

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXX, No. 27.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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We will send a beautiful enlarged Lithographic Photo of the late President of the F. A. & I. U. free, size 6x9 inches, suitable for framing, to every person sending 25 cents for six months trial subscription to the Farmer's Wife.

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KANSAS ALLIANCE SECRETARIES, BUSINESS AGENTS AND FARMERS.

We are again entering upon our fall campaign for trade direct with the consumer, and want farmer agents in every sub-Alliance and township (except where you have co-operative stores) to take orders for our goods, for which we will pay a liberal compensation. No capital needed. Prices lower than ever before. Write at once and secure the agency. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., ALTON, ILL.

The Stock Interest.

Texas Fever.

From the Texas Live Stock Journal we learn that the well-known veterinarian, Dr. Paul Paquin, after investigating Texas fever, has arrived at the following conclusion: That Texas fever is a specific disease of the blood in cattle, due to microscopic parasite devouring chiefly the red blood corpuscles. It may affect other animals slightly. That this parasite emanates from Southern countries in which the climatic influences are such as to allow it to develop and go through its natural cycle of existence. That cold weather retards its growth and even destroys its vegetable activities, no matter where it may be. That under prolonged warm temperature it is more prolific and virulent than under periodical warmth. That this virulent parasite doubtless exists in many parts of the Southern climes in the pastures and prairies.

That they may be carried from their natural abode, through the medium of ticks or by other means, giving them an opportunity to be transferred, such as the transfer of cattle, their manure, urine, etc. That Northern cattle may contract Texas fever without a single tick being on their bodies or coming in contact with them, as we have found by experiment and observation. That cars, pens, etc., soiled with manure, urine, etc., of cattle from Southern infected districts are dangerous to Northern cattle. That other animals than cattle may bring occasionally the germs of Texas fever North. But this is an extremely rare occurrence. That one attack of fever protects against another only about four months, unless the animal attacked remains continuously, or almost so, on infected ground. That it is possible to produce a modified fever in Northern cattle by inoculation with blood of cattle suffering with acute Texas fever.

That the best means for the acclimation of Northern cattle into Southern infected districts is by using only young cattle, a year or less old, watching them closely after putting them to pasture, shading them during the hottest part of the day, and the moment the slightest sign of sickness or fever appears, such as drowsiness, staggering, give them one or two tablespoonfuls of the following in gruel or milk: Take iodol, 1 ounce; salol, 2 ounces; benzole, alcohol, each, 4 ounces. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol, and the salol in the benzole, and then mix the two liquids together. The preparation will assume an almost ink-black hue, and during its mixture the temperature falls as low as 37° Fahr.—very cold, indeed. This remedy soon reduces the temperature if the cases are taken very early, and when no destruction of tissue has occurred. The result is that the animal so treated gets a fever, recovers shortly with scarcely any loss of flesh, and then has immunity against further attacks nearly as the Southern cattle have.

American Southdown Association.

In addition to the special premiums, aggregating \$1,000, heretofore announced as offered for Southdown sheep in the breeding rings, the following premiums will be offered by the American Southdown Association, at the fat stock show, to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition: Wether, 2 years old or over, first \$50, second \$25, third \$15; wether, 1 year old and under 2, first \$40, second \$25, third \$15; wether, under 1 year old, first \$40, second \$25, third \$15.

These special premiums are offered only on compliance with the following conditions: (1) That the sires and dams of the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the American Southdown Record at the time of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the Secretary of the American Southdown Association, at the time of entry, a copy of same so far as concerns competition for these premiums. (2) That the premium will be paid on the presentation of certificate from the proper officer of the World's Columbian Exposition.

For further particulars address S. E. Prather, Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill.

Points About Horses.

There are some points about horses that do not receive as much attention as they should. As an exchange says, one of

these is to the age at which a horse is of the most value. In buying we always look for a young horse; and sometimes pay pretty dear for extreme youth. The fact is that there is more good service in a horse after it has passed its tenth year than before that, provided it has had proper care and has not been broken down by overwork or become unsound. In buying a very young horse there is always danger of hurting it with too heavy work before it is fully matured, and consequently you do not get full service from it until it is about six years old. Another point in determining the value of a horse is to consider its walking gait. Some day we will begin to train fast walkers as well as fast trotters. No matter where the horse is to be used—on the road, the farm or in city work—about the most valuable single quality it can have is to be a fast walker. It can then accomplish the maximum amount of work, day after day, with the minimum fatigue. Look at this point when you are buying.

Mending Broken Legs.

A few years ago, says a writer to the *Swine-Breeders' Journal*, while I was preparing to splint a broken leg on a 150-pound pig, a physician happened along who gave me the following prescription: "Take a strip of cloth eight inches wide and eight feet long, sift a thin layer of calcined plaster on this and roll up. Immerse in hot water for one minute and then unroll onto the broken leg. I did as directed and in four weeks the hog was walking on all fours in good shape. March 28 last a heavy ewe got a foot caught and was crowded down by the other sheep, causing such a bad fracture that the bone protruded through the skin. The same remedy was applied and twenty-seven days after the hurt she produced a lamb that weighed fourteen pounds at birth. The ewe could not move much the first two weeks after the injury, and although she limps some yet uses the leg all the time. The plaster sets in a few minutes after being applied and holds the break firmly in place. I should apply this to anything from a hen to a horse."

Live Stock Husbandry.

Keep the work horses in good condition now. Don't overwork them one day and let them rest the next, but rather give them steady work through the season.

For sore feet in sheep, the remedy is to pare off all the soft and decayed horn and cleanse the feet thoroughly by washing with hot water and carbolic soap. Then apply this ointment: Four parts of pure lard or vaseline, one part of Venice turpentine, and one part of common turpentine are melted and mixed together by stirring, adding one part of acetate of copper and stirring until cold. Bind the foot in a strip of cloth to preserve it from injury and retain the ointment.

The Texas *Farm and Ranch* pertinently remarks that the man who produces the largest amount of pork at the least cost, and that of the best quality, will make the most profit. The chief item in the bill of cost is feed. Generally, the cheaper the feed the greater the profit. Corn is not the cheapest food in this country, nor does it when fed exclusively make the best quality of meat for the best markets. A varied diet, of which grass, and other green and succulent products, containing more flesh-forming constituents than corn, will be found cheaper and to make better pork. Corn for lard and grass for meat, is the way we have written it.

