Merino division.

Fine-wools.—Ram, 2 years old and over, Jewett & Sons, first and second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, Dorsey & Sons, first; Jewett & Sons, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old and over, Dorsey & Sons, first; Jewett & Sons, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, Jewett & Sons, first. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, the get to be 2 years old or under, Jewett & Sons, first. Best flock of one ram of any age, two ewes, 2 years old and over, two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, and two ewe lambs, Jewett & Sons, first. Sweepstakes, best ram of any age, Dorsey & Sons, silver medal. Best ewe, any age, Jewett & Sons, silver medal.

In the Cotswold class, James T. McFee, Lenox, Iowa, Hopson Glascock, Rensselaer, Mo., and D. C. Lewis, Camp Point, Ill., entered for honors. The awards going to—

Cotswolds.—Ram, 2 years old or over, James T. McFee, first; D. C. Lewis, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, McFee, first; Glascock, second. Ram lamb, McFee, first; Lewis, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old and over, McFee, first; Lewis, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, McFee, first; Lewis, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, McFee, first; Lewis, second. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, the get to be 1 year old or under, Glascock, first. Best flock of one ram, any age, two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, and two ewe lambs, McFee, first; Lewis, second. Sweepstakes, best ram, any age, McFee, silver medal; best ewe, any age, Lewis, silver medal.

The Southdowns were out-led by the three strongest flock-masters and breeders of the West—W. E. Spicer, Harved, Neb.; Geo. W. Powell, Lee's Summit, Mo., and George McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis. The prizes went to—

Southdowns.—Ram, 2 years old and over, W. E. Spicer, first; George W. Powell, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, George McKerrrow, first; Powell, second. Ram lamb, McKerrrow, first; Spicer, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old or over, McKerrrow, first; Spicer, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, McKerrrow, first; Powell, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, McKerrrow, first; Powell, second. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, the get to be 1 year old or under and bred and owned by exhibitor, Powell, first; McKerrrow, second. Flock of one ram any age, two ewes, 2 years old and over, two ewes, 1 year old and under 2 years, and two ewe lambs, McKerrrow, first; Powell, second. Sweepstakes, best ram, any age, Spicer, silver medal. Best ewe, any age, McKerrrow, silver medal.

The Shropshires were both strong in individuality, as well as in numbers. William R. Turner, Shelbyville, Mo.; A. Dor-

sey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., and James T. McFee, Lenox, Ia., were the exhibitors. The ribbons went to—

Shropshires.—Ram, 2 years old or over, Dorsey & Sons, first; Turner, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, McFee, first and second. Ram lamb, McFee, first; Waltmire, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old or over, McFee, first; Turner, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2 years, McFee, first and second. Pen of two ewe lambs, McFee, first and second. Best flock, to consist of ram and five of his get, the get to be 1 year old or under, Turner, first. Best flock, to consist of ram, any age, two ewes 2 years old and over, two ewes, 1 year old and under 2 years, and two ewe lambs, McFee, first; Turner, second. Sweepstakes, best ram, any age, McFee, silver medal. Best ewe, any age, McFee, silver medal.

The Oxfords were a typical English sort and were the delight of the mutton breeders. Both imported and American-bred individuals thoroughly exemplified what can be done in an improvement, whose object is both staple and carcass. The veteran importer and breeder, George McKerrrow, of Sussex, Wis., kept company with L. Banks Wilson, of Creston, Ia., and I. Lindsey, of Walnut, Ill. The awards in many a close contest in class were placed as follows:

Oxford Downs.—Ram, 2 years old and over, McKerrrow, first; Wilson, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, McKerrrow, first and second. Ram lamb, Wilson, first; McKerrrow, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old or over, Wilson, first; McKerrrow, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, McKerrrow, first and second. Pen of two ewe lambs, McKerrrow, first; Wilson, second. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, the get to be 1 year old or under, Wilson, first; Lindsey, second. Best flock of one ram, any age, two ewes, 2 years old and over, two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, and two ewe lambs, McKerrrow, first; Wilson, second. Sweepstakes, best ram, any age, McKerrrow, silver medal. Best ewe, any age, McKerrrow, silver medal.

In the Leicester and Lincoln class, but one State came in, represented by George Richardson, Thayer, Neb., and A. J. Richardson, same place. Both their imported and Nebraska-bred animals were excellent specimens of the breed and demonstrated what may be done by the farmer, if he will only learn and profit by the experience of those who do succeed, as have the Messrs. Richardson. The judge distributed the awards between the two flocks as follows:

Leicester and Lincoln.—Ram, 2 years old and over, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Ram lamb, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old or over, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Best flock, to consist of ram and five of his get, the get to be 1 year old or under, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Best flock, ram of any age, two ewes, 2 years old, two ewes 1 year old and under 2 years, and two ewe lambs, George Richardson, first; A. J. Richardson, second. Sweepstakes, best ram, any age, George Richardson, silver medal. Best ewe, any age, A. J. Richardson, silver medal.

THE GRAND SWEEPSTAKES, BEEF BREDS.

The most interesting of all the excellent features of the live stock show was the struggle for supremacy in the beef herding ring to secure a share of the \$1,000 offered by the association. It was divided, \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third and \$100 to fourth winner. The offer brought out ten herds, nine of which were from the contests on the World's Fair battle ground. In the Short-horn class were T. S. Moberly, of Richmond, Ky.; H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minn.; T. A. Alban, Venedocia, O., and G. C. Fisher, of Assumption, Ill. The Herefords were represented by James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., and C. H. Elmendorf, of Kearney, Neb. The Aberdeen-Angus by W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia., and Messrs. Goodwin & Judy, West Lebanon, Ind. But one Galloway herd entered the ring and that was Hugh Paul's, of Dundee, Minn. The reader will observe in looking over the records made by the respective herds at the Columbian that great store was set on the probable outcome. Mr. Funkhouser's herd consisted of the four-year-old bull, Hessiod 2d; the aged cow, Petunia 3d, a seven-year-old; May Day, 3 years old; Dream, a yearling, and Lorena, a calf. Makin Bros.' herd, headed by the three-year-old bull, Vincent 2d; the cow Berrington 2d, 7 years old; Lady Maud Vincent, 2 years; Lady Geneve Vincent, yearling, and Robertha, a calf. Elmendorf's herd was headed by the six-year-old bull, Earl Shadland 30th; the cow Miss Milton, 3 years old; Belle Mode, 2 years; Lady Daylight, yearling, and Lady Laughter, a calf. Moberly's herd consisted of the three-year-old bull, Nonpareil Chief 2d; the cow, Hudson's Duchess 3d, 3 years old; Gem of Hickory Park 3d, 3 years old; Mary Abbottsburn 2d, 2 years, and Abbottsburn 5th, a calf. Brown's herd was headed by the four-year-old bull, Earl Fame 8th; the cow, Victoria of Glenwood 8th, 4 years old; Red Empress, 2 years; Sprig of Browndale 2d, yearling, and Rosemary of

Browndale, a calf. The Ohio herd of Alban's was headed by the three-year-old bull, Scottish King; the cow, Amelia, 3 years old; Ohio Girl, 2 years; Pecahontas, yearling, and Columbia, a calf. The Illinois herd of Fisher's came in headed by the two-year-old bull, Mary's Waterloo Earl; the cow, Seventeenth Scottish Lady, 3 years old; Rose Monrath 3d, 2 years; Glenythan 5th, yearling, and Ruth, a calf. In the Aberdeen-Angus division, W. A. McHenry, of Denison, Ia., came in with the yearling bull, Jean's Abactor 2d, the aged cow, Progress of Turlington, 6 years old; Nell Gwynne 3d, 2 years; Minnie McHenry 5th, yearling, and the calf, Black Bird McHenry VI. The Illinois Daddies, of Goodwin & Judy, were headed by the three-year-old, Black Monk; the cow, Bonny Maid, a six-year-old; Rosebud Theta, 2 years; Zara 4th, yearling, and the calf, Emily 10. The only herd of Galloways, that of Hugh Paul, wheeled into line headed by the two-year-old bull, Speculator; the cow, Superba, a three-year-old; Wavertree Miss, 2 years; Fortuna, yearling, and the calf, Flora McDonald.

The reader will find on reference to the World's Fair list of awards that nearly every animal except those of the herds of Mr. Funkhouser and Alban were winners somewhere along the line of awards, and of course the several owners were mentally pitched to a high degree as to the probable outcome of the contest. Mr. Funkhouser had been laying it over his Hereford competitors at several of the State fairs, while Mr. Alban had been cleaning up the platter at similar shows in the East, and they felt as confident as anybody else.

The time came on Thursday afternoon and the Superintendent called out, and away marched the ten herds of champions for the battle ground, and it is safe to say that no grander array ever met on Missouri soil. Up to this time no one seemed to know outside of the association who the judges were to be except that they were to come from the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and pass on the cattle as animals for the butcher's block. When the field was in a settled condition, Mr. H. B. Tower, the chief buyer for Armour's, and W. A. Seeley, Swift's buyer, appeared on the scene as chief arbiters, and after a close, practical and professional stock yards inspection, placed the awards as follows, subject to the conditions offered by the association:

Sweepstakes, grand prize of \$1,000, open to all beef breeds, best herd to consist of one bull of any age, one cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer under 1 year old, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia., first; T. A. Alban, Venedocia, O., second; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., third; T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky., fourth.

Some were immensely amused, while others felt chagrined at the result, yet when the practical breeder considers that his ideal as to conformation and that of the professional buyer whose experience of years for results on the shambles and the ledger account from off the block, may be at something of a variance, he should at least endeavor to acquaint himself more with the experience of the knife, the cleaver and the butcher's saw that rasps the final ultimatum on the block. 'Tis said, "all's well that ends well." Immediately following the contest for aged herd was the show for best young herd as per stipulations of the association, which resulted as follows:

Beef cattle, young herds, open to all beef breeds, herd to consist of one bull and four heifers under 4 years of age, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia., first; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., second.

The poultry exhibit was one of the best yet made at Kansas City, a report of which will appear later.

The attendance during the week was good, considering everything, and best of all, from the stockman's view, the association paid out in cash all prizes earned and kept good faith with the exhibitor in everything, so that everybody should be content and remember kindly the association in 1894. W. P. B.

Benefits of the League.

PLYMOUTH, IND., September 21, 1893.

Farmers' & Manufacturers' Commercial League.—DEAR SIR:—The members of our subordinate League, known as "Yellow River League," desire to extend to you their sincere thanks for your favor to them in assisting us in the purchase of ten hay loaders, of which you were the direct cause of saving us on the ten loaders the handsome sum of \$110. Please accept our thanks. We wish to say we believe the League to be the best farmers' organization yet introduced, and beg of our brother farmers everywhere to organize a League and receive the same savings as the above, and on many things more. We should have sent you this earlier, but have been so very busy and, farmer-like, have neglected it. We also understand you can save us considerable money on grain drills, mowers, etc. The sewing machine received by Chas. Porcher from you for \$19 can't be beaten in the market for \$33, and many other things we have purchased of you. Long live the League is our earnest desire. Yours for success, [signed] Chas. Porcher, C. M. Slayter, Henry Grossman, Jacob Ringer, Cornelia Ringer, F. A. Lidecker, Jacob Myres, P. A. Sarber, Thomas Smith, Thomas Houghton.

The Coming Short-horn Sale of Cowan's, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Among the events that will be recorded in the Short-horn history of 1893, in the United States, no part in the chapters thereof should attract more attention than the dispersion sale of the herd of sixty head from Forest farm, near New Point, Mo. The herd was established by Mr. J. G. Cowan, in 1867, and since, strong reinforcements were purchased that were among the best that a sound and mature judgment could select. That this is true, one has only to review the long list of victories won for years at the leading State fairs, where the top herds of the United States fought the protracted battles for the supremacy. Much of the superior excellence of this herd is due to the impressiveness of the aged imported Cruickshank bull, Scottish Lord 77761, that weighs 2,100 pounds. The uniformity of general conformation of his sons and daughters and the history of more than half of them in show yard, places him among the noted show bulls of Short-horn lore. Every Short-horn breeder of any note in the United States is familiar with "Cowan's crack Missouri herd." Perhaps the choicest individual included in the offerings is the long two-year-old bull, Lord Waterloo 112794, bred by Mr. Cowan on Forest farm, sired by the Cruickshank bull, Double Barmpton 102505, and out of Water Lily 3d, by Scottish Lord. However much Short-horn breeders may differ in their ideals of standard type or show preference for certain blood lines, a thorough scanning of this blocky, broad and high quality fellow brings in a verdict which reads: "He is worthy the title 'King of the harem,' and ought to fall into patriotic Short-horn hands, where he may be fitted for the show rings of 1894, a sure and easy winner." Included in the draft of young fellows are two yearling bulls that are very promising, more than mere steer-getters, and two of the six laddies are extraordinary fine red ones, Lord Waterloo 3d, by Scottish Lord, and out of Water Lily, by Mazurka Prince 2d, and Plato, by Scottish Lord and out of Phyllisia 15th, and she by Belle Duke of Thorndale. This young fellow, Plato, was awarded third prize in a ring of fifteen at the World's Fair. Either of these two have blood lines, promise, substance and quality sufficient to warrant a place at the head of the most carefully selected herds.