To keep sheep in a healthy condition, says an exchange, it is necessary that they be supplied with a sufficient amount of saline matter. When this is wanting in the pasture, as it very frequently is except near the sea coast, it must be supplied artificially. Salt is more or less poisonous to worms and flukes, hence it is necessary to give sheep a plentiful supply. It is stated on good authority that sheep ranging on the sea coast never have the liver rot or fluke. The effect of the lack of salt is to cause debility in the sheep so that they cannot resist the attacks of the parasites, and these always thrive in a weak animal. Salt alone is not sufficient in interior pastures, sulphate of iron (copperas) should also be given in the salt, which acts as a tonic, and is good for intestinal worms. Turpentine is also beneficial with salt as a lick; say one pint to thirty pounds of salt. Mix only so much as will be eaten at once, in order to prevent loss

by evaporation. Of the copperas, fully powdered, put one pound to ten of salt, and protect the mixture from the rain.

Beef Trade Statistics.

For the year ending March 1, 1892, the Western slaughtering of cattle for the beef trade was a little short of the preceding year, but largely in excess of any earlier year. This exhibit is in line with the generally understood lessened marketing of cattle during the early portion of the year. The decrease, however, was entirely at Chicago (which includes Hammond, Ind., near by), as shown in the following compilation of returns to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, with comparisons for previous years, indicating the number of cattle slaughtered for the year ending March 1, by beef trade concerns:

	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
Chicago.....	2,425,000	2,680,000	2,206,000	2,032,000
Kansas City..	523,000	516,000	433,000	397,000
South Omaha.	347,000	316,000	251,000	146,000
E. St. Louis..	195,000	177,000	125,000	50,000
Sioux City....	27,000	18,000	11,000	25,000
Milwaukee....	16,000	13,000	12,000
St. Paul.....	10,000	10,000	11,000
Cleveland.....	41,000
Total.....	3,584,000	3,730,000	3,049,000	2,619,000

The cities of Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis are situated favorably for a decided enlargement in the beef trade industry.

Definite figures for Cleveland for years previous to 1891-2 are not available, but they were largely below the returns for the past year.

The total receipts of cattle at four prominent seaboard cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the exports of cattle from the United States almost wholly represented by these ports, and the remaining supply, for twelve calendar years, are shown in the following compilation by the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

Years.	Total Receipts.	Exports.	Remaining.
1880.....	1,267,000	216,000	1,051,000
1881.....	1,145,000	142,000	1,003,000
1882.....	1,015,000	75,000	940,000
1883.....	1,109,000	175,000	934,000
1884.....	1,011,000	147,000	864,000
1885.....	991,000	137,000	854,000
1886.....	899,000	117,000	782,000
1887.....	805,000	106,000	699,000
1888.....	1,043,000	155,000	888,000
1889.....	1,214,000	329,000	885,000
1890.....	1,380,000	417,000	963,000
1891.....	1,289,000	330,000	959,000

This exhibit shows that notwithstanding the growth of these Eastern cities, exceeding 30 per cent. in the period covered, there was a decided reduction in the number of live cattle received for local slaughtering. For the first six years the annual average was 945,000; for the second period of six years, an average of 829,000. In this connection it is interesting to show the exports of beef for the twelve calendar years ending with 1891, as follows, representing pounds:

Year.	Fresh.	Salted.	Canned.	Total.
1880.....	101,000,000	46,000,000	71,000,000	218,000,000
1881.....	97,000,000	43,000,000	48,000,000	188,000,000
1882.....	54,000,000	41,000,000	38,000,000	133,000,000
1883.....	118,000,000	46,000,000	34,000,000	198,000,000
1884.....	117,000,000	38,000,000	33,000,000	188,000,000
1885.....	108,000,000	70,000,000	41,000,000	219,000,000
1886.....	94,000,000	36,000,000	42,000,000	172,000,000
1887.....	80,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	165,000,000
1888.....	106,000,000	51,000,000	45,000,000	202,000,000
1889.....	171,000,000	73,000,000	72,000,000	316,000,000
1890.....	182,000,000	111,000,000	115,000,000	398,000,000
1891.....	203,000,000	72,000,000	86,000,000	361,000,000

Swine Herd.

Provide a separate place in which to feed the young pigs.

Always see that the troughs are cleaned out before feeding the pigs.

It costs but little to raise a few hogs if they can have plenty of grass.

Profit comes from making pork with young stock and especially so with the spring pig.

It is the safest, wisest and most economical plan for the farmer to grow and kill his own meat.

When hogs are turned out on a grass or clover pasture, care should be taken to see that they have plenty of salt.

Delay in feeding at the regular time causes the hog to become uneasy and restless, if he does not put in the time squealing.

Whenever a young pig stops growing he commences to lose money for his owner. To be most profitable pigs must be kept growing.

For the family and desirability for table use, pork is best proportionately lean. To get it feed the pig on milk, dairy slops, clover, and a corn diet exclusively to

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:



Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, if not his very life." ABRIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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

finish. Corn gives solidity and quality to the meat.

Sweet corn has been found a splendid food to start hogs to fattening quickly in the autumn.

Hogs ought to be so well fed at night that they will take a good night's rest, rather than be hunting something to eat.

For young pigs, food should be comparatively bulky to aid in the extension of their digestive organs and to make them good eaters.

A growing, thrifty pig should gain in weight at least a pound a day, and at the age of six months ought to weigh 200 pounds.

One important item with pigs at all times and in all stages of growth is to keep comfortable; this is necessary if the best growth at lowest cost is secured.

By feeding the pigs with wood ashes, they exhibit a better appetite for their meals and their food is better digested. Whether it is the potash or lime in the ashes that they relish is not known, but it is clearly apparent that when they are fed with the ashes they eat more of other food.

It is better for farmers to grow their own pigs. It is not only cheaper, but they can raise better stock. In addition to this, no farmer is going to kill for his own use any hogs which have any trace of disease. A good many unscrupulous people kill their hogs and sell them when they find that disease is beginning to take a hold on them.

Stone coal, charcoal, rotten wood, and like material are requisites for the hogs. They serve to regulate and neutralize the acids of the stomach, and a supply of these will insure good digestion, which is eminently essential for a healthy pen. It has been stated that in nine cases out of ten the diseases to which hogs are subject to are confined to the stomach and bowels.

Try to crowd the spring pigs along so that they will be ready for market at eight months old. They should weigh 275 pounds at that time, and that is heavy enough for good pork. A few weeds or a little grass newly cut every day will do them good by keeping the digestive organs active and in good condition, but do not give too many, or give them after they are wilted and tough.

"Look me in the face! My name is 'Might-have-been!'"

I am also called 'No-more,' 'Too-late,' 'Fare-well!'"

The poet who wrote the above, must have been in the last stages of consumption. Perhaps he had only learned, for the first time, that if he had taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in his earlier illness, he would never have reached his present hopeless condition! What can be more sad than a keen realization of what "might have been?"

Physicians now admit that consumption is simply scrofula in the blood attacking the lung-tissues. It is never safe to allow the blood to remain impure, and it is especially reckless, when such a pleasant, harmless remedy as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive every taint of scrofula or impurity from the system, causing a current of healthy, rejuvenating blood to leap through the veins.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURE ON THE PLAINS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with interest the article in June 8 KANSAS FARMER, by our able manager of the Government Experiment Station at Garden City.

He seems to think that we advocates of shallow plowing are entirely in the wrong. Now, he should prove that by comparative experiment. This is not written in a spirit of criticism, but to ask that experiments be made to show the cost of preparing the soil, by both shallow and deep culture, with the resulting crops from each, giving each the same after-cultivation. It seems to me that it is the constant shallow cultivation with harrow or otherwise that conserves the moisture.

Our soil is very loose and porous, and the pores run straight down, so that it is not necessary that the soil be stirred deep to let the water in, as would be necessary in a tough, impervious soil. This is proved by the fact that all our rainfall is absorbed, and we have had as high as six inches in three days. In our dry season (1890) I raised a heavy crop of sorghum, fodder and seed. I simply plowed the land two inches deep, and dropped the seed under every third furrow, then harrowed the ground three or four times during the season, just enough to keep a good mulch of fine earth on the surface, which almost entirely prevents evaporation. The next year I planted the same field with a hand-planter without plowing the ground. I then kept the surface fine with a harrow and got a still larger crop, but had to cultivate more to keep down the weeds, because we had more rain.

A man showed me a field of wheat in 1890, with a square dark green spot in it, which he said was where he had his garden the year before, and had been plowed as deep as the plow would run. The leaves were ranker and greener than the rest of the field, but we could not decide that the heads were any more numerous or larger than the adjoining grain.

A careful cutting, weighing and grading of each, with estimate of cost of production (such as experiment men only have the time, means or inclination to perform), would show which method is the best, and if the more expensive method is best and if enough better to pay the cost of extra labor. If we can raise three-fourths as much wheat by cutting the ground with a disc harrow as by plowing, it will pay to disc. As every man has from one to three quarters of land, and non-residents are glad to have their land cultivated rent free, hence the use of land is cheaper than labor and a smaller per acre product is more profitable than a greater per acre product with more labor.

I take especial pride in my success with fruit and forest trees. A tree planted and given ordinary culture will grow all right, despite the many stories of those who have failed and left this country, that a tree will not grow on the plains without irrigation. I have planted from fifty to five hundred fruit trees and two thousand forest trees every year for the last five years, and I have never seen any of them injured by drought. This spring they are bright and green and seem to stand up as proud and erect as a boy with his first pair of new boots. I set my trees straight up. On account of the prevailing south wind during the growing season the tops lean slightly to the north. Some of my trees were accidentally leaned in different directions. Those leaned south, the tops of course grew straight up and the wind inclined them toward the north, making an ill-shaped tree. Those which lean north catch the direct rays of the sun

on the body, but have not been injured in any way from that cause. Those whose trunks stand straight up are shaded by the branches. I should advise setting straight up or inclining not more than 5 degrees to the north. I always trim off all the top when I plant a tree. Do not trim much after that. Cut off suckers after growth has commenced, and they will not be so apt to come again when trimmed in winter. Sometimes the tree sways and makes a hole around it. Fill with loose, dry dirt, worked well down.

Chantilly, Kas. C. STIMSON.

Cultivate Your Meadows.

There is no part of farming so much neglected as the meadow, and there is no crop which pays better. The prevailing impression is that the pasture does not require any cultivation or care. J. E. Porter, of Ottawa, Ill., writing the *Orange Judd Farmer*, says that "we are not only robbing the soil and returning nothing, but, what is worse still, we allow the moss to creep in and smother the roots which you have robbed of their natural sustenance, without returning anything to them or driving off the moss from the root-bound grass. What kind of a corn crop would you get if you did not cultivate it? To insure a big crop of hay, cultivate it. Haul during the winter months, six to eight loads to the acre of barnyard manure, and spread it while hauling as evenly as you can with a fork. Then as early as you can get on the meadow, in March, or as soon as the frost is out and the ground dry enough, harrow and drag it thoroughly with a good harrow, and then cross-harrow it, then roll with a common field roller. You may think you are ruining your meadow, but you are simply loosening the roots and giving them a chance. When harvest comes you will find you have greatly increased your crop of grass, and also improved your ground. This matter of cultivating grass is not a mere "theory." It is a principle, proved to be correct by actual trial. In 1882, Josiah Bagley, La Salle Co., Ill., from a six-acre meadow, took twelve loads of hay, with no after-crop. The following season he manured and cultivated the same six acres substantially as outlined above. Some of his neighbors laughed at him; but about the 10th of July, 1883, he cut nineteen loads of grass from these six acres, and in the last of September cut a second crop of nine loads. He says: "I am an advocate of cultivating grass."

The Corn Field.

"In corn-raising," says the *Rural Life*, "early cultivation is the best. It is now considered the proper thing to do as much as possible of the cultivation before planting, and as much more as possible before the corn is up."

"If the ground is all right before planting, the after care is minimized. Weeds are all killed, the ground is porous and the corn grows from the first. But if the corn is planted in lumpy ground the roots find insufficient food available and the growth is puny until the rains shake the lumps. And lumpy soil is difficult to cultivate without covering the young corn. By all means have the ground mellow and clean before planting, if possible."

"The words 'if possible' are added advisedly. There may be conditions which forbid. When neighbors own a planter in partnership there may be rains to harden the ground after it is ready for planting. Then all the owners of the planter go diligently to work to get the soil in proper condition; one of them plants and another soaking rain comes before the others can get the planter."

"In such a case where the land is dry enough it is best for some one of these farmers to plant, even if he has not been able to prepare the ground as

he wishes. The other farmer prepares his while the planter is at work, then the last farmer plants, and while he is planting the farmer who planted without cultivating afresh now does it. He should run the cultivator lengthwise of the rows, the same as if the corn were up, paying no attention to lumps or where they fall, then harrow thoroughly in the same way, making the soil fine and mellow."