The day's visit at the Forest home finds a most excellent top lot of aged cows, whose sons' and daughters' record is the envy of the less fortunate breeder. Among others is the Brawith Bud Cruickshank cow, Golden Empress 2d and Phyllisia 15th, a recognized mother of show cattle. One of her daughters, Phyllisia 21st, won second prize at the World's Fair. Then comes Dora 3d, a four-year-old that won in her yearling form the sweepstakes cup at the Iowa State fair in 1890. She is another one that should go to some high-class breeder and be fitted for the show contests of 1894. However much that can be said of the history of this herd and the reputation as breeders of both the senior and junior Cowans, that must necessarily in a short notice like this be left unwritten. Hence, suffice it to say that the success of Cowan's young herd at the Columbian or World's Fair ought to be sufficient. That show, where the combined efforts of generations were pitted against each other for honors that were hard to place, on account of the high standard and excellence of the hundreds in competition, Mr. Cowan is to be congratulated in his winning second in a ring of ten young herds, on young herd. In class, won first and sixth, on heifers, while the young bull calf took third prize. B.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

From the Far-Off Northwest.

Mr. Bernard Knagge, of St. Mary's Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash., writes:

"About ten years or more I have been troubled with catarrh of the head and nose. The least change in the weather would give me a cold and I would have a spell of sneezing. I have consulted a great many doctors and taken a great deal of medicine, all of which did not seem to do me any good. I took one bottle of Pe-ru-na early last winter. It gave me a great deal of ease. Finally I took three bottles more, and I can safely say it cured me altogether. I am satisfied your medicines will do what you recommend them to."

A cure for chronic catarrh is what thousands of people are looking for. It seems that this man has found a cure, and if the thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the United States are to be credited, many others have also found a cure for chronic catarrh. If there is such a thing on earth as a catarrh cure Pe-ru-na is that remedy. The reason its cures are permanent is explained by the fact that it removes the cause, instead of relieving the symptoms.

An excellent book on catarrh, entitled "Climatic Diseases," will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

Colts

get hurt. Phénol Sodique is a liniment for them; for other animals.

There is nothing that mends so quick.

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

BEST In the world for all black leather, Vacuum Leather Oil; 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.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.



STAR—FEED—GRINDER.
Greatly Improved.
SOLD ON TRIAL
12 to 25 Bushels
per hour
of Ear Corn, dry or
damp, and all small
grain, fine or coarse.
STAR MFG. CO.,
New Lexington, Ohio.

Bee Convention.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association meets on October 11 to 13, at the Louisiana hotel, corner Seventy-first street and avenue B., Chicago, Ill. This is two blocks south of the south side of the World's Fair grounds. As many of the leading bee-keepers of this and other countries will be present at this meeting, any one interested in bees who may be at the fair at this time should not fail to attend this meeting, part if not all the time. It will no doubt be one of the grandest meetings of bee-keepers ever held in the United States. Your editor hopes to be there, and have something to say about this meeting and the apicultural display at the World's Fair, in these columns.

Grind Your Own Feed.

Ground feed will put on more fat than whole grain, and every farmer will find a great saving in money by purchasing a grinding mill. We call your attention to the Star Mill, manufactured by the Star Manufacturing Co., New Lexington, O., and advise all to write to them before purchasing.

Keep a Blanket on the Horse.

There is perhaps no more truthful saying than that "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Keeping a horse properly blanketed, whether he is standing in the harness or in the stable, should not only be considered necessary from a humane standpoint, but from a common sense standpoint as well. Every time a horse is overheated and allowed to stand in the cold, his life of usefulness is shortened and his value lessened, while a horse that is kept warm and comfortable at all times will repay his master by eating less and doing better. The cost of a horse blanket is comparatively small, and a good one will last many years and save many times its cost in horseflesh.

5-A blankets are without exception the most noted for good service as well as good looks. These blankets are soft and comfortable and fit the form of a horse exactly. They have been known and used for twenty-five years, and no doubt some of the first blankets made are still in service. The genuine 5-A blankets are easily distinguished by the peculiar trade mark, which can be found on every blanket.

5-A blankets are made by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philadelphia, in 250 styles, and are sold by dealers in horse goods everywhere.

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.

Let It Pass.

Be not swift to take offense,
Let it pass;

Anger is a foe to sense,
Let it pass.

Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;

Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass.

Let it pass.

Strife corrodes the purest mind,
Let it pass;

As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass.

Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;

'Tis the noble that forgives.
Let it pass.

Let it pass.

Echo not an angry word,
Let it pass;

Think how often you have erred,
Let it pass;

Since our joys must pass away
Like the dewdrops in the May.

Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let them pass.

Let them pass.

If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass.

O! be kind and gentle still,
Let it pass.

Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait.

And our triumph shall be great.
Let it pass.

Let it pass.

Bid your anger to depart,
Let it pass;

Lay these timely words to heart,
Let it pass.

Follow not the giddy throng,
Better to be wronged than wrong;

Therefore sing this cheery song—
Let it pass.

Let it pass.

AIR AND SUNSHINE.

My dear, careful Marthas, let me whisper two magic words to you—*sun* and *air*, let me shout them from the hilltops that every one may hear. They are air and sunshine, God's own life-giving agents. They are as necessary to the well being of the human family as to the growth and development of the vegetable kingdom.

Therefore, don't shut them out of your houses. They were built for habitations of living beings, and not for tombs, which is just what you are making of them when you close the windows and draw down the shades to keep out the dust and preserve the brightness of your carpets. The exhalations that are constantly thrown off from human bodies are merely dead matter. Air and sunshine will deodorize and render them harmless. What we call the "close" smell in a room that has been shut up for a long time is caused by dead air filled with fetid matter which is a natural breeding place for all sorts of disease germs. Every breath you draw in such a room carries these germs into the lungs. While you are shutting out the dust, you are just as carefully shutting in these harbingers of death for your children to absorb into their tender little bodies.

Let the air in. Give the sun a chance. They will scatter the noxious germs and sterilize them. Mould and must cannot grow where the sun shines. A house so arranged that the sun can shine into every room during some part of the day is the kind of a house for health and true living. And the house that will give a constant supply of fresh air to the sleeping rooms night and day, without a direct draught over the bed, is the house of the future. But if you have not an ideal house, make the best of the one you have. Admit fresh air somehow. A plan tried with success last winter, in a bed-room with only one window, was the use of a wide board with a narrow piece nailed at right angles near each end for the window to rest on. The board projected beyond the window frame at the sides, and above the opening of the window, thus preventing a direct draught while admitting air freely. This was kept in place night and day, except in the severest weather.

No matter how poor you are, there is no need to be saving in the use of these blessings, for, like salvation, they are free. No syndicate can buy them up or get a corner on them. Mrs. Purse-proud may boast of her silver and her jewels, but the loveliest and rarest of them are insignificant in comparison with glorious old Sol, who is yours as much as hers. He will smile on your humble little cottage as brightly as on her more pretentious mansion.

Never mind if you do have a little more dusting to do. It is easier to dust a room than to wait on a fretful, sickly child, and there is not half the anxiety and wear and tear of nervous force about it. Never mind if your carpets do fade. What you will save in doctors' bills and patent medicines, will buy you a new and better one, and next time you can select colors of more enduring quality.

You say "If cleanliness is a requisite of

health, why is it that the family that lives in a tumble-down old shanty, with a careless, go-easy mother, are such hardy little piles of dirt and rags while my children, always neat and tidy, are pale and puny?" I'll tell you why. That old shanty is so full of cracks and crevices that Beelzebub himself could not shut out the currents of pure air continually flowing through it. The shadeless windows do not obstruct the sun's rays. The half-naked children are in reality taking a sun bath while at their play. Scientists tell us that the direct rays of the sun kill the germs of many diseases; hence, he is at work on that old hovel and those dirty children, killing off the germs that lodge in the dirt, while you are keeping your tidy little girl housed up in the shade for fear she will soil her clothes playing in the dirt, or tan her beautiful white skin running in the sun. Those children have good appetites and relish a meal of bread and potatoes. Yours wants jam on her bread and pie instead of potatoes.

Try hanging your bedding in the sun for half a day every week and see what a sweet smelling, luxurious couch you will have at night.

If your cellar smells musty "sweeten" it by burning a half pound of sulphur in it. The food stored there will keep longer and all germs will be killed, that otherwise find their way to the rooms above to be a source of disease to some member of the family.

But, above everything else, give the sun and air the freedom of your house, that your days may be long in the land.—Mrs. E. T. Abbott, in *Western Garden*.

Joins the "Circle."

I feel this morning, that I would like to accept Mrs. Sproul's invitation to join the "Circle," although I am not a farmer's wife, but was a farmer's daughter, and the warmest place in my heart for any class of people is kept sacred to the farmer.

Mrs. Wilder, why didn't you tell us your mode of shirking, that we might have been trying it this week?

About shirking—I don't like that name. It should be the leaving undone the things we need not do, for nearly every housekeeper does a great many things that might be left undone, often with profit to herself and no inconvenience to others. The washing must be done, else we can't be clean and healthy, but I do lots of "cold ironing," after the clothes are well dried and aired on the line, mend them and fold them nicely, and unstarched clothes will answer every purpose quite as well when washed again.

Teach the children to work. They can help in so many ways, which will give you more time to help them with their lessons and to read to them.

Mrs. Wilder, tell us how you keep so many windows clean, and the process of cleaning them. For windows, as well as everything else, are hard to keep clean here where the dust blows so much.

Let us hope to have the "Home Circle" enlarged, for I think an interchange of ideas through the long winter months would be a great help to all.

Mrs. OLIVE FERGUSON.

Goodland, Kas.

Put the Geese to Roost.

"Don't talk agriculture to a farmer," was Daniel Webster's advice to a friend. "Discuss any other subject with him—art, literature, political economy, finance—but never farming; for if you once launch forth on that he will find you at fault in some particular and conclude that ignorant in one thing you are ignorant in all." This advice was recently repeated in the hearing of a *Herald* man by a gentleman of New York city recently upon hearing of the experiences of an amateur farmer, a friend of his, who, after a long and active career, in which he had achieved fame and fortune, relinquished an extensive practice of law for bucolic superintendence over an estate not a hundred miles from New York. Shortly after he assumed the management of his farm the lawyer received a visit from one of his neighbors, a shrewd old farmer who had never been a hundred miles away from his home. Various matters were discussed as together they walked about the farm-yard inspecting the new windmill, improved water troughs, cattle sheds and other "new fangled fixings." Naturally the amateur betrayed his gross ignorance to his more practical and experienced companion. The latter was somewhat of a wit and at last, in visiting the poultry-yard, ventured a suggestion. "This is all very fine," he said, as he glanced about, "but where do your ducks and geese roost at night?"

"I never thought of that," replied the amateur. "I've seen them squatting around at night and thought they liked that. I'll have it attended to at once. Low roosts, I suppose, would be the best?"

The farmer thought they would. "Place them about two feet from the ground," he remarked, and then, smiling in his sleeve, unhitched his old mare and drove away home.

Not a moment was lost by the former New Yorker. He erected his duck roosts, and at nightfall visited the poultry-yard to



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observe how the fowls enjoyed the innovation. To his chagrin they appeared to ignore the roosting place and were squatting as before on the ground.

"Poor things, I've neglected them too long," thought the humane amateur. "They don't realize the change." With that he began to grab at the ducks and drakes and geese and ganders and deposit them one by one on the roost. There was a terrible commotion among the fowls, which attracted all the farm hands with shotguns to the poultry yard.

When they arrived there they saw their employer, perspiring and red in the face, trying to balance the web-footed creatures on the roost, from which they fell with terrible "quack, quacks," the moment his back was turned. It was not long before the truth dawned upon him that ducks and geese were intended by nature to "squat," not to roost.

He returned to the house deeply ashamed of his ignorance and speedily became the laughing stock of the country around. The illustration of Webster's advice came in the form of an entire disregard thereafter of any opinions expressed by the man. In New York his utterances had been regarded as words of wisdom, upon no matter what subject expressed, but in the country they were greeted with: "Oh, pshaw, he don't know nothin'." He put geese to roost.—*Chicago Herald*.

Good Words for the Donkey.

Of all horseflesh, so to speak, the patient, little, commonplace, every-day ass takes the lead. There is no denying him the palm. Were I a Homer, or a Dante, or even a Holmes, I would indite an epic, or at least a rhyme, to the character, strength and courage of this noblest of the race. In every country where severe economies are thrust upon the people, the donkey comes to the rescue, and does the work which no other creature alive can do. He lives on nothing; he is rarely fed—in times of drought or severe work some barley—but is turned loose to find what he may. He is never vicious or obstinate, but works faithfully till his poor old ears flop downward from age, and he literally falls under his load and dies in his tracks, after serving his often cruel master some score or more of years. When he is put to work as a yearling, he does not last so long. I have ridden one at eighteen months which had been trained but two weeks, and yet was gentle, bridle-wise and well-gaited. Where is there such a horse?

One sees Arabs coming into Constantinople with a donkey-load of wood, which they sell for three francs. They have come twenty-five miles with it, sell it, and the next day ride the donkey back. As a meal costs them but 2 cents, the wood nothing, and the donkey does all the work, what

seems a small profit is really a good one. And who is it that earns it?

All saddle beasts in the East go what our Anglomaniacs call "artificial" gaits. In fact, three-fourths of all the animals in the world do so. Mules which are ridden always "side" or amble; all donkeys running walk, rack or amble. But nowhere, except in our Southern States, have these gaits been studied as an art, improved on and bred from.

The donkey in Algeria rarely has a saddle. He has a pad, very similar to the pad on which the bespangled queens of the sawdust ring dance their short hour to delighted boys and rustics. This pad has no stirrups, and is so wide as to make a seat on it extremely tiring to the uninitiated. The Arab sits astride or sidewise, and as the pad is rarely girthed, or at best by a slender rope, it is like walking a tight rope or managing a birch-bark canoe to sit on it until you can "catch on." Between this pad, which serves equally for riding or loading, and the saddle of the Saphi there is a vast category of sizes and styles, all, however, much too wide. A pair of stirrups is often improvised by tying two bags together, putting them across the pad, turning in one corner, and thrusting the foot in the pocket thus made. The flimsy pretext for saddle or harness used all over the East would be cast on the dump by the poorest American farmer. He would not risk his bones with it. Col. T. A. Dodge, in *Harper's*.