"We have planted a strip along one side of a field when the ground was so solid the planter could not cover the seed; it lay on the surface in the scratch made by the planter shoe. This was followed by the corn cultivator without shields, and the corn cultivator was followed by a smoothing harrow, and no one could tell by the appearance of the crop at any time after it was up that which was planted on the hard surface from that adjoining it which was pulverized before planting."

"But the cultivation was done before the corn was up, and the safest way to make sure of this is to do it before planting. Then a good seed-bed is assured. The weeds are all killed. The corn has an even start and, being from a larger seed, after cultivation invigorates the corn and destroys the weeds."

"As to the merits of early-planting compared with late, we can give no invariable rule. On some soil, early-planting is generally much better; on other soil it is not. The ground must be warm. Plant when the soil of your field is warm, not sooner, no matter whether your neighbor with a field having a different exposure has his corn in the ground and sprouting. Nothing is gained by stunting young corn through undue exposure to cold. It is the child of the sun and must have warm conditions."

Sweet Corn Culture.

The value of sweet corn is generally overlooked. For late summer and fall feeding this crop is greatly to be prized. So very few farmers, says a correspondent of the *American Cultivator*, raise more than a few rows of sweet corn in the garden for the table use that little or no experiment has been made with them to utilize the crop for general feeding purposes. We all know that good sweet corn is more tender and juicy than the field corn, and when it is used for fattening purposes it gives fine results. By planting several acres with sweet corn the farmer has enough for the table use, and an excellent fodder for the animals.

When the grass begins to fall in late summer and fall the cows cannot ask for better food than the stalks of sweet corn cut when green and juicy. It keeps up the flow of milk, and enriches it with a fine flavor, that cannot be detected from the June-made milk and butter. The cows will not find all of the milk-producing material that they can eat in the grass field at this season of the year, and a wonderful difference will be made with them if they are fed sweet corn stalks morning and evening.

But the sweet corn ears have a great feeding value. When several acres are planted with it enough ears will be produced to send to the market and to supply the home table, and after this a great deal will be left. In the fall the new ears, just past the roasting stage, will make excellent food for the fattening shoats and for the young pigs. In fact, this sweet corn is the best substitute for milk that can be provided. If raised properly a great many bushels can be produced on an acre, and a dozen pigs could be fed on it through the late summer and fall.

The hens are also greedily fond of sweet corn, and they thrive and fatten off the ears greatly. It pays for the poultryman to have a field of sweet corn to fatten his fowls and broilers for market. The milky juiciness of the



Outfit that very properly contains a supply of

Hires' Root Beer

which adds to the enjoyment of all the other dainties, and makes a picnic a picnic indeed. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this very popular beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

ears adds a flavor and tenderness to the flesh of the birds that is very marked. It can also be fed to the young chickens who do not need fattening yet, for it is not so heating to the system as the field corn. The stalks, meanwhile, can be fed to the horses, cows and hogs. They are relished in the summer and fall as no other fodder, and generally it keeps them supplied until the dry feed of winter is brought out for feeding.

It does not pay to put sweet corn in the silo. It does not produce heavy enough crops, and besides, it has its greatest value in the summer and fall. It fills in the time between summer grass and the winter ensilage. This gap in feeding is often the time when animals on the farm grow the poorest and do their worst. It is too late for the early products, and it is too early for the ensilage. Beginning in the middle of the summer, sweet corn fodder and the ears should be fed to stock right up to the time for opening the silo. Then the animals receive their sweet, juicy food nearly the year round, and there will be no period of falling back.

Ammonia or Alum.

HOW TO DETECT THEM.

Ammonia and alum are the most common adulterants used in the manufacture of baking powders. The government report shows that a large percentage of the baking powders on the market contain either one or the other, or both these pernicious drugs. Ammonia particularly is in very general use.

This wholesale use in an article of daily food, of one of the most injurious poisons, is simply criminal. Slow ammonia poisoning produces disease of the stomach and is particularly injurious to the complexion. The presence of ammonia or alum in a baking powder, however, can easily be detected.

TO DETECT AMMONIA.

Mix one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder with one teaspoonful of water in a tin cup; boil thoroughly for a few moments, stir to prevent burning, and if ammonia is present you can smell it in the rising steam. Or, place a can of the suspected powder top down on a hot stove for a minute or two, then take off the cover and smell.

TO DETECT ALUM.

Alum powder can be tested by putting a couple of teaspoonfuls of the powder in a glass of cold water. If no effervescence (that is, bubbling or simmering) takes place, condemn the powder and return it at once.

Take one-half teaspoonful of baking powder in lid of say half pound can; char thoroughly over a strong alcohol flame, a good gas jet, or red-hot coals. After charring (that is, burning until the whole mass is black) pour a little vinegar into the lid and smell the fumes. Alum powders give off sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be detected by its foul odor.

Dr. Pierce's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from alum, ammonia, or any other adulterant.

Farm Loans.

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

Affiance Department.

A NEW CURRENCY BASIS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having watched with interest the great uprising of the farmers and laborers of our land, to a point that seems to threaten a general revolution in the existing social status of the civilized world, I have come to the belief that, whether induced by class legislation, governmental favor, or only by the disadvantage of geographical location, that the main cause of the dissatisfaction in the United States at the present time is distinctly traceable to the inability of the farmer and laborer to accumulate money enough to own a home after providing his family with the necessities of life. I am satisfied that, after all, more money is really what we want, and we want it in such a shape that in the course of ten years we will not have to pay it back once in interest and still owe the whole principal. Being interested in a bank and having watched the accumulative powers of interest, I can appreciate how, year after year, the farmers of our county pay out and send East enough money to pay the difference between what they have and what they really need, and all as interest, without reducing their indebtedness.

The idea that four times in the ordinary man's lifetime he may pay the amount of a mortgage (forty years at 10 per cent.) and still owe the full principal is, within itself, startling, when we consider that all this is paid out merely for the use of a paper of certain fiber and texture which the government has the right to manufacture in unlimited quantities so long as it can offer good backing for it in the shape of unquestionable redemption.

I am not a disciple of the sub-treasury scheme, not having sufficient confidence in the individual man to make him a subject of national credit, and do not believe that the government has any right to collect or be in possession of more money than is needed to meet its actual obligations. But I believe in the principle so far as it relates to making the fertile soil of the land the real backing of money issued by the government. I am not well enough posted to repeat, or even try to give expression to theories which have been so ably discussed by learned men as to the effect of the unlimited coinage of silver or the indiscriminate printing of greenbacks without defined ways of getting them into circulation, except by giving them away through government contracts, or paying exorbitant premiums on unmatured bonds, but I am going to give you an idea for furnishing our country with an abundant circulating medium with but a very small opportunity for any one to steal it, and at the same time to distribute it in every corner of our vast territory and have no one slighted. The public critics may pass these ideas by with a mere glance, and they may be viewed as a calamity shriek from one who is better advising others than using his own advice, but I will give them for what they are worth.

I would proceed as follows: Pass a national law granting to every organized county in every State in the United States the privilege of voting bonds in such an amount that a levy of one mill on the current valuation would raise 3 per cent. of the bonds voted. I will take our own county (Chase) as an example. Our valuation is but a few thousand below \$3,000,000, and I would authorize it to issue \$100,000 in fifty-year 1 per cent. bonds, and provide that a sinking fund of 2 per cent. of the bonds be raised every year. These bonds (which did they but draw 6 or 8 per cent. interest, would command a premium in Wall street,) I would forward to the national government, and in return therefor I would have \$100,000 in crisp new "national county bills" forwarded to the County Commissioners of Chase county, said bills to be a legal tender for every purchase for which a national bank bill now is.

I would then have it provided that every chartered town, every township or other legal division of our county, was entitled to receive of this amount such a proportion as their assessed value for the current year bore to the total valuation, and would provide a suitable board, elected by the people in each of such subdivision, to spend the money thus received in such a manner as might have

been expressed in the call for the election to vote the bonds, or in the absence of any such specific instructions let the law provide that it be used impartially in the improvement of roads, building bridges, public buildings, and in such other ways as the locality would warrant, and as would be of continued and permanent benefit to the taxpayers, keeping constantly in mind that such expenditures were to be distributed in proportion to the assessed valuation. This, of course, would give to the most fertile land the most attention, likewise the most thickly settled portions.

By this method our county would give employment to hundreds of her taxpayers and their teams during the idle portion of the year, and not compel them for the next few years to have to rely entirely on four months' work at an uncertain crop for their maintenance during the rest of the year; and the result would be that the beautifying of our public roads, the bridging of our streams, and all other such improvements would add more to the value of every individual's real estate than he would ever have to pay out in taxes as his portion of the same. From that source alone we would get our money back, to say nothing of having received our portion of it from helping do the work, and receiving the indirect benefit from an increased circulation. We would also be the owners of all these great lasting public improvements without being burdened with a 6 or 8 per cent. interest every year until maturity, and then still owe the whole principal. In fact, the secret of the success of this method would be that the great reproducing power of money would inure to the benefit of the debtors instead of the creditors, or in other words, the people who own the land would get the benefit of the credit which that land gives to the nation, instead of having it go to wealthy monopolies who, without owning a foot of land, can, by owning government bonds, turn the credit of the nation into a circulating medium of their own from which they are the sole beneficiaries.

This is my plan. I know not what criticisms may be made or objections raised to it, but I hope the idea is expressed sufficiently clear to give an opportunity for the development of details and raising of objections that the pro and con may be thoroughly discussed.

Of its immediate and direct benefits I think there can be no doubt. Figures are telling things, and when I see from the books in our Treasurer's office that on \$25,000 county bonds which we voted fifteen years ago to build our court house with, that the people of Chase county have paid into their fiscal agency at New York \$35,000, and that on the 1st day of next August they will have to pay \$27,500 more to complete their obligation, then I realize that in the last fifteen years this county has paid the enormous sum of \$37,500 to bondholders of New York city for the use of the national bank notes which only represented the nation's credit, and which goes to these people simply because they hold the country's credit by holding its bonds.

Now let me ask, if Chase county, with her 738 sections of the fertile and productive soil of the country, is not entitled to some of the reproductive powers of the nation's credit? Is she not as much entitled to have a limited amount of money issued to her on her obligation to the general government as that general government has to use Chase county as a part of her own security for bonds which eat themselves up twice in a man's life time in interest, and sell these bonds to moneyed men who in turn issue a currency on the credit thus obtained and reloan it to Chase county at an advance that sends all, and sometimes more than our surplus products out of our county into the coffers of the individuals who now own our credit?

Of one thing I am confident: It would be a good investment for every taxpayer who owns real estate. Of another thing I think there could likewise be no question—it would put plenty of money into circulation and place it in reach of more people than any disposition outside of the sub-treasury scheme, that I have ever heard advanced, not barring pensions. The amount of money so issued could be kept within the bounds of safety by reducing the amount of bonds allowed to be issued to a scale that would not allow an overproduction.

It would seem to me, then, that the

main point to be settled would be, would it be a solid financial basis?

I have always listened with profound respect to the ideas of a man on a subject of which he has made a close study, and for the last two years I have read from "Rhode's Journal of Banking" and kindred publications, the ideas of some of the most successful financiers in our country on what it would take to give us a solid financial basis, and I must say that the influence of those articles have tended always to prejudice me against the schemes of the reformers. But I am now convinced that the great success of their modes of operation, while undoubtedly successful for themselves, are so to them alone, and I do not wonder at their hue and cry at every attempted reform, when no doubt they realize that it would be possible that the benefits of the nation's credit and money system might be turned into its legitimate channel and away from their coffers.

I have no doubt that if we had a sufficiency of circulating medium that there would be a great shrinkage in the value of bonds and many kinds of stocks, interest would be lower and money would lose much of its power; it would be reduced to a servant from its present position as master, and by so doing there would be a shrinking of the power and a decrease in the profits of every corporation and monopoly, whose control of immense wealth gives them such power. Would this be unjust to them? What would it be compared with the shrinkage of the values of our Kansas farms during the last five years? What would it be compared with the interest the farmers of Kansas have paid during the last five years, that has gone to build up such a surplus in the great national banks and loan companies of the East? Their profits should be stopped and their power curbed if their wealth is not reduced. We should demand our own, which we are entitled to; that is, our county and every other county in the United States which comprises a part of our great national wealth, should have the benefit of the accumulative power of its own credit, if it is necessary to have a circulating medium based on credit, and it certainly is necessary unless we coin all the gold and silver the world produces.

This is but a straw out of the stack of great possibilities which this plan would lead up to. Those favoring public control of the great enterprises might see in it a step towards their goal; those opposed to national banks would see their days numbered by a general adoption of this plan; those who fear the fluctuations of silver and gold at every exportation of gold would have their fears dispelled, for we would have a currency that could only be depreciated by an earthquake or the general resurrection, and not until then could the gold bugs and misers traffic in the people's credit, buying it at a discount with their gold; and it is highly probable that their barter would then be carried on with that cloven-footed being who will inhabit this dreary waste, and that instead of buying bonds at a calamity discount, they will be bartering for the release of their own souls.