Literary Notes.

It seems from an article in *McClure's Magazine*, for October, that Lord Dunraven is an old newspaper correspondent, and that he hunted with "Buffalo Bill" long before Ned Buntline made the latter known to the effete East and perfidious Albion.

Edward Bok receives one of the largest personal mails in the country, a year's mail consisting of over 20,000 letters. Three-fourths of these letters are from women. No part of this huge mail reaches Mr. Bok directly; it is opened by a private secretary and distributed to assistants for answer. Every letter, however, receives a reply. One of Mr. Bok's editors on the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Ruth Ashmore, who writes to girls, receives over 5,000 letters during a year.

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The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

Borrowing.

BY MAY M'NABE.

I used to go to school, of course,
When I was but a lad,
And playing with sweet Annie Ross
Was the dearest joy I had.

And yet the way she treated me
Was oft my keenest sorrow.
For every day within the week
She was just sure to borrow.

My knife, slate-pencil, book or rule—
Just anything she'd lack—
And what was worse than all the rest,
She never gave them back.

And so, to keep apace with her,
I oft would beg a loan
Of knife, slate-pencil, book or rule,
And keep them as my own.

And thus it went till we were grown,
Yet borrowed she the same—
My ring, my chain or handkerchief,
And kept them, to her shame.

And then she took my heart away,
Without the grace to borrow,
And when I begged hers in return,
Ah! then began my sorrow.

She kept the trembling, aching thing,
Nor hers she would not give,
And while I call the trick a shame,
I'll love her while I live.

A THINKING PARROT.

Up to last Sunday I had always believed that a talking parrot learned the few words of his vocabulary in a mechanical way, as a mocking bird picks up the notes of another bird's song or a whistled bar. I had not believed that a parrot possessed the faculty of thought in such a degree as to make the language of the human race an expression of his own ideas, likes and dislikes, and wishes. My theory was that the parrot used the few words at his command in a hit-and-miss fashion, and the fact that they sometimes seemed apropos was merely a chance coincidence. I am now disposed to revise my opinion, and with hat in hand make humble apology to the parrot kind for the injustice I have done it. In other words, I am convinced that at least one Polly thinks and allies his language to his ideas; and if one, then perhaps many. My conversion, which was as sudden and pronounced as that of Saul of Tarsus, was accomplished last Sunday, when I took several of the children for an afternoon ramble, and called upon Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, old-time and highly prized friends of mine, who live on Bay Farm island, just off the Alameda coast.

He is a parrot of the conventional green plumage, and he left his South American birthplace a fledgling only two and a half years ago. But in his two and a half years of American domestication he has picked up a considerable stock of ideas and a speaking knowledge of the English tongue. He has his personal likes and dislikes, like other people, and knows how to express them. He recognizes Mr. Benedict as "Old Fellow," and never fails to address him thus. "Good morning, old fellow," "Good-bye, old fellow," "Hello, old fellow," are the usual salutations. Polly's habits are very regular and may be divided into two diurnal epochs. All the day he sits on his perch in the sitting room, ruminating and entertaining friends. At night he sits on another perch in an inclosed alcove, and this is recognized as his bed room. He has his regular time for going to bed and for getting up, and insists on the formality as rigorously as though there were all the difference in the world between the two perches. When Polly's bedtime comes he is sure to remind the family of the fact and insist that he is sleepy. When he is put away in regular fashion for his night's repose Polly settles down on his bed with a self-satisfied chuckle that is good to hear. A tired laborer does not roll into his couch with more manifestations of satisfaction.

One time the family were going away for a visit, and Mr. Benedict found it necessary to put Polly to bed before the usual time. He was obstreperous and refractory. It took twice or three times as long as usual to transfer him to his night perch, and when the ceremony had been finally accomplished the usual satisfied chuckle was not forthcoming. Instead of this Polly looked up at his master with a disgruntled air and said: "You're a great old fellow!"

His name for Mrs. Benedict is "Dotta," and he addressed her by that title on all occasions. He is somewhat "smashed" on Dotta, and will tolerate familiarities on her part which are not allowable with anybody else. He will whistle or sing for Dotta when he is not on exhibition to the rest of the world. He will work off his little waltz song, "Too-te, too-te, too-te, too-te," for Dotta to dance, and he will take it turn about and dance himself while Dotta furnishes the "too-te."

Polly is very susceptible to flattery. "Show your pretty wings, Polly! Oh, what pretty wings, what pretty wings,"

spoken by one in whom he has confidence, is pretty sure to start him on dress parade. He stretches out his wings and cavorts up and down his perch with more "agony" than a Broadway belle. "Poor Polly! poor little thing! poor little thing!" brings him to a most humble and dolesome attitude, bowing low on his perch and stroking it with his bill in a consoling manner. Not only does Polly recognize his time for going to bed, but he knows equally well when the duties of the day summon him from his downy couch. "Hello, Dotta; time to get up!" he yells at a stated time in the morning. If Mrs. Benedict does not exactly agree with him in this conclusion she says: "Not yet, Polly; let's take another snooze." "Numph-umph," he grunts, and tucks his head under his wing for another half hour. Then, if there is no stir about the house, comes the summons again: "Dotta, Dotta, time to get up!"

Polly forms his likes and dislikes of people whom he meets on sight, and he is not backward about expressing himself frankly. One loquacious lady with a peculiar tone of voice who visited the house annoyed him beyond measure. Whenever she began to talk he would set up a coarse, ribald horse (or parrot) laugh, and he would keep it up so long as she tried to talk. A gentleman who bored him with attentions he dismissed with "Good-bye, well, good-bye. Good-bye, I say, good-bye."

Of course the old people take a great deal of pride in Polly, and they pet him and make as much of him as they would of a baby. They wanted to show him off on the occasion of our visit to amuse the children. But Polly is not much used to children, and on that occasion he exhibited the perversity of a spoiled child himself. It was only after Dotta had sung and danced to him and bantered him with flattering attentions of all sorts, and one of the grandchildren had tempted him with a lively tune on the piano, that he consented to unbend his stilted dignity. Then he danced a little for us and talked a little, and screeched some high opera, and whistled that familiar air, "After the Ball."

But he gave us enough to show that he is a very accomplished parrot, and with what we saw and what we heard of his accomplishments we were fully convinced that there was at least one parrot in the world which thinks and talks intelligently.—Los Angeles Times.

A Queer Consignment.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin remarks that the people of the United States and Madeira alike are more than pleased that we no longer import such goods from this island as is described in the following bill of lading, dated in Madeira, September 11, 1761:

"Shipped by the Grace of God, in good Order and well Condition'd by: Newton & Gordon in and upon the good Ship called the: Fame.—whereof is Master, under God, for this present voyage: Viner Leaycraft and now riding at Anchor, in the Road of Funchal and by God's Grace bound for: New York—to say:

"One negro man named York, consigned to Wm Thos Newton, Merchant in New York, being mark'd and number'd as in the Margin [A negro Man named York] and to be deliver'd in the like good Order, and well Condition'd, at the aforesaid Port of New York—(the danger of the Seas only excepted) unto, the said Wm Thos Newton or to his Assigns, he or they paying the Freight for the said goods with Primage and Average accustom'd.

"In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirm'd to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in Safety. Amen.

VINER LEAYCRAFT.

"Dated in Madeira 11 September 1761."

Besieged by Great Land-Crabs.

Our laboratory in Jamaica was on the side of a rocky limestone hill, honeycombed in all directions by cracks and fissures and large caves, all inhabited by big land-crabs, which came out every night, usually in pairs, to forage around our home. They would climb the steep stone terrace and the high steps to our door, where they would stand peeping inquisitively through the crack of the door and waiting and watching until the house was quiet. Whenever we looked up from our work in the evening we were sure to see at least one gentleman crab and his wife beside him standing on tiptoe and cocking their long stalked eyes, on the watch for a chance to slip in and explore the house. As soon as we were well settled at our work they would creep stealthily in and wander everywhere, although they were especially fond of climbing up the mosquito nets to the canopies over our beds.

A crab hunt was the last event of our day, and it was not without excitement, for while the animals are generally peaceful and well-behaved, they have big, formidable claws and they always fight when cornered. They cannot be driven out, for

while they are timid and desirous to escape, they never go out of the door, but run sideways along the walls, tumbling over each other in their eagerness, until they reach a hiding place behind our trunks or under the furniture, when they resist all attempts to dislodge them, clinging to everything within reach and waving their big claws in the most threatening way.

I soon learned that the way to clear the house is to sweep them with a broom into the middle of the floor before they have time to hide, and then, keeping them well away from the furniture and door-casings, to hurry them along until they are opposite the open door, and to shoot them out with a push which sends them over the steps and clear of everything, down the hill, for if they are simply pushed out they hang by the tips of their claws over the wall and out of sight, ready to come back as soon as the way is clear.—Scribner.

Mother.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheek, but is she not beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but these are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the child's cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with all the soft radiance of holy love, which can never fade. Ah, yet, she is the dear old mother! The sands of life are nearly run out; but, feeble as she is, she will go further and reach lower for you than any other on earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach, that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you; when it leaves you by the wayside unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home, and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices. Love her tenderly and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.

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Colorado silver miners are resuming operations. This interests a good many producers in Kansas, who find the Colorado market a good one for many of their products. It also indicates confidence in the retention of silver as a money metal.

The reported indebtedness of the people of the United States in 1890, outside of the liabilities of the government, amounted to \$19,700,000,000. At 4 per cent. the interest on this debt would amount to \$788,000,000 per year, or more than all the gold in the country.

The Executive committee of the Kansas State Irrigation Association have decided to hold a convention at Wichita during the last half of November, and instructed the President and Secretary to make arrangements accordingly. In this they will be warmly seconded by the Wichita Board of Trade, and the indications are that a very large and interesting meeting will result.

What does this, from a Wall street circular, mean? "There are bankers, well situated to know, whereof they speak, who intimate that some of the influential fire-eaters of the minority have received warnings from constituents whom they are not likely to disregard, that their obstruction must go no further, and the case of these Senators is likely to become that of others also at an early day."

The Commercial is responsible for the following large talk: "A Brown county farmer says he has a piece of corn that will make ninety bushels per acre. The average in the county will be above fifty bushels per acre. The Commercial has frequently asserted before that Brown county is the garden spot of the universe. You can raise anything here from beans, peanuts, corn and wheat to cranks and cheap politicians."

One of our oldest and most successful breeders of the State, Mr. W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, announces in this issue a dispersion and closing-out sale of Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Conditions over which he has no immediate control, compel him to take up his residence in an Eastern State, which is the only reason for the sale of his excellent herds. The FARMER can briefly say that during our fifteen years personal acquaintance and in business relations we have always found Mr. Waltmire an agreeable and reliable gentleman, and he takes with him our best wishes for the future.

DIRECT OUTLET TO THE GULF.

That the products of Western farms find their way to exporting centers over long lines to the Atlantic, necessitating a haul over the Alleghany mountains, while there is a far shorter route to tide-water, over a comparatively even country, having a slightly descending grade, seems an anomaly to every disinterested observer. The power which the handling of the country's surplus has given to New York has not always been generously used. But so great is that power that the public, whether we consider that portion of it employed in production or those engaged in trade or transportation, fears to combat it.

There is also in Southern trade centers an element, which by courtesy is called conservatism, which greatly interferes with the development of the Gulf export trade.

It is well known by all persons of experience, and is readily believed by all others, that carrying to be done at least expense requires a return load. From the grain centers of Kansas to Galveston is not as far as from Chicago to New York, so that the farmers of this State are as near tide-water as are the grain dealers of Chicago. We of Kansas should be able to save the haul of 500 to 700 miles necessary to deliver our products in the city by the lake. It is also apparent from a moment's consideration that one at least of the great transportation systems should be interested in developing the Southern rather than the Eastern trade. Thus the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system has a terminus at Galveston as well as one at Chicago. It has via Galveston a route of its own from the wheat fields of Kansas to a port, while via Chicago it has only about one-third of the distance covered by its line and lands its freight practically as far as it started from the foreign markets. This road at one time attempted to develop the Southern traffic, but subsequently abandoned active efforts in this direction. Possibly there may have been reasons not known to the public for this abandonment of an apparently rational policy; but the lack of return freight was assigned as the chief obstacle. Had Galveston or New Orleans proved equal to the situation and prepared to take care of the return trade of the West, the traffic to the Gulf would doubtless have developed before this to immense proportions.

The conservatism of the Gulf cities is not alone responsible for the present state of affairs. The manufactured goods consumed by the West are the products, chiefly, of Eastern industry. The South has not the mills, and the importation of goods from foreign manufacturers who are our customers for the surplus wheat, and who would like to pay us directly with their products, is practically prevented by the import duty which is designed to give to the Eastern manufacturer the monopoly of our trade in these goods.

But artificial barriers will not always stand against the advantages of the natural route for our surplus products. The producers of the West are entitled to a saving of the entire cost of carrying to Chicago and they will find a way to secure this saving.

The meeting held at the Kansas building at the World's Fair to consider plans to this end has received attention in spite of the influences interested in suppressing it. Commenting on this, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

A number of representatives of the Western States held a meeting in the Kansas building at Chicago last week to consider plans for cheaper methods of getting their products to the European markets. This is the result of a movement which Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has for some time projected. He declares that the farmers of his State and the neighboring ones are not only desirous of shipping their produce to Europe by way of a Gulf port, but are determined to do so. What they wish is the promise of some reciprocal trade from Europe that will make these shipments possible and profitable. There is not much profit to the railroads in sending cars down here laden with grain, pork, etc., and carrying them back empty; and for that reason the roads generally are opposed to letting cars come here. If the European exporters will arrange to ship such articles as are intended for the West via this Gulf route it will furnish return cargoes and make the trade profitable. It was to consider the possibility of bringing this about that Governor Lewelling called the meeting in Chicago, where

he thought that the delegates would be best able to confer with agents and representatives of European governments.

Governor Lewelling's plan comprehends the establishment of a shipping port on the Gulf of Mexico—he has no preference and the choice will be between New Orleans and Galveston, whichever offers the best terms—and the diversion of its Western commerce from its present route across the continent direct to Europe. The Western States hope to derive great advantages from the shortening of the transportation by land and the consequent saving in expense. It will be necessary to obtain from the Western and Southern railroads special rates, and, of course, nothing can be done until these are secured.

THE INTER-STATE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

The Inter-State Irrigation convention was held at Salina, Kas., on September 28, and was attended by enthusiastic representatives of the interests concerned in reclaiming the arid and especially the semi-arid regions from the baleful consequences of lack of sufficient rainfall. Detailed accounts of the proceedings will not be attempted here. Some of the more interesting of the papers read will presently be published in the proper department of the KANSAS FARMER.

The purpose of the convention was to secure such investigation on the part of the general government as will determine the possibility and the practicability of irrigation in all parts of the arid and semi-arid region. In this investigation it is desired to have included the determination of the amount and distribution of the supply of water available; the practical methods of bringing this supply to the places where needed; the conservation of storm waters, including the location of reservoirs—indeed, a complete hydrographic survey of the region extending from the Rocky mountains to the ninety-eighth meridian and from Dakota to the Rio Grande, a region 250 to 300 miles wide and 1,000 miles long. It was also recommended that those States and Territories in which this region is situated shall each have an irrigation engineer to co-operate with the officers of the general government and to look after the especial interests of their several localities.

It was shown that under a very large proportion, possibly under all of the region of deficient rainfall east of the Rockies, there exists what is popularly known as the "underflow" or "sheet water." The investigations so far made of this were commented upon and the results briefly summarized by Prof. Hay, of Junction City, who was a member of the corps of geologists who made the investigations for the government. These investigations indicate the probability of a sufficient supply of water to irrigate at least five acres on every quarter section in even the most unfavored portions of the region extending from the Red river to the Dakotas, while the supply will be found sufficient in more favored portions to irrigate areas ranging from ten acres to the quarter section to the entire area.

That it will be necessary to bring this water to surface by means of pumps was generally conceded. The sources of power proposed to operate these pumps were the ever present and willing wind, gasoline and steam engines.

The delegates were tendered, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, a free excursion to Garden City, there to observe the practical effects of irrigation. At Garden City the excursion was banqueted and shown the nearest irrigated farms by the citizens. It is sufficient to say here that the visible results of the intelligent artificial application of water fully justify the enthusiastic prediction that when the western portion of Kansas shall be brought generally under irrigation it will be the more populous end of the State.

It is reported that a man in Oklahoma, who has been using Prof. Snow's chinch bug infection, has discovered that the same disease can be communicated to the squash or pumpkin bug. This gentleman had a large field of pumpkins and the bugs were destroying his vines. He killed every one of them in four days with the chinch bug infection. This is almost as important a discovery as the original one.

A DIFFERENT SONG.

Those papers which, until recently found it great fun, as well as profitable business, to ridicule Kansas farmers as impracticable cranks, lunatics, etc., because they have of late years taken so conspicuous a part in practical politics, have, for some reason, changed both the words and the tune of their song, as witness the following from a widely circulated Missouri paper:

"Mortgages are not being liquidated as rapidly this year as last, but the credit of the Kansas farmer is as high as that of any business man in the country and the money-lenders have jumped at the offers of renewal of mortgages on such gilt-edge securities as the average Kansas farms. The report, therefore, of Assistant Bank Commissioner Osborn, of Kansas, that the banks of the State are in really first-class condition with farmers' deposits increasing steadily, while really very agreeable news was almost to have been expected. The Sunflower farmer has been denominated a crank and a calamity-howler, and various other more or less opprobrious names have been applied to him, but not even his bitterest foe has ever called him a fool."

EDISON ON MONEY.

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, has apparently turned a portion of his attention to the financial problem. In a recent interview he said:

"The hankering after gold and silver is largely traditional. People allow themselves to be governed by the old ideas on the subject of coinage formulated at a time when national credits did not exist and currency would only be taken at an intrinsic value. What we need is a new standard of value. I think that the best dollar could be made out of compressed wheat. You take a bushel of wheat and squeeze the water out of it and then compress it into a hard cake the size of a silver dollar and stamp the government mark upon it. That would represent actual value and labor performed and then you could eat your dollar, for when you wanted to use the wheat all that would be necessary would be to put your money to soak. We should then have the bushel of wheat as a permanent unit of value which all farmers would appreciate, and the currency of the country would represent actual worth and labor performed. Both gold and silver could then be dispensed with and the present bimetallic problem solved."

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

A correspondent complains of unfair treatment in the weighing and grading of grain at Kansas City, Kas.

The KANSAS FARMER has taken the pains to look into the matter of remedy in such cases. Under the rules adopted by the State Inspector, the weighmasters are transferred from one elevator to another every two weeks. This is apparently for the purpose of making collusion between the elevator men and the weighmasters more difficult. One of the rules adopted for the inspection of grain is that whenever an owner or consignee is aggrieved by the inspection of any grain, he may call for a reinspection, in which case the deputy who first inspected the car, together with the State Inspector and one other deputy whom he may designate, shall visit the car and give it a thorough inspection, and their decision shall be final, subject to an appeal under section 32, chapter 248, Session laws of 1891.

It is to be hoped that the State inspection laws will be so carefully carried into effect as to leave no question in the minds of shippers as to their full protection by those appointed for this purpose. But in case of serious doubt, a reinspection should be immediately demanded. If weighmasters are found in collusion with elevator men, complaint should at once be lodged with the State Inspector, who, while he has not control of the weighing force, will doubtless interest himself in the prevention of fraud upon shippers.

SEED WHEAT AGAIN.

Secretary Mohler has received numerous letters from far western counties in relation to the seed wheat problem. He has written the following answer to a typical letter, and this answer is here published for the information of all interested:

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
TOPEKA, KAS., October 3, 1893.

J. L. Finley, Esq., Dodge City, Kas.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 24th inst. is at hand. You want to know whether I cannot suggest some plan by which seed wheat may be furnished to men in your part of the State who are in absolute need.

It is certainly high time that farmers in western Kansas know where their seed wheat is to come from, and it is unfortunate that some general and successful plan has not already been devised.

The situation at present, as I learn from the Secretary of Board of Railroad Commissioners, is as follows: Out of twenty-five counties applying for seed, seven have secured in part the wheat needed. The counties and amounts received are as follows: Wichita county, 5,514 bushels; Lane county, 1,575 bushels; Rooks county, 260 bushels; Greeley county, 1,200 bushels; Rush county, 6,560 bushels; Ness county, 1,300 bushels; Sheridan county, 700 bushels. In addition Kearney county has held a mass meeting and elected and duly authorized one of their number to solicit and secure, if possible, seed wheat on a year's time. I understand nearly all the wheat already secured is furnished, not as a gift but as a loan, the farmer receiving it to pay for the wheat when crop is grown; and in this way you say your farmers also desire the wheat.

The fact is, the farmers in western Kansas do not want to be regarded as beggars but as men who, in their heroic struggle with an adverse climate, have been "downed," and who are rightfully entitled to some consideration at the hands of their brethren who, without any inconvenience, can help them to their feet again.

But how can this be done? There are two plans feasible. First, let the County Clerk of each county, in the name of the Board of County Commissioners, call a meeting of the citizens of the county. Let the people in mass convention assembled authorize and direct the County Commissioners to ascertain, in whatever way may seem best to them, the actual number of persons in their respective counties who are unable to furnish their own seed wheat and the number of bushels each should have. In this way the amount of money necessary to buy the wheat needed may be determined. Then let the people in their sovereign capacity authorize and direct the County Commissioners to draw the amount of money needed from the county treasury and appoint and duly authorize one or more suitable persons to buy the wheat wherever it can be secured on the best terms; and when the wheat is delivered, let each man receiving wheat give his note on one year's time to the county for the amount of money paid for the wheat.

In all cases where there is money available in the county treasury this is unquestionably the best plan. No sane man would object because such action is not strictly authorized by law.

But you say "your county is too badly in debt to help any."

Now if this is the case, your plan, as well as the plan of all other counties similarly situated, is for the County Commissioners, after having ascertained the amount of wheat needed, to send out one or more men duly equipped with credentials to solicit and secure, if possible, the wheat needed on one year's time or in any other way it can be had, remembering that the men and women who are now on the frontier are true and tried and are needed there to fight to the finish the battle still raging with the demons of the plains.

Yours truly,
M. MOHLER, Secretary.

Holding for higher prices is not always profitable. Especially is this liable to be the case if prices are already good, as was the experience of

a farmer living near Wetmore, who, a year ago, had 1,400 bushels of white corn for which he was offered 45 cents per bushel. He thought the price too low, and shipped it to Kansas City and had it stored, for which he paid 1 cent per bushel per month for storage. He sold the corn recently and after paying storage it netted him 13 cents per bushel.

KANSAS FRUIT AT CHICAGO.

The FARMER has received a letter from Judge F. Wellhouse, who is in charge of the Kansas fruit exhibit in the Horticultural building at the World's Columbian Exposition. In response to our inquiry as to the awards, he says:

"No awards have yet been made in the pomological department, and I am told will not be until the end of the exposition.

"The awards are made in this way: The judges examine the fruit as soon as it is put in place, noting the size, quality, color and condition of each variety; then each day they go over and note its condition—that is, they see whether it is kept clean and the decayed specimens removed and others put in their place. This is kept up until the close of the fair, and then the entire notings are footed up and the awards made in accordance with these footings.

"Just where Kansas will stand at the final wind-up, we are not worrying over. We show eighty varieties of grapes, seventy-eight varieties of apples, eight of pears and twenty-two of peaches. Our competitors are Arkansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, Missouri, Washington, Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Canada, Wisconsin, Kentucky, California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, New York and New Jersey, and with all these competitors we are not expecting to take a back seat, at least not very far back."

PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.

Since the very welcome rains that have prevailed over nearly the entire State recently farmers have been busily engaged in preparing for wheat seeding. Scarcely before since harvest has the ground in some portions of the State been in really fit condition for working, and, in consequence, but a very small area in these sections has as yet been made ready for the reception of the seed. This will tend to induce farmers to rush their work, with less regard to the manner in which it is done than to the rapidity with which the seeding may be completed, and the likelihood is that, unless special attention be given to guard against it, wheat-sowing will be done in a more slovenly manner than usual. But this should not be. Nothing is more easily demonstrated than that wheat poorly put in is not a profitable crop, and that land may be devoted to a dozen better uses than growing wheat with anything less than the best preparation. Just now it is difficult to prove to the general satisfaction that there is profit in wheat-growing, even under the most favorable conditions. What ground, then, has any one to suppose that he can make it pay to scatter seed on illy-prepared soil, with little attention paid to the conditions of rapid germination and thrifty growth, as so many hundreds of farmers do every year, and as we fear many more will be tempted to do this season.

The best preparation of ground for wheat is begun by early plowing. This gives the soil a chance to settle and the surface to become well fined by the action of the weather. Where plowing is delayed until after October 1 the two very desirable conditions mentioned must be brought about by other means. To the roller and harrow must be delegated the work left undone by the elements. It is never wise to sow wheat in this climate on soil as it is freshly turned up by the plow, and the fact that early plowing, which would have insured a fine seed bed, was impossible, is no justification for the man who seeds on such soil now. A heavy roller run over the land will, at a small expenditure of time and labor, bring about the desirable compact condition of the soil, and there need be no attending disadvantages in its use. Two

or three thorough harrowings will reduce the surface to a fine tilth, and in connection with the rolling will put the soil into nearly as good condition for seeding as would have been possible with early plowing.

This extra work will require some time, but not nearly so much as it would seem at first thought. A man with a good team will roll once and harrow twice at least five acres of ground a day, and he had much better put in his time in this way than in plowing other acres which are to be seeded without further preparation. It is safe to assume that twenty acres of wheat put in on ground that has been rolled and harrowed as suggested will produce as many bushels of wheat as thirty acres that have been seeded without due preparation, and it is morally certain that the net profit will be much greater.

It seldom, if ever, pays to slight a crop in any way. Certainly it does not pay in wheat seeding under the present conditions, and farmers will be but serving their best interests in seeing to it that the crop goes into the ground this fall in the manner which has been shown to be the best, even if the intended acreage is reduced because of the extra work required.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT BREAD FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The statistical authority most widely quoted and most implicitly relied upon is *Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List*. Its pre-eminence in this regard has been earned by years of careful and honest work. In calculating upon the present year's supply it concludes that the countries which export wheat will this year have an exportable surplus of 360,000,000 bushels, including reserves from previous crops and the new crop. The estimates of the requirements of importing countries show that 402,000,000 bushels will be necessary to supply their deficiencies. Thus the excess of estimated requirements over estimated supplies is 42,000,000 bushels.

In these estimates the crop of the United States is placed at 410,000,000, and the surplus, including that carried over from last year, at 110,000,000 bushels.

Statisticians are somewhat skeptical as to the correctness of our government estimates and are inclined to allow that the crop will turn out greater than the estimates, and have added 40,000,000 bushels to the official estimates. The skepticism in this regard has possibly grown out of the fact that estimates of unusually abundant crops are scarcely ever large enough. This has been noticeably true of the great crop harvested in 1892. It should be noted also that short crops are usually overestimated. Not unlikely the statisticians will find that the allowance for error in the returns for the present crop will be in the direction of an overestimate.