Who could ask for a firmer basis of circulation than that paper backed by and guaranteed by every hill, mountain, field and hamlet in our vast domain?

And you sub-treasury apostles, you could find some comfort from it. Suppose that the law provided that in years of drouth or disaster arrangements could be made to postpone the payment of taxes for that year by adding 2 or 3 per cent. interest to the amount, thus through the tax roll and the County Commissioners every taxpayer could really borrow his tax money for one year and give him another chance to raise a crop, and only have to pay a very moderate rate for the use of the money thus borrowed, and giving you relief from one of those sure debts which on drouthy years so often cause you to sign a mortgage in order to be able to meet it.

If this system was extended no farther than to issue bonds sufficient to pay off the present municipal indebtedness already represented by 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 per cent. bonds of the counties, townships and cities, let us see what the result of it would be on the taxpayers. The Secretary's report for 1890 shows the bonded indebtedness of Kansas, by counties, to be \$37,119,977. At an average rate of 6 per cent. we pay every year, in taxes, to the bondholders \$2,227,198.

If our State, as a part of the United

States, was only given the credit she deserves as her portion of the national credit, and was allowed to procure a circulating medium in the above amount secured by her 1 per cent. bonds, by paying the same amount as we do every year we would in twenty years be out of debt, reduce the annual payment to one-half, and in fifty years we would pay off the whole debt. Thus you see that the accumulative power of our State's credit, did she but have power to use her own credit, would within itself solve the problem of her municipal indebtedness, reduce the taxes one-half and pay every dollar she owes.

The State of Kansas, were she thrown on the market to-day, would be worth a billion dollars to England, France or Germany. She could almost feed one of the countries mentioned with her surplus beef, pork, wheat and corn. If she is worth that much to a foreign power, what is she worth to the United States? Would not her credit justify her floating \$100,000,000 of her obligations to her own people, promising to redeem them at the rate of 2 per cent. per year and pay the national government 1 per cent. to look after and redeem them as they came in?

If a national bond drawing interest at 4 per cent. is good security on which to issue to an individual, national currency, why should not a State or county bond be good security on which to issue to it a national county currency instead of national bank currency? And why would not that currency be just as good in every way?

LEE SWORE.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

To the Members of the F. A. & I. U.

On the 11th day of June our order suffered an irreparable loss in the death of that wise counsellor, trusted leader and well beloved brother, President L. L. Polk. Why he should have been taken from us at this time, in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, with his ripe experience, enjoying the confidence of organized labor as no other man has ever done; just on the eve of a great battle when all eyes were turned to him as the Moses who was to lead us to the promised land of liberty for labor, must ever remain a mystery to us. A nation mourns the loss of an uncrowned king. For no other man in the nation would so many tears be shed as have been and will be shed for our dear departed brother. He had no gold to give, no patronage to bestow, no promises for the future, and yet, this plain man of the people, had more friends who loved him, more people who trusted him, more citizens who longed to crown his brow with a Presidential coronet, than all the wealth of Wall street could buy or the patronage of a dozen Presidents could influence. He was the idol of our order. It was contagious. He was the idol of organized labor. We ne'er shall see his like again. We bow our heads in grief under the chastening rod. We drop our tears on his consecrated grave. We mourn the loss of the grandest man this movement has developed. It is meet that we do all this in the memory of our brother. Feeling as he did, that the battle of the ages was on; realizing as he did the terrible conflict necessary to avert disaster; knowing as he did that every man who loves this republic must be rallied to our standard to save it from the fate of all other nations where the wealth has aggregated in the hands of the few, he would to-day, were he with us, urge us on in the line of duty. He would plead with us to "strip for the fray"—push forward to the goal he has already reached; to receive the reward already his. "Well done good and faithful servant; enter into your reward."

By your choice it becomes my duty to take up the work so suddenly snatched from him. I do so with a very, very heavy heart—courage almost gone—to attempt to follow the incomparable leader. He bids me "strip for the fray." I obeyed his orders when living; I will obey them now, and respond to the call of duty. He has plainly marked out the path I should follow. To emulate his example and follow in his footsteps as closely as my abilities will admit will be the surest road to your confidence. There will be no change of policy. I will need your aid and assistance more than he did. There will be a meeting of the national executive committee at Omaha, July 1, when plans for the future will be outlined. I hope to meet and consult with many of our State officers there. In the meantime address

all communications to 239 North Capital street, Washington, D. C.

We can but show our respect and love for our dear brother by consecrating ourselves anew to the cause he loved better than life, each one resolving to redouble his efforts for the grandest platform of principles ever enunciated by any body of men: the emancipation of labor from the power of money to oppress by constitutional methods at the ballot box.

Fraternally, H. L. LOUCKS.
President N. F. A. & I. U.

Clydesdales.

The American Clydesdale Association is receiving an unusually large number of applications this season from breeders of Clydesdale horses residing in Canada for custom house certificates, required under the late ruling of the Treasury department, for the free importation into the United States of stallions and mares for breeding purposes. Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., the Secretary of the Clydesdale Association, states that there are a large number of mares owned in Canada having the number of recorded top crosses prescribed by the Treasury department to entitle their produce to free entry. The decrease, under the new regulations, in the number of importations of Clydesdale horses from Scotland will be more than balanced by the additional number received from Canada.

Don't be Caught

by "cut prices." Don't buy spurious imitations of Dr. Pierce's medicines at less than the regular prices, and think that you're saving money. You would be, if you could get the *genuine guaranteed* medicines in that way. But you can't. The *genuine* medicines are sold only through regularly authorized agents, and always have been, are, and always will be sold at these prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the remedy for all diseases arising from a torpid liver or impure blood), \$1 per bottle.

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

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (the original and best Liver Pills), 25 cents per vial.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50 cents per bottle.

And they're worth that—they're worth more than that. They're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy, at *any* price, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back. You pay only for the *good* you get. No other remedies of their kind are, or could be, sold on these terms.

Dealers not authorized to sell Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines may offer dilutions, imitations, or substitutes, at less than the prices given above. Beware of them.

The Popular Route for Summer Tourists.

In going to the mountain or ocean resorts of the East you are sure of a pleasant journey if your ticket reads via Vandalla & Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis. Direct route to principal places of Summer sojourn along the Atlantic, in the Alleghenies, Adirondacks and the Catskills. For details address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Notes.

Consider your market as well as your crop.

All improved breeds have their excellencies.

Two elements of improvement—breed and feed.

Breeds combine the characteristics of individuals.

Veals should not be less than three months old.

Bran and corn mixed are better than either alone.

Roughness alone is not sufficient feed for any animal.

The farmer and his family should live on the best.

Be careful how you lay down pointed or sharp tools.

To live only for self is the next thing to annihilation.

The farmer who reads the papers gets the best prices.

The Horse.

Sprains.

Sprains of tendons or ligaments are common among horses, and vary in degree according to severity and situation. The treatment adopted by most horsemen leaves much to be desired, and in the majority of cases is absolutely pernicious. The common practice is to rub the recently injured part with some stimulating embrocation—altogether a wrong use to put such a preparation to. This may be useful in a chronic case, where either hot or cold fomentations would be useless, but no hot oils should be allowed near a recent sprain, however slight—indeed, all sprains are serious, slight as they may appear, and they should be carefully treated, lest permanent thickening and continued lameness be the result.

The object in view in the first stage should be to keep down inflammation and prevent exudation and swelling. Either hot or cold water may be used, but whichever is selected should be adhered to, so as not to produce reaction. For a recent sprain cold water is perhaps best, but should not be employed if much swelling and congestion is apparent. The time for the embrocation is when the inflammation, as indicated by pain, heat and swelling, is reduced. A good cooling lotion for very recent injury is: Hydrochlorate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; tincture of arnica, 4 ounces; acetic acid, 1 ounce; water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints. In the second case the object is to stimulate absorption and promote repair, and the liniment or a blister may be employed. The care of the legs and feet are important in horse management, for if these are not in serviceable condition we have no horse—or, worse still, an idle cripple to keep; but it is too wide a subject to enter upon in detail.

The legs of farm horses should neither be clipped nor washed, if mud fever, cracked heels and grease are to be avoided. Carting animals are always predisposed to the latter from breeding, and any want of care or attention results in exciting it. Such crude methods of cleansing as driving the horses into a pond when they return wet and muddy from work should be sternly prohibited, as well as perfunctory washing and leaving the legs wet. This brings the irritating particles into direct contact with the skin, and by chilling the extremities causes the skin to inflame and crack. The best plan of treatment is to scrape off the thickest of the mud and put on straw or flannel bandages, removing the rest of the dirt by brushing when dry in the morning. Horses take less harm standing in thick mud—negligent as it may seem—than remaining all night with the long hair on their legs dripping wet. But why not clip them? Because this deprives the skin of the legs of an efficient protection against the irritation of wet mud and slushy snow.

The feet of farm horses are grossly neglected, as a rule, in the matter of shoeing. The idea that seems firmly fixed in the agricultural mind is that the best smith is the man whose shoes will remain on longest, without wearing out or coming off, and, as the smith is shrewd enough to know that the man at the other end of the village would cater for this market, he puts on an enormous weight of iron, or "steels" the shoes, and goes in for high nailing. This ruins the feet, causes lameness, and is the very reverse of economical. Even if not worn out, it is desirable to have shoes removed at least once in six weeks.—*Canadian Live Stock Journal*.

Horse Notes.

Arion 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, has been shipped to Marvin, at Meadville, Pa.

Aravant 2:28 $\frac{1}{4}$, stepped a half mile recently in his work at Holton, Kas., in 1:08.

Athadon 2:27, champion yearling stallion, stands sixteen hands and weighs 1,050 pounds in his two-year old form.

Breeders who have been patronizing cheap scrub stallions will be pleased to learn that the very best of superphosphate can be made of horses' meat and bones.

The grooming of horses is only secondary in importance to that of diet. Health is secured by keeping the skin pores open, and this can only be obtained by the curry-comb and brush.

F. O'Reilly & Co., Junction City, Kas., have sold the fast two-year-old pacing

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



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

colt Russell B., by Alley Russell 2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Dr. D. E. Kelley, of Ashtabula, O. Price private, but claimed to be larger than any two-year-old ever sold for in Kansas.

Joseph Watson, Beatrice, Neb., has sailed for England, where he expects to pick up a few choice young Shire horses for the stud maintained at Beatrice by Joseph Watson & Co.

H. C. Williams, Grainfield, Kas., has purchased of C. A. Kellogg, Kewanee, Ill., the two-year-old colt Phil Keeler 15360, by Keeler 2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$, dam Madam Tourtelotte, sister to Moody 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Swigert.

Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, merchants and laborers, ladies of leisure and women of business, are among the interested readers of turf news, and every good American loves a horse, whether he knows anything about the animal or not.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "A man who wantonly cuts a horse's tail should be compelled to stand on a sugar dock in hot weather with his hands tied behind his back. He would then know the agony and torture a poor horse suffers with nothing but a stump."

The rise in the value of Shetland ponies is interesting. Last century the price of a pony in the Islands was £1 1s. In 1800 it had risen to £3. In 1850 the value of the pony for coal mine work was recognized, and now a first-rate pony is worth in the north of England £15 to £20.

A stallion owned by W. G. Norris, of Minneapolis, Minn., was operated on for the cure of stringhalt, and so far the result has been satisfactory. The animal was badly affected in both legs, and when excited would jerk them up to the abdomen. In the operation the tendon of the peroneous muscles below the hock is severed. After the operation the horse walked home sound and remains so.

Diadem 2644, sire of Sorrel Dan 2:30 and pacer Dan D. 2:15, died at Wichita, Kas., June 14, from inflammation of the bowels. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1873, by Satellite, out of Maud, by Volunteer; second dam Miller Mare, by American Star, and was bred by Powell Bros., of Shadeland, Pa. His death is the more keenly felt in that the prospects are pronounced good for his having a larger 2:30 list than any Kansas sire at the close of 1892.

If you have a spraying machine for the orchard, why not use it on the potatoes also to combat the bugs. Arsenites are quite as effectual in solution as when put on dry, and are applied more rapidly with less expense.

"Despise not the day of small things," as the tiny pill (taken from a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets) said to the 300-pound man, suffering from indigestion. As a gentle, thorough laxative, these Pellets resemble Nature more closely in their action than anything before discovered. Business and professional men, whose habits are sedentary, need something of this kind to ward off sick headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, but which will not strain and rack the digestive organs as did the old-fashioned pills. 25 cents per vial, at all druggists.

Kill Tuberculous Cows.

"The time has come," says the *Farmer's Review*, "to say plainly to all of our dairy readers, and indeed to all of our farmer friends, that they should kill and bury every cow in their herd that shows any symptoms of tuberculosis. It is dreadful to contemplate the dangers to human life that such diseased cows constantly contribute. That their milk will convey the dread disease of consumption to the human is now conceded by all the leading authorities; it is therefore actually criminal to keep and sell the milk of cows known to be tuberculous. Weed them out, bury them deep, put quick-lime in their graves, and destroy their calves. Many a time have we seen old pensioner cows in a herd that were unmistakably tuberculous. The owner allowed them to live because at one time they had proved valuable as mothers and milkers. He allowed them to rot to death as a tribute to their prior usefulness. What folly, what sin! Possibly he recognized not that they were victims of consumption; but he was not less blamable on that account. When a cow grows gradually but surely thin, wastes away in fact, and is constantly troubled with cough, diarrhea or bloat; when her coat becomes staring, her backbone prominent, her eyes deep sunken, and her head practically skin and bone, shoot and bury her on general principles, or call in a qualified veterinary surgeon and he will condemn her nearly every time. Should he want to treat her, it would be well to disregard his advice and kill her. She will never recover, and will prove dangerous to the rest of the herd. Give no quarter to tuberculous cows; to do so is dangerous to all concerned in the deed, knowingly or unwittingly."

ARE YOU HUNGRY FOR A HOME?

If so, write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, for copy of new edition of Oklahoma folder, containing full account of Cherokee Strip and Chickasaw Nation.

DO YOU WANT SOME YELLOW GOLD?

It can be easily obtained in the new mining camp of Cripple Creek, Colorado, near Pike's Peak, directly reached via Santa Fe Route. The sensation of 1892.

A COOL RECEPTION IN HOT WEATHER.

Can be had by buying tourist tickets to Colorado, on sale beginning June 1. It will pay you to investigate what the Santa Fe Route has to offer, before making final arrangements.

A Bit Having No Objectionable Feature.

The Most VIOLENT Horse can be DRIVEN and CONTROLLED WITH EASE. Works the same as the J. I. C., but don't pull up so easy.

LEADS THEM ALL. Sample mailed X C for Nickel \$1.00. Stallion Bits 50 cents extra. **RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.,** J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. RACINE, WIS.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Old Times and Old Friends.

There are no days like the good old days—
The days when we were youthful
When human kind were pure of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em!
As buxom and smart and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And plenty all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught
School, too,
And they made the likeliest courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare
feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sung to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tender, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.

—Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

Queen Victoria's Crown.

If Queen Victoria were compelled to wear the beautiful crown, of which she is so worthy, all the time, she would be a woman greatly to be pitied and never to be envied, for that magnificent affair weighs nearly two pounds. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown" is a proverb easily understood when one realizes this; and yet when one considers what the crown of the Queen contains, it ought not to be difficult to realize that it is heavy. It holds more than 3,000 precious stones, more than 2,700 of which are diamonds. The golden head-band holds two rows of pearls, the lower having 129 and the upper 112 of these treasured stones. Between these bands in front is a large sapphire, and behind is a smaller sapphire—small only when compared with the one in front, however—with six still smaller ones, and eight emeralds. Between the sapphires fore and aft are ornaments containing 286 diamonds. Surmounting the band are eight sapphires, above which are eight diamonds, and eight festoons which hold 160 diamonds, and in the front, set in a Maltese cross composed of seventy-five large diamonds, is the magnificent ruby given to the Black Prince in 1367 by Pedro, King of Castile, and which was worn by that dashing monarch Henry V. on his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

In addition to these, three crosses containing 386 diamonds are set around the upper part of the crown, between which are four ornaments, each holding a ruby in its center, and containing respectively 84, 86, 85 and 87 diamonds. From the crosses rise four arches composed of oak leaves and acorns, the oak leaves containing 728 diamonds, and the acorns—thirty-two in number—made each of a single pearl set in cups composed of diamonds. Surmounting the arches is the base of the cross which surmounts the whole. The base, or mound, as it is called, contains 548 diamonds, and the cross—the crowning glory of all this magnificence—contains a huge sapphire and 112 diamonds.

Of course, anything so grand as this is worth a great deal of money, and the value placed upon it by experts is \$1,500,000—although it may be doubted if any one could buy it for twice that amount. It is kept in a great iron cage, along with the other crown-jewels, in the Tower of London, which is at all times strongly guarded, as well it may be, for with the rest of the precious stones and crowns and other valuables comprising the regalia, the contents of the cage are estimated as being worth \$3,000,000, or \$15,000,000.—Harper's Young People.

A soft, fair skin is the result of pure blood and a healthy liver, to secure which, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine. Ladies who rely upon cosmetics to beautify their complexions, should make a note of this, bearing in mind that they can't improve upon nature.

The Paternal Ostrich.

The ostrich has many strange ways, and I was particularly interested in studying them. They go in flocks of three or four females and one male about their nesting time, and for several weeks before locating their nests the hens drop their eggs all about the pampas. These are called *haucha* eggs (pronounced "watcho") and are much more delicate in flavor than eggs taken from the nests. They have a thinner shell and when fresh laid are of a beautiful golden color. We cook them by roasting them before the fire. We would first break a hole in the small end of the egg large enough to insert a teaspoon. The egg would be set up among some hot ashes, a pinch of salt and pepper put into it, and the contents kept stirred with a stick so that all would be done alike. The flavor is excellent and one egg would satisfy a very hungry man. As soon as the ostriches decide upon a suitable place for a nest the male bird scratches away the grass and slightly hollows out the ground for a space of about three feet in diameter. All the hens of the flock lay in the same nest until there are from twenty-five to thirty-five eggs laid. The male birds then take possession and sit on the eggs until they are hatched. As soon as the brood can leave the nest the old fellow leads them away to feed on flies and small insects, and everything is lovely until he espies another male bird with a brood. As soon as the old birds see each other they make a peculiar booming sound and every little ostrich disappears in the grass. The old ones then approach each other and engage in a most deadly conflict. They fight until one or the other is killed or runs away. The remaining one will then utter another peculiar sound and both broods will spring from their hiding places and follow the victor, who struts off as proud as a peacock. I have seen old male ostriches with three broods, each of a different size, two of which they had captured.—Forest and Stream.

A Pretty Surprise.

A beautifully illustrated and charmingly bound edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, to be had at about the cost of "a dish of ice cream," will certainly prove a popular surprise. That is just what we have secured for every reader of this paper. It is issued from the publishing house of John B. Alden, New York, and is certainly one of the most remarkable products of his famous "literary revolution"—handsome type, numerous and excellent illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, remarkably beautiful cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments. By special arrangement with Mr. Alden