But assuming that the various estimates of the crop will aggregate the correct amount, the present position of a prospective shortage contrasts sharply with that of the last few years, which has in each case shown that the world had produced more wheat than the people would be able to buy for consumption. The excess, of course, produced depression of price. Now the case is reversed. To the lowest price on record is added a prospective shortage. In the face of this situation, the predictions of the market prophets are that the unfavorable financial situation and the magnitude of stocks in sight will prevent, until late in the season, the expected advance in price. That the advance must come is not doubted by the statisticians.

In view of this situation, there can be little doubt of the propriety of Kansas farmers sowing largely this fall.

Wild morning-glory, the pest and plague of Missouri river farmers, is becoming more and more common in the corn fields of eastern Kansas, as a trip through any of the counties in the eastern third of the State will serve to convince any observer. Farmers should take active measures to prevent the further spread of this nuisance and to stamp it out wherever possible. It is an abomination in a cultivated field—far worse than weeds of upright habit—and like all weeds, is easier to pre-

vent from gaining a foothold or from spreading than to exterminate where it once claims a place.

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 October 2, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

The whole State has been well watered this week, the rain, generally, falling so quietly that the ground absorbed it all, and very little of it has appeared in the streams.

A light general frost over the northern half of the State on the 25th.

The week has been cool and cloudy, though ending warmer and clear.

The frost damaged nothing. The rains have materially improved all prospects. Plowing is now general. Wheat sowing is being rapidly pushed; so far it promises a smaller acreage than last year, and much difficulty is still experienced by many of the western farmers in securing seed. Wheat that was sown before the rains has come up and presents a fine appearance.

In the western division the broom-corn harvest is nearly completed. Pastures and late fodder crops have greatly improved since the beginning of the rains.

NOTE.—This is the last weekly bulletin for this season; the weekly reports will therefore be discontinued. Volume VII. will begin about April 1, 1894.

Realizing that it is often irksome and sometimes difficult for the busy man to answer roll-call at stated hours, the Director takes this opportunity to publicly thank the volunteers for their disinterested, patriotic work.

Weather Report for September, 1893.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

One of the five warmest Septembers on our twenty-six years' record. The sky was unusually free from clouds, and the rainfall and wind velocity were slightly above the average. Only two Septembers during our observations have shown a lower barometric mean. There was a slight hoar frost on the 25th.

Mean temperature was 69.23°, which is 2.94° above the September average. The highest temperature was 99° on the 13th; the lowest was 41° on the 25th, giving a range of 58°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 61.43°; at 2 p. m., 80.52°; at 9 p. m., 67.50°.

Rainfall was 4.40 inches, which is 0.85 inch above the September average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on seven days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1893 now completed has been 33.02 inches, which is 3.47 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean cloudiness was 35.38 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.76 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), seventeen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), six; cloudy (more than two-thirds), seven. There were thirteen entirely clear days and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 39 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 35.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 31.83 per cent.

Wind was southwest thirty-four times; east, seventeen times; north, twelve times; northeast, ten times; southeast, eight times; south, seven times; northwest, once; west, once. The total run of the wind was 10,350 miles, which is 132 miles above the September average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 345 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 13.45 miles. The highest velocity was sixty miles an hour, on the 18th, from 11:20 to 11:30 a. m.

Barometer—Mean for the month, 29.041 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.065 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.033 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.024 inches; maximum, 29.407 inches, on the 27th; minimum, 28.558 inches, on the 30th; monthly range, 0.849 inch.

Have Beecham's Pills always in the household.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Horticulture.

The Pear Tree Blight.

The discussions which have long taken place relative to this formidable disease of the pear tree, although not developing a certain cure, appear to have settled on the two modes of treatment, which have proved most efficient by way of prevention. In an orchard of many acres, differently treated in different parts, the portion which is most free from disease stands in compact sod. The trees are healthy and bear profusely, but the fruit is only second rate in quality. Other portions were cultivated, and on these many of the trees perished with blight. Most of the orchard suffered in this way, and the extent of the malady may be inferred from the fact that eight two-horse wagon loads were made up of blighted limbs and branches, which were sawed off when the disease appeared. But this removal of the diseased limbs saved many of the trees.

The two most efficient remedies were continued sod ground, which operated by way of prevention; and prompt excision of the diseased limbs cut well below the appearance of the malady. In northern latitudes the sod retards the growth so much that the pears are only one-half or three-fourths the size of those growing on cultivated ground; and the large fruit is so much larger in appearance and sells for so much higher price in market that the owner finds it more profitable to run the risk of losing a part of his trees by blight than to rely on the sod-raised fruit, especially as the blight attacks the pear only at intervals of many years, while there is long continuance of immunity between.

We find in a late number of the Ohio Farmer a communication from A. T. McKelvey, of Belmont county, in which he gives an account of his experience with a pear orchard, and arrives at the same conclusion (which many have done before) on the influence of growing in sod, but with a favorable soil and climate the fruit there has attained full size, and is not diminished in growth as further north. He lays down, therefore, the proper recommendations for planting pear orchards, to cultivate for several years, and then seed to grass when the trees are well in a bearing state.

Upon the occasion of the August meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, at the home of Mr. E. Marple, the host took occasion to show those interested his bearing pear orchard, planted some thirty years ago. It has been affected less by blight than almost any other pear orchard in this part of Kansas. Asked to account for this, Mr. Marple called attention to the elegant stand of blue grass throughout the orchard, and to this attributed his comparative immunity from blight.

Decay in the Apple Barrel.

Dr. B. D. Halstead, in a paper furnished the Popular Science Monthly, throws some light on the treatment of apples to prevent their decay. Ordinarily no attention is paid to them until they are grown, but this writer takes us back to the time of the apple blossoms, and shows that if good fruit is to be secured in a healthy condition it must be protected from the beginning. The small specks that dot the surface of an apple that is just springing from a blossom are one of the low forms of plant life belonging to the molds, called spores. These spores are produced in great abundance, and, being carried by the air alight upon the fruit, and there germinate into specks which feed upon the substance obtained from the skin of the apple. Whenever these specks are observed it is certain that the apple will decay. Another defect in apples is known to fruit dealers as the "scab." This is due to mold which is as different in its real structure from the specks as the two are unlike in general appearance. It is as much a distinct kind of plant as the apple tree upon which it thrives. The apples are first attacked by the scab fungus while the tree is in blossom or shortly after, and this fact is what makes it necessary that the fruit should be treated as soon

as the apple tree is in blossom. The germs which gather in the form of a scab are the germs of bacteria, and as soon as the skin of the apple becomes broken in any place, the coarser decay germs enter, and quickly overrun it with a motley vegetation of various molds. All these products cause rot, and the question of saving the apples is transferred to the matter of doing something for the fruit while it is yet untouched by bacteria, which are floating in the air. Nature tries to protect the apple in all the processes of its growth, but the bacteria are sure to appear wherever they can find their way through the tough skin. The only way in which apples can be saved is by protecting their skins by the use of fungicides in the orchard while the fruit is growing, then by picking the fruit carefully and placing it in a cold, dry room, where it is free from fungous germs, and where it will keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of food. There is no absolute protection for the ripened fruit, or for the keeping off of specks and blotches where the bacteria lodge, ready to prey upon the fruit at the first opportunity. Each of these spores feeds upon the ruptured pimples of the skin of the apple, and the only way to keep the harvested fruit effectively is to frequently spray it with fungicides, and even this will not do it excepting under the most favorable circumstances. The only sure way to keep fruit is to cook it until the germs within it have been killed, and then to can it to prevent the entrance of those without. If the fungicides are used freely in the orchard, while the fruit is growing, the result will be a fairer fruit and prevention from decay to a large extent. Use this prevention, pick the apples so as to avoid bruises, place them in a dry storage room, and you will have fruit that will keep until chemical changes cause rotting. This is in substance the only treatment which will prevent decay of apples.

Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always send several specimens, where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attacked, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit, and never loose in a letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

The Chicken Mite.

PROF. E. A. POPENOE:—As I am very much troubled with small chicken mites, I send you a few, to see if you will tell me, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, a remedy that will destroy them. I have tried several different things, but with poor success. I want to raise a few chickens for market, but if I cannot get rid of such pests I think it will be useless. Any information you can give will be gladly received by many others as well as myself. I hope to hear from you soon. MRS. BROWN.

Olathe, Kas.

Answer.—The chicken mite, of which samples were sent in the letter, is a terrible pest where once it gains foothold, and will give way only to the most thorough treatment. It harbors in crannies and crevices everywhere about the chicken house, in the nest boxes and even in the dust and dirt on the floor, but its favorite resting place is on the underside of the roost poles or in cracks therein, where it breeds and thrives without limit. It is not a true insect, but belongs to the same class with spiders, ticks, etc. Where it exists there is neither comfort for fowls nor profit for their owner. The first measure toward their extermination is absolute cleanliness about and in the chicken-house. Keep the floor as fresh and clean as conditions will allow. Remove old nest boxes, or thoroughly clean and refit them. Sweep out the cracks and remove the trash throughout. Burn all combustible material after removal. Then with a spray pump of some kind (a knapsack sprayer is the most convenient), drench every inch of surface of the inside of

the house with strong kerosene emulsion, being particular to get it well into all crevices and angles. Repeat after an interval of a week, and then, with the same sprayer, whitewash the hen-house throughout. The floor, whether of earth or not, will need the same treatment as the walls. After this, keep the nest straw frequently renewed, and in the bottom of the nest box keep some air-slacked lime, or fresh road dust, or both. Use air-slacked lime plentifully on the floor, sprinkling it about after every cleaning.

This method has resulted in the extermination of the pest in my own hen-house the past summer, and I think that it need only be given a thorough trial to satisfy the poultry-grower of its efficacy.

The knapsack sprayer will be found an invaluable appliance for the application of the kerosene emulsion, and is much better than a whitewash brush in the application of whitewash. The wash, of whatever kind, must be carefully strained, however, else it will check the action of the sprayer by clogging the nozzle.

The Range Cattle Condition.

During the Territorial fair recently held at Albuquerque, N. M., the Stock Grower, interviewing the different cattlemen who were in attendance, noted a very good feeling among them, and it was generally conceded that the only drawback to the cattle industry in the Southwest was the scarcity of money to move stock. It seems to be the general belief that with the turning loose of the vast amount of capital now hoarded by the people and banks, the cattle markets will take an upward trend that will not be checked for some years to come. Those who have weathered the drought and succeeded in satisfying the mortgages held against them without being completely bankrupt, have no cause to complain, as it will undoubtedly be a long time before this industry in the Southwest will be in as sad straits as it has been for the past five years.

"The prevailing disposition among cattlemen in Texas is to hold their cattle," says the Fort Worth Gazette. "Grass is good, and they can run through the summer at a nominal expense to the owner. The corn crop promises to be so heavy that corn will be cheap, and they can be corn-fed at a profit, and sent to market in the fall in much better condition than they now are. Considering these points in favor of holding the cattle, their owners are not in haste to let go, and that accounts for the fact that no more Texans are going to market. There are many cattlemen, however, who cannot hold on. They owe money, and are pressed by their creditors. These are not masters of their own movements, and must be guided by outside pressure rather than by their own judgment. They will market their cattle through the summer, as usual. But the men who can do as they want to do will keep their herds on the grass, and in good grass-fed order until the corn is gathered, and then with cottonseed and corn they can put such flesh on the stock as will bring up the price of Texans considerably in the big markets."

Latest Music Free to You.

Are you a lover of music? If so, the following will interest you:

"Ta-ra-ra-boom-ta-ray," "Hail to the Chief," "After the Ball," "The Happy Farmer," "Metaphone Waltz," "Christmas March," "Denmark Polka," "The Rotation Schottische," "Village Bells," "Prayer for a Freischütz," "Song Without Words," "My Baby's Grave," "Almira Polka." All the above twelve pieces and thirty-three others equally as good, full sheet music size, bound in handsome colored covers sent free to all who send 10 cents to pay cost of three months' trial subscription to American Nation, a splendid monthly journal. Bought singly this music would cost \$11.25 at stores. Remember, any reader who sends 10 cents silver or stamps, will receive the above. Address, AMERICAN NATION PUB. CO., P. O. Box 1729, Boston, Mass.

Among the Ozarks.

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

A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arresting waste—assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.



Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



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That's the mark by which you can always distinguish the good from the bad in Horse Blankets. It's a guarantee of quality, durability—absolute perfection. The 5/A Blankets are made with a view to good looks as well as good service. They make a horse feel better, look better and do better. Ask the dealer for the 5/A Blankets, and don't accept any of the so-called "just as good" kind. 5/A Blankets are made in 250 styles and you can easily get one to suit you. Always look for this trade mark.

Made only by
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

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.

NEW Lincoln Coreless Pear TREES.—also Japan, Golden Russet, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, and others.
Japan Mammoth, Success, Advance, Chestnut, Japan, Persian, English Walnuts, Pecans, etc.
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Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry PLANTS.
Apple, Peach, Plum, Quince TREES.
J. S. COLLINS & SON,
Send for Catalogue. Moorestown, N. J.

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Prices of the following Articles:
Bicycles, Watches, Carriages, Buggies, Cars, Hayforks, Harness, Saws, Wire Fence, Organs, Pianos, Bit Braces, Stoves, Kettles, Road Plows, Trucks, Drills, Fire Arms, Vices, Bone Mills, Cider Mills, Lathes, Sanders, Feed Mills, Forges, Scrapers, Steel Saws, Letter Presses, Corn Shellers, Rollers, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES.
Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 161 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

General or local Agents. \$75
Ladies or gents.
a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.
W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

In the Dairy.

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

Dairy Cows for Dairy Farmers.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns the following extracts from an extended article on the above subject, which recently appeared in the *Rural Northwest*, of Portland, Ore. We assure our friends on the Pacific slope that the doctrine thus set forth is sound and that if they will heed it, in selecting and breeding the herds which are to be kept for dairy purposes, they will be the gainers. The all-purpose cow is a delusion and a snare. They have the opportunity to commence right, to commence at the foundation. The greatest drawback to the dairy industry in the Atlantic and Central States is that there is a magnificent superstructure upon a defective foundation, a foundation not adapted to the superstructure. The primary condition precedent to success in dairying is a dairy cow, for, in so far as the highest success it not attained there is comparative failure. But to the extracts:

"Even if the general-purpose cow exists we have no use for her in Oregon. Our range districts are peculiarly intended for raising cattle for beef. Our rich valleys in western Oregon and the coast region are peculiarly adapted for dairying. The man who is successfully engaged in dairying in this State cannot afford to raise steers for sale. It will pay him far better to give his milch cows the feed it would require to support the steers to a marketable age. The dairyman has but one point to consider in selecting his cows and that is to get the cows which will return him the largest proportion of butter and cheese for the amount of food consumed. To do this he must depend upon the blood of breeds which have been specially bred for dairying. * * * There are occasionally cows among the beef breeds that are phenomenally good milch cows from a dairyman's standpoint, and instances have been known of pretty fair beef steers being raised from dairy breeds, but these are simply exceptions to a general rule. * * * The dairyman who is to make a success of dairying must make a business of it. If he does so he will soon recognize the fact that cows specially bred for dairying are far more profitable than the common run of cows, and recognizing the fact he will act accordingly. We can only pity those farmers and their wives who are carrying on dairying in the old-fashioned way as a sort of an adjunct to their general farming operations. With such it usually means that the care of the cows, the milking, care of the milk and making of the butter is just so much work over and above a good day's work. It generally means poor cows, poor care, poor butter and poor prices.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

For the first six days of the thirty days' test, the Short-horns gave the most milk, but the Jerseys are ahead on butter. The average of the latter is practically two pounds a day. In this test the cow that makes the most butter will be declared the winner. One of the Jersey cows had her teat stepped on, and to avoid serious trouble her feed had to be taken away, causing a large shrinkage in the day's milk.

The cows have all been sent home except fifteen of each of the three herds, which will remain until September 30. There are to be six two-year-old Jersey heifers, however, tested in October.

Dairy Notes.

It is always best to fix in the mind some type or quality, and then breed for it.

To obtain successful results in the future, we must find out whether we are being injured so much by competition as by our own failure to comprehend and push to its limit the productive quality of our dairies.

Some Eastern dairy authority, in writing to the *Wisconsin Agriculturist*, says that a dairyman who conducts his

business on a large scale and with the most prudent management cannot produce good butter for less than 12 cents a pound. To do this he says he must have cows that will make 300 pounds a year. This leads us to conclude that some men would not find much profit in dairying if they counted the cost closely.

In speaking of remedies for scours, a correspondent of *Hoard's Dairyman*, says: "I use an egg, putting it in the calf's mouth in the shell, closing his mouth and holding it shut until swallowed. For more violent attacks I use sirup rhubarb and paregoric, equal parts, in teaspoonful doses several times a day, depending upon the violence of the attack. This I consider an excellent remedy. One of my best Jerseys, a calf two years since, was saved by using this remedy."

As a matter of gain or loss of the animal's weight, the beef value of the carcass, and all that, we must say we have no patience with arguments about it. You might as well ask, in buying a steam engine, "Which will bring the largest sum when worn out and sold for old iron?" We live in the age of specialty. Beef-producers everywhere understand the matter perfectly, and have long governed themselves accordingly. The dairyman must follow their example.—*Country Gentleman*.

Over on Otter Creek lives a dairyman who has what he calls a "butter pasture." He says that he always makes more butter from his dairy when his cows are turned into this particular lot. He thought that there was something different about the soil or the grass from common that produced it. The secret, however, lies in the fact that his "butter pasture" is clothed every season with an abundance of nutritious grass. The cows have plenty of it to eat. It is of the right quality and no wonder his cows did better than on an inferior pasture.

While at work on the dairy test at the World's Fair, Prof. Farrington has discovered what he believes is the reason of the dark spots often seen in the oil when making the Babcock test. Some have claimed that it is caused by the undue strength of acid, but the Professor says it is due to the way the acid is run into the milk. When it is turned direct into the milk black spots appear. When it is turned gently in and allowed to run slowly down the side of the test bottle the oil is free from spots. He claims also that it is well to run the test machine at a considerably higher rate of speed than is usually done.

The animal organism which responds quickest at the milk pail to generous feed and pays the feeder a profit on the food consumed is the one to be fostered. The cow that responds to generous feed in the butter product, and makes this the main channel by which she acknowledges her obligations to her owner, establishes a far different ratio of profit for generous keeping between cost of keeping and profit received, than a cow which appropriates the larger per cent. of her feed to covering her bones with muscle and fat at the expense of the milk pail. The solution of this part of the problem becomes evident—discard the beefers in the dairy and fill their places by butter-makers or milk-producers.

Pure butter melts in the mouth at a temperature of 86° and can be easily digested, while hog fat or neutral melts at a temperature of 110°, and oleo or beef fat at 126°, and as this temperature is not reached by the human body the bogus becomes a waste material. The Medical Academy of France, the highest medical authority in the world, has prohibited the use of oleomargarine in the hospitals in France. The factories of the United States produce 84,000,000 pounds of oleo annually, and one Colorado factory turns out 50,000 per month. A commission house in this city is under contract to sell 20,000 pounds per month. It is a fair presumption that Armour & Co., of Chicago, sell twice as much oleomargarine in Colorado as the home manufacturers. The manufacture of bogus butter has nearly killed the creamery industry in this State, and good butter will not be bought by the majority of hotels and restaurants, and in most of these places the bogus material is passed off for the best of creamery butter.—*Denver News*.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Keeping in Large Numbers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are plenty of persons that keep poultry in large numbers and are able under the management given to secure fully as large a profit, considering the amount of capital invested, as any other work on the farm. With a large number, the cost of labor is lessened proportionately. But it requires experience, aided by good management, to make poultry-keeping on a large scale a success. While a large number may be kept on a place with profit, in nearly all cases this can only be done to the best advantage by dividing into small flocks, not over one hundred, while many good poultrymen insist on not more than fifty being kept in one house. There is no question but that better care can be given when divided up in this way, while a much better opportunity of detecting and curing disease is afforded, but the labor of caring for them and the cost of the yards and buildings is increased.

When kept in large numbers, the food supply becomes an important item. On the average farm the cost of feeding the poultry kept is very small, especially during what may be termed the growing season. That is, if given the range of the farm, they will be able to pick up the greater part of their own living, much of which would otherwise go to waste. Then when they must be fed the scraps from the table, the refuse vegetables can be used so that the real cost of feeding is very much less than when more or less of the feed must be grain or materials that are marketable and in many cases must be purchased.

The claim is made that with careful treatment and good feeding a good laying hen may lay as many as 175 eggs in a year, but this is considerably above the average. If a hen will lay ten dozen on an average in a year, she can be made to pay a good interest on her cost and keep. If poultry keep healthy there would be no difficulty, with average management, in making profitable, but largely on this account it is easier to figure out the profits on paper than it is to realize them practically. For this reason in nearly all cases it is advisable to commence on a small scale, with a flock that can readily be managed without any serious loss in case of accidents, and then as experience and profits warrant, build up. In this way one can secure the benefit of experience at a much less cost than would otherwise be possible, and with the experience one could better determine whether or not it would be advisable to go into the business on a large scale.

N. J. S.

Plymouth Rocks.

Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, which ought to be good testimony, if age and experience are of any value, says:

"Among the many fine breeds of fowls originated or introduced from abroad during the past half century, the Plymouth Rocks appear to hold a prominent position, or to put it in the language of one of our noted breeders, 'they are just now roosting on the top-most perch of general popularity.'"

They are an American breed, having originated by crossing the old, short-legged Dominiques with some variety of the Asiatics; the color, hardiness and other good qualities of the former being preserved, with the important addition of an increase in size.


The Plymouth Rocks may be considered a "general-purpose breed," the hens being excellent layers and good mothers. In their case, therefore, there is no necessity in keeping two breeds on a place in order to obtain both eggs and chickens, as must be done when only the non-sitting varieties are kept, thereby increasing the chances of introducing impure blood into one's flock. They are also a clean-legged breed, there being no feathers on their feet and lower part of their leg, to dabble in the snow and mud, and in this way furnish a congenial harbor for parasites, which causes a disease known as the "scurvy-leg." The combs and wattles are also of moderate size, and not likely, therefore, to become frozen in cold weather, as in breeds which have these almost useless, but ornamental appendages largely developed.

The demand for pure-bred poultry is on the increase.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I have used two bottles Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered twenty years from catarrh and catarrhal headache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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



HAY-FEVER

FARMERS,

WE WANT YOUR BUTTER.
Will furnish vessels to ship it in, take it regularly, and pay the best Kansas City prices. We have hundreds of regular customers, and will convince you that we can handle your butter satisfactorily. Refer to Grand Avenue Bank and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.
Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

WHY SELL YOUR PRODUCE

AT HOME, IF YOU CAN STRIKE A BETTER MARKET?

The only way to get the true value of what you have to sell is by shipping it direct to market. Our shippers testify to this every day. It is no longer an experiment. We receive and sell
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, GAME, BEANS, SEEDS, POTATOES, HIDES, FELTS, WOOL, HAY, GRAIN, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Or anything you may have to ship. We always make prompt sales at the highest market price and send quick returns. We are handling shipments from hundreds of farmers. WHY can't we handle yours? Write us for prices, or any other information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

Commission Merchants, 174 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

PILES, FISTULA,

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

Gossip About Stock.

E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, ask us to state that the foundation for their flock of sheep was imported; also that at the Johnson county fair, at Edgerton, their sheep won all the first, one second and three sweepstakes prizes.

H. H. Hague & Son, of Walton, have sent us a list of the prizes won at the Wichita fair, which are too numerous to mention in detail, but consist of twenty-one first and ten second on poultry; on Merino sheep, eight first, six second and four third premiums, and about the same number on the Cotswolds.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. T. McFee, of Lenox, Ia. His reputation as a breeder and importer during his twenty-two years in the sheep business commends him to those that are desirous of purchasing selections from his flock of 350 head of Cotswolds and Shropshires. This year at Creston, Ia., the Iowa State fair, Des Moines, Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City fairs he cleaned up over \$1,000 in premiums. He supplies his customers in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. His rams range in price from \$25 to \$200. Has at least fifty that are adapted to the wants of Kansas farmers and says that he shall be pleased to hear from one and all.

F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., writes as follows of his third annual sale of Poland-Chinas to be held October 19: "I am selling every good pig raised this year; have not sold a good pig and have not reserved a single pig of this year's crop, so that buyers that attend this sale will find the best and not a lot of culls. Here is a chance for beginners to get a start right at the top. He can here find pigs by ten first-class boars, embracing all the fashionable blood of the breed. He can here get as many choice sows as he wishes, and a fine boar to cross upon them. The breeder that wants a new boar of the best blood and of fine individual merit can find it here. The man that wants a good pig and cannot attend the sale can have the same bought for him, by sending to the auctioneer, Col. H. D. Smithson, 714 Walnut street, Kansas City. Tell him what you want and how much you are willing to pay for such a pig, and he will buy for you and I will see that it is shipped at lowest rates. The breeder that visits this sale will be at no expense while here—stops at a good hotel in town and has a free bus to the sale. So attend this sale and see the best lot of pigs that have ever gone under the hammer in the West."

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of the stockmen and farmers to the dispersion sale of Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle of Mr. W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Osage county, that will take place on Thursday, October 12, at Carbondale. Mr. Waltmire has been engaged in breeding the Chesters for fifteen years and has, it is safe to say, taken more prizes at the fairs held in the Missouri valley and sold the greatest number of individuals of any breeder, at least more than 1,000 appear on his sales register. The foundation was laid and continually re-enforced from the herds of Vail, of Iowa, Olmstead, of Illinois, Todd, of Ohio, Walters and Warrington, of Pennsylvania. The visitor will find on a personal inspection that the herd was never stronger than now nor contained better individuals. The cattle have been bred with a view of increasing their dairy qualities. Among others included in the offerings is the cow Geneva, which was in the World's Fair twenty-five-day butter and cheese test and won; was in the ninety-day test, winning, and stands well in the thirty-day test. The two-year-old, Aggie, is in the thirty-day test and stands along up with her Short-horn sisters. No farmer or breeder will be disappointed on a visit to inspect either herd or buy a draft therefrom on the day of sale. Read his advertisement elsewhere for further particulars.

This is the last call, and the KANSAS FARMER wants the Short-horn breeders of the State to wake up to realize that the dispersion sale of Col. Cheney's Short-horn herd, at Atchison, Kas., is no ordinary sale. The dispersion of ninety head of cattle, the result of careful breeding for years, from foundation stock ranging in price from \$300 to \$700, and topped out by Cruickshank bulls of rare individual merit, is an event which we wish our readers to attend. The sale takes place at Atchison, Kas., October 11. It is a point easy of access. Cars will be run to the fair grounds on the day of sale, and it is the desire of this journal that its readers attend this sale in their own interest. In doing our duty to them and to Col. Cheney we can say no less. This sale is the largest offering of the year. It is important to note that on the next day, at the same place, will occur the Poland-China dispersion sale of C. G. Sparks. This offering comprises the famous old brood sow, Moorish Queen 5th (18821), and her litter by Square Quality 7918, the first in the catalogue. They will suit the most fastidious breeders. Ida Lail (9770), a very large sow with extra length and depth of body and

very fine finish; Queen 4th (18042), by Mc's Tecumseh 4430, a show sow from McGinnis & McNutt's herd, at Washington, Ill.; Dayton Maud (16172), a grand pig of King Butler 620 and One Price 4207; One Price 4207, by Black U. S. 4209, that sold for \$500; Moorish Queen 6th (14659), by Governor Rush 5630, dam Moorish Queen 5th (18821), a very extra show sow with fine head, good back, extra ham and on good pins; Happy Maid (21416) and Orphan Queen (21418), two fine yearling sows, by Admiral Chip 7919, and the two extra fine two-year-old sows, Admiral Maid 3d and Admiral Maid 5th, by Lail's Victor 4298, he by Victor 2994, that sold for \$300 to Harcourt Bros., New Augusta, Ind., and now at head of their herd. Dam of these sows Admiral Maid (18513), as good brood sow as ever was in the State, she by Admiral King 4662. Also the three yearling sows by U. S. Revenue 4293, that are sows of great length and good bodies and fine types for breeders, all from extra dams, both in breeding and individuality, and from these sows can be found as good a lot of pigs as go under the auction hammer this season, by Square Quality 7918, and Admiral Chip 7919, two as good hogs as head any one herd in the West. Send for catalogues, now ready.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Smith's small fruit and plants are known of all over the West, or wherever berries are grown. Over four million plants have gone out from his grounds the past twelve years, and while he is a large experimenter in new fruits, he carries the best of the old sorts for market purposes. Almost any information on small fruits, about soil, planting, culture, etc., may be found in his catalogue, which may be had by writing B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

"Low Cost Poultry Houses" is the title of a new book for poultrymen just issued by the *Fanciers' Review*, of Chatham, N. Y., a copy of which we have just received. It contains numerous plans and illustrations of poultry buildings costing from \$25 to \$100, and detailed specifications with exact cost of building appear with each description. It also shows several poultry house conveniences. Every one contemplating the erection of a poultry house should have this valuable little book. Price 25 cents.

THE HILL BANKING SYSTEM.

In 1891 the Hon. Thomas E. Hill published to the world, in circular form, the outline of a system for the government ownership of banks.

In accord with the wide-spread demand for more light upon the subject, Charles H. Kerr & Co., publishers, at 175 Monroe street, Chicago, have brought out a book, in further explanation of the system, by the same author, entitled "Money Found," in which the plan is elaborated in detail, showing the importance of the banks coming under the complete control of the government, in order that the people may have confidence in the banks and be induced to place their money where it may be borrowed, and thus come into general circulation.

This work clearly explains the author's idea of the nature of money, the workings of different financial systems, gives a plan by which he thinks the government may take possession of the banks, how 3 per cent. per annum may be allowed on long time deposits, how money may be loaned at 4 per cent. and the government reap a revenue of \$390,000,000 per year.

A brief summary of the advantages claimed for the system is given in the following:

1. Absolute safety to depositors.
2. Complete confidence in the bank.
3. Banks immediately full of money.
4. Interest distributed among the common people.
5. Money loaned cheaper than ever before.
6. An immense income to the government.
7. Revenue to carry forward great internal improvements.
8. Employment given to millions of idle workmen.
9. Banks for the entire people, instead of a few stockholders.
10. Money in universal circulation benefiting all classes.
11. The gains, from lowered interest, developing many enterprises.

The financial plan given in this book is entertaining reading, and so simple in explanation that a child can understand it. The work "Money Found" can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent to any applicant, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

Second-Growth Sorghum is Fatal.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Two young Jersey heifers belonging to S. A. Bowman, a stock shipper of this place, were recently turned into a field of second-growth sorghum to graze. One of them made its last gasp in fifteen minutes; the other followed suit three hours later. There has been no frost here yet. Who said second-growth sorghum would not injure cattle? Council Grove, Kas. D. P. NORTON.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

The Kansas City market during the past week has shown more activity than for some time. There was a number of Southern buyers on the market wanting smooth, round chunks with quality. The Eastern trade has not begun as yet. There are a few buyers on the market from that district now, but they will look at nothing but a "nice actor, chunk, or an extra coach horse. There has been quite a trade in branded horses, but prices were very low. Still they are selling for as much, if not more, in Kansas City than at any other market. It is almost impossible to sell a rough, thin, leggy or blemished horse.

The demand from now on will be for top Southerners. Buyers were never so particular about quality as now, and shippers will do well to leave the coarse ones in the country, as they are money-losers if shipped to market.

The prospects are that the market will open up strong about the second week in October, but no one has an idea of what values will be. Plain streeters seem to be a thing of the past, and they will have to be classed as Southerners from now on. Shippers who have anything with a little quality and finish, either in Southerner, driver or coach horse, will hardly find a better time to ship than during the coming week, as there are several parties on the market now with loads partially filled. Prices have fallen all over the United States from 25 to 38½ per cent. from that of last year. Shippers must bear this in mind.

PRIVATE SALES.

DRAFT.		DRIVERS.	
2.....	\$210	1.....	\$100
1.....	97½	1.....	180
SOUTHERN.		WESTERN HORSES.	
1.....	\$100	1.....	\$80
1.....	95	1.....	87½
SOUTHERN.		WESTERN HORSES.	
2.....	\$125	2.....	\$100
3.....	120	1.....	55
1.....	50	1.....	45
1.....	42½	1.....	50
2.....	100	2.....	120
1.....	55	1.....	58
2.....	95	2.....	105
WESTERN HORSES.		WESTERN HORSES.	
50.....	\$500	22.....	\$220
1.....	20	1.....	10
12.....	165	2.....	60
20.....	300	4.....	90
3.....	47½	1.....	35
3.....	80	2.....	45
2.....	50	3.....	95
3.....	72	15.....	225
6.....	147½	2.....	38
15.....	240	12.....	150

There was a fairly good trade in good, young, smooth, fifteen and one-half hand mules with quality. Several loads of feeders changed hands. Small mules low and slow sale.

PRIVATE SALES—MULES.

29 feeders.....\$1,435 32 feeders.....\$1,056

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, writes: "The present week may be summarized as a repetition of last except that draft horses are somewhat more in demand at prices about 10 per cent. higher. Small chunks and drivers are selling freely and well, and with more buyers on the market and a small supply the bidding at the auction sales is characterized with more snap than late sales. There is every evidence of a changed tone and an improved condition, and it is reasonable to predict a better market, for some weeks, at least. At the same time, buyers must be very careful and close in their purchases."

All parties wishing to obtain fish to stock ponds and other waters in the State of Kansas can get them free by letting me know right away. No cost for the fish outside of the cost for shipping.

J. W. WAMPLER,
State Fish Commissioner,
Brazilton, Kas.

Neponset Water-Proof Fabrics are wind, frost, water and vermin-proof, and if used in the construction of your buildings will pay for their cost, in more ways than one, during the first year. You will save fuel, your stock will do better, your hens will lay more eggs and be free from vermin; your greenhouse will be warmer and your flowers and vegetables more hardy and thrifty. The manufacturers, F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., will send free samples for the asking.

"For that leaky, dripping roof,
Use Neponset Water-Proof."

Use a little mutton tallow or vaseline when there are signs of the cow's teats cracking.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

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

IMPORTANT.

A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package. **BEWARE OF FRAUD.** The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward your package by mail. Address **THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,** 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

Nerve Tonic **Blood Builder**

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockton, Ont.

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

COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this **WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.** It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Water Queen

FORCE PUMP.

An improvement on all other methods of pumping. Has four times the capacity of these so-called double-acting pumps. Costs less, weighs less, wears longer. Is easily operated and will not freeze. All attachments of the best material. Adapted to hand, windmill or steam power. Every pump guaranteed for strength, durability and capacity. No charge if not as represented. (Our AERATOR Pump, pumps water and air at the same time).

The Stimmel & Hook Mfg. Co., Turner, Illinois.

In writing to our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

* THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM! *

WE WILL SELL YOUR Grain, Hay, Dressed Hogs, Lambs, Veal, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Hides, Pelts, Furs and all kinds of Produce on the Chicago market for you on commission, to best advantage.

Organize a league in your neighborhood—members participate in commission profit of sales of their own products.

Send for tags with instructions for shipping, to our General Office, 706 Garden City Block.

FARMERS & MANFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE, Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Veterinarian.

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

CRACKED HOOF.—I have a pony with a crack in her right forward hoof. The crack commences on the outside and runs about half way around; it is about half way up the hoof and lames her considerably. What can I do for it?
Glen Elder, Kas. S. H.

Answer.—Apply a poultice of linseed meal until the hoof is soft, then, with a hoof knife, clean out the crack and cut away all offending parts. Now dress the injured part once a day with pine tar until healed.

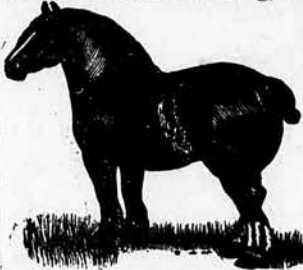
FISTULOUS UDDER.—I have a mare that has had a running sore on her bag, between the teats, for three or four months. A colt got to sucking her and her bag swelled and broke; since then it has healed and broke several times. She is in foal and some say she is liable to lose her foal. Kindly tell me what to do to heal it up.
Leoti, Kas. S. L. L.

Answer.—First make a thorough examination of the sore to see that it has free drainage from all parts and that no foreign body is lodged there. Inject the sore twice a day, till all diseased tissue is removed, with the following: Chloride of zinc, 4 drachms; rain water, 4 ounces; mix. When the sore is healthy inject twice a week with the same solution in the proportion of 2 drachms of chloride of zinc to 1 pint of water. If there is any milk in the udder it must be dried up before the sore will heal. She will not be likely to lose her colt if handled carefully.

LUMPY-JAW.—I have two steers that have small lumps on the side of the face or jaw and I would like to try the plan that the government has been experimenting with.
Prairie Center, Kas. W. M. G.

Answer.—Put the steers in a yard by themselves and give to each 1½ drachms of iodide of potash, dissolved in water and given as a drench twice a day until symptoms of iodism are exhibited, which will be in from ten to fifteen days. The symptoms of iodism are as follows: Loss of appetite, irritation of mucous membrane, discharge from eyes and nostrils, abstinence from water, languor and eruptions of the skin. It is not likely that all of these symptoms will be seen in each animal, but as soon as several of them appear it is an indication that the system has become saturated with the medicine and treatment should be withheld. If the lumps still continue to grow the treatment can be repeated after an interval of two or three weeks. We would be glad to hear from you after you have given the remedy a fair trial.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS

IN

HORSES

A SURE

REMEDY

FOR

Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Poultry, or Roup, and is better known as

Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address,

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

RUPTURED HORSES, COLTS,

&c., cured by owner. Information free.

MOORE BROS., Albany, N. Y.

DOUBLE BICYCLES \$15

All kinds of bicycles and accessories. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to

POWELL & CLEMENT CO.

166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 2, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,712 cattle; 408 calves. Natives suitable for dressed beef firm and prices steady; medium and common dull. Trade in Texans active.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
19	1,430	4 70	22	1,214	4 40
41	1,330	4 20	2	1,220	3 75
53	1,197	4 35	1	1,140	3 50

COLORADO STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
15 wtd	1,166	3 70	29	948	3 00
61	1,209	3 25	55	1,212	3 40
50	1,034	3 00	40 fds	896	2 75
145 c-f	1,266	4 10	239	994	2 40
24 fds	963	2 75			

TEXAS STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
43 wtd	1,200	3 50	22	915	3 30
69	1,072	3 00	21	1,319	2 95
13	1,037	2 75	322	958	2 60
67	905	2 40	71	928	2 35
101	980	2 30	142	806	2 25
201	965	2 75	15	854	2 15
26	965	2 00			

TEXAS COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
19	792	1 55	20	816	2 25
26	692	2 00	24	800	2 15
87	714	1 70	24	800	2 15
22	637	2 00	14	617	1 60
18	870	2 25	28	777	1 80
58	742	2 05	31	734	1 95

TEXAS HEIFERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
21	741	2 05	26	811	2 42½

TEXAS CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	600	8	8	7 50	
32	7 00	4	4	4 00	
11	7 75				

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
7	1,317	2 15	36 fds	850	2 25

COLORADO COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
49	896	2 05	36	769	1 85
26	828	1 75	16	796	2 00

COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
7	808	1 30	23	813	1 45
6	888	1 40	13	945	1 50
14	837	1 55	6	580	1 65
13	772	1 75	19	934	1 85
26	855	1 40	1	1,110	2 00
68	836	2 00	25	902	2 15
25	880	2 20	43	904	2 25
24	889	2 45	21	1,095	2 50

CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3	600	8	10	7 00	
1	4 00	9	9	6 75	
16	8 50	16	16	10 00	
13	7 00	5	5	8 00	
30	7 25	23	23	8 00	

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4	910	3 05	6	848	2 65
22	545	2 45	12	900	2 95
31	757	2 50	10	894	2 50
2	1,085	3 15	3	610	2 15
2	695	2 45	14	880	3 00
12	536	2 30	25	1,052	2 90
122	990	3 20	22	1,062	3 30
15	906	2 80	24	781	3 00
15	802	3 12½			

HOGS—Receipts, 2,701. The supply was not equal to the demand. Market brisk.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
15	60	4 25	70	80	5 00
93	80	140	5	40	153
100	80	170	6	40	127
13	60	132	6	15	153

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3	120	860	5	160	284
77	640	187	6	380	246
70	80	295	6	228	6 27½
63	320	226	6	80	271
55	40	224	6	180	6 45
75	80	182	6	188	6 45

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,062. Trade active and prices steady.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
774 Utah	109	3 25	74 Utah	108	3 25
66 Utah	103	3 25	400 Utah lms.	59	3 60
500 Utah	104	3 25	243 Ariz.	72	2 25
179	93	2 90	207	94	2 90
204	78	2 65	240 mixed	79	6 50
248	93	3 00	386 Colo	94	2 90

Chicago.

October 2, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000. Weaker; 2,000 Texans, firm; Western, dull. Beef steers, \$3 35@3 55; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 25; bulls, \$1 60@3 00; cows, \$1 00@2 90; Texas cows, \$1 80@2 15; Texas steers, \$3 30@3 60.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000. Light strong, heavy weak. Mixed, \$5 50@6 60; heavy, \$5 75@6 60; light weights, \$5 10@6 90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000. Strong. Natives, \$1 00@3 70; lambs, per cwt., \$2 90@4 35.

St. Louis.

October 2, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,300. Mostly Texans; strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 25. Texans, \$2 35@3 30.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000. Strong. Top, \$6 75. Bulk, \$6 40@6 65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200. Market strong. Native sheep, \$1 50@4 00; lambs, \$4 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 2, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 452,838 bushels; corn, 28,195 bushels; oats, 18,501 bushels, and rye, 4,341 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 104,400 bushels. A firmer and fairly active market

was had yesterday, elevator men and millers both buying and the offerings were disposed of without trouble. Red was especially firm, closing ¼¢ higher than Saturday. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 14 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 60½¢, 17 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 61¢, 10 cars 59½ to 60 at 61¢; No. 3 hard, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 59¢, 5 cars thin at 59½¢, 9 cars at 59½¢, 2 cars choice at 60½¢; No. 4 hard, 4 cars at 58½¢, 2 cars at 59½¢; rejected, 2 cars 46 and 47 pounds at 53¢, 1 car at 57¢, 3 cars at 58¢, 1 car at 57½¢; No. 2 red, 1 car 59 pounds at 58¢, 5 cars 60 pounds at 58½¢, and 2 cars choice 61 pounds at 64¢; No. 3 red, 5 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 60½¢, 4 cars 58 pounds at 61¢, 3 cars at 61½¢, 2 cars choice 61½¢; No. 2 red 1 car at 58¢, and 2 cars at 59¢.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 75,600 bushels. Demand good and more general than for some days, the South and East both buying. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33½¢@33¢, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33½¢@33¢, as to billing; No. 2 white, 34¢; No. 3 white, 33½¢@33¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars local at 33½¢, 5 cars local at 33½¢, 2 cars local special billing at 34¢, 3 cars at the river at 38½¢, 2 cars Memphis at 40½¢, 2 cars Memphis at 41¢, 2 cars Memphis special at 41½¢; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars Memphis at 40½¢; No. 2 white, 12 cars local at 34¢; No. 5 white, 2 cars local at 32½¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 25,000 bushels. A good and strong market continues to be had for this grain. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 24½¢@24¢, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 25¢@24¢; No. 4 mixed, 21¢@22¢; No. 2 white, 27½¢@28½¢, as to quality and billing; No. 3 white, 25¢@27¢; No. 4 white, 23¢@24¢. Sales: 3 cars at 24½¢, 2 cars at 25¢, 1 car at 25½¢, 1 car choice at 26½¢, 1 car choice at 26¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 24¢.

FLAXSEED—Selling fairly at old prices. We quote at 98¢ per bushel upon the basis of pure. Bran—steady and in fair demand. We quote bulk at 46¢ per cwt., and sacked at 56¢ per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 140 tons. Steady and in fair demand. New—Fancy barn prairie, \$3 00@3 50; choice, \$4 75@5 00; low grades, \$3 00@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$3 00@3 50; choice, \$4 00@7 00.

BUTTER—Market continues firm and active for all good sweet table goods. The arrivals are light and everything moving well. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 25¢@26¢ per pound; finest gathered cream, 23¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 21¢; fair to good, 18¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18¢@20¢; fair to good lines, 14¢. Country store-packed—Fancy, 17¢@18¢; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢.

EGGS—Market hardly so firm and less active. Fresh candied, 15½¢.

POULTRY AND GAME—Very few coming in, dressers bearing prices all they can, and it is very unsatisfactory to receivers the way they are doing. Hens steady. Turkeys firm. Game in better receipt; good demand; prices strong. Hens per pound, 6½¢; roosters, old and young, 15¢ each; springs, large, 6½¢; small, 6½¢; turkeys, hens, small, 8¢; turkeys, gobblers, 8¢; ducks, old, 5¢; spring, 6¢; geese, full feathered, 5¢; goslings, 6¢; pigeons, 75¢ per dozen; prairie chickens, \$3 00@3 50 per dozen; ducks, teal, per dozen, \$1 50; ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 50; plover, per dozen, 50¢@60¢.

POTATOES—Market firm and supply of Colorado good. The offerings of native stock were fair and demand good at steady prices. We quote: Fancy, per bushel, 75¢; fair to good 60¢@65¢.

St. Louis.

October 2, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 47,000 bushels; shipments, 19,000 bushels. Fell ¼¢ at opening, but soon advanced ¼¢ and closed ¼¢ above Saturday. Cash, 62½¢; October, 62½¢; December, 66½¢@68½¢.

CORN—Receipts, 159,000 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels. Cash declined to 35½¢. Options followed wheat and closed ¼¢ above Saturday. October, 35½¢; December, 35½¢@35¢.

OATS—Receipts, 72,000 bushels; shipments, 32,000 bushels. About steady, but slow. Cash and October, 27½¢; May, 31½¢.

Liverpool, Eng.

October 2, 1893.

WHEAT—Quiet; demand moderate; holders offer moderately. California, No. 1 5s 9d@10.1 per cental (\$3 84 to 3.85 per bushel); red western spring, 5s 7½d@5s 8d per cental (\$3.822 to 3.828 per bushel); red western winter, 5s 6d@5s 7d per cental (\$3.804 to 3.816 per bushel).

CORN—Firm with a moderate demand. Mixed Western, 4s 1½d per cental (\$3.56 per bushel).

BEES! If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to bees and

\$5 for 500 Sq. Feet.

ON EACH ROLL OF ALL GENUINE NEPONSET TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FARMERS NEED IT.

Send us your address and we will send you FREE, samples and full particulars.

MAKE HENS WARM.

THEY WILL LAY MORE EGGS.

COVER YOUR POULTRY HOUSES, TOP AND SIDES AND SHEATH INSIDE (PREVENTING VERMIN) WITH

Neponset Water - Proof Fabrics.

They Cost very much less than Shingles, absolutely WATER-PROOF, FROST-PROOF and AIR-TIGHT. Any one can put them on. They will Save you Money.

Cover and Sheath your Barn, all of your Outbuildings. Protect your Greenhouses and Hot-bed. Sheath your Houses, etc. The best made for the purposes, and is Low Cost.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO

F. W. BIRD & SON, - - - East Walpole, Mass.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 10, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an electric light plant for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State Capitol grounds, after September 18, 1893.

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

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid if it is deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of an additional wing and assembly room for the State Normal school, Emporia, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter No. 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids either in person or by attorney. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 10, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an electric light plant for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State Capitol grounds, after September 27, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 25, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect and informality in any bid if it is deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of an electric light plant for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER.

TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST.

Will be sent free to you and your friends.

Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893,

Will sell about one hundred head, mostly February, March and April pigs. A few extra good last fall sows. Have reserved every good pig raised this year for the sale, and will say this is the best lot of pigs I have ever offered. Are aired by ten extra good boars and are out of a choice lot of mature sows, by such noted boars as Stemwinder 1214, Victor 2994, Lail's Victor 4298, Black U. S. 13471, George Wilks 21281, Tecumseh Chip 2169 and others. An ex-breeder, now a traveling man, has just pronounced this the best lot of pigs he has seen this year, and he has been in four States looking up good pigs.

Drop a card for catalogue.

A Great Closing-Out Sale!

I WILL SELL AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Atchison, Kansas, October 12, 1893,

The **ELMWOOD HERD** of **POLAND-CHINA HOGS**, at public auction. This sale will include an extra fine lot of brood sows, from one to three years old, of as good types and breeding as are to be found in the country. Also a choice lot of sows, ten to twelve months old, one boar, twelve months old, and two grand breeding boars, Admiral Chip 7919 and Square Quality 7918, two as fine individuals and breeders as can be found in any herd in the West. Also the entire crop of spring pigs have been reserved for this sale.

Catalogues on application.

C. G. SPARKS,
Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF SIXTY HEAD

PRIZE-WINNING SHORT-HORNS!

AT SMITH'S BARN,

Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, October 19, 1893.

The sale will include the famous Cruickshank sire Imp. Scottish Lord 77761, the fine show bull Lord Waterloo 112749, the excellent Cruickshank cow Golden Empress 2d, the World's Fair first prize yearling heifer, Dora 6th (Vol. 38, p. 365), the entire second prize young herd, and many others of rare merit and desirable breeding. This will be a rare chance to get Scottish Lord stock.

TERMS:—Six months credit on approved note at 8 per cent.; for cash, 20 per cent. discount will be given. Sale will begin at 1 p. m., and will be positive and without reserve. For catalogues address

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,581	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	445,501	586,563	48,269		
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.



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SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

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The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other remedy but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITAIN.

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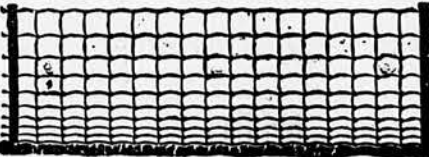
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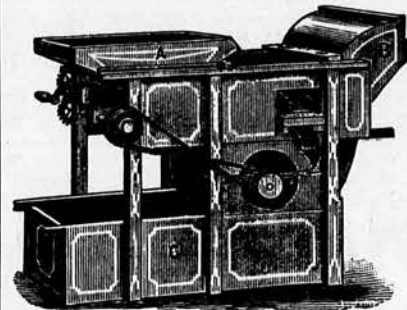
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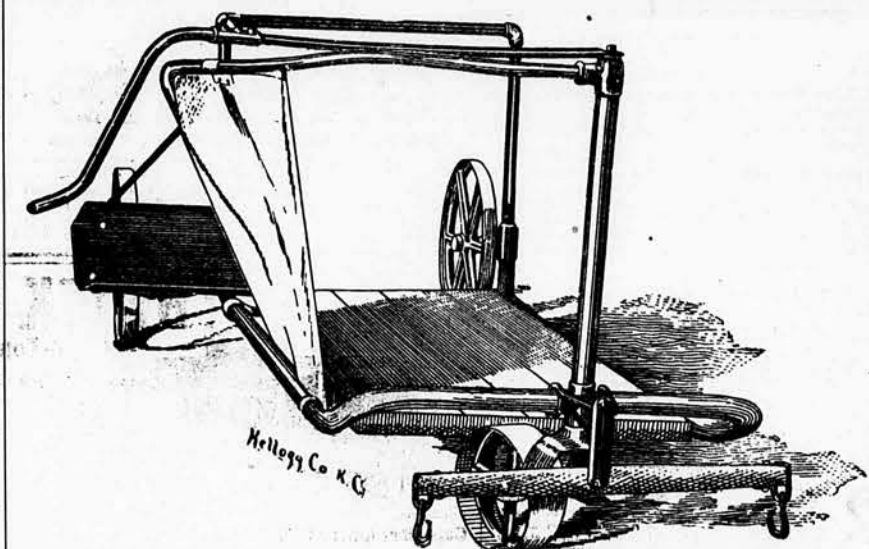
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FIFTY HEAD OF THOROUGHBREDS, consisting of Nellie Blys, Hill-side Prides and Grace Vales. All recorded or eligible. Pigs all sired by noted prize-winners. My herd was never stronger nor made up of better individuals.

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The reason of dispersing these herds arises out of my moving to another State.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1893.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. H. Greene, in Pleasant Valley tp., September 1, 1893, one large red steer, branded AV on left side and circle with X or crossed lines within circle on left hip; valued at \$15.
2 MULES—Taken up by Bart Burright, in Dexter tp., P. O. Dexter, September 2, 1893, two mules, one black and one brown with white hairs, about 5 years old.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. D. Hay, in Sedan tp., August 28, 1893, one bay horse, shod in front, left fore foot white, right hind foot white to ankle, about fourteen hands high, has some white in face; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Cox, in Shawnee tp., August 18, 1893, one red-roan cow, dehorned, crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Powell, in Mineral tp., one bay mare, five feet high, no brands, white and black spots on left hind foot, 7 years old; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27, 1893.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. T. Chalfant, in Leoti tp., September 2, 1893, one bay mare, about 4 years old, right hind foot white, small star in forehead, oval brand with perpendicular line through center on right side of neck, weight about 900 pounds.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, about 2 years old, white star in forehead, no marks or brands.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. B. Hyde, in Ozark tp., one black muley steer with white spot back of left shoulder, about 2 years old.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

FILLIES—Taken up by C. W. Willie, in Crawford tp., two two-year-old iron-gray fillies, fourteen and fifteen hands high, one has three white feet, blaze face, and the other has small white stripe in face.

Woodson county—H. A. McCormick, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Irene Toogood, in North tp., August 2, 1893, one speckled roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. P. Jennings, in South Haven tp., P. O. Hunnwell, September 11, 1893, one black horse pony, wire cut on left fore foot, blind in left eye, about 9 years old.

HORSE—By same, one black or brown horse, about 8 years old, white in face, right hind foot white.

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

MARE—Taken up by W. V. Toner, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, September 16, 1893, one brown mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, white stripe in face.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 5 years old, no marks or brands; three above animals valued at \$65.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Ray, in Caney tp., September 9, 1893, one iron-gray mare, 3 years old, scar on both front feet; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs. J. E. Gunsall, in Fawn Creek tp., September 2, 1893, one gray horse, 9 years old, wire cut on right shoulder; valued at \$15.

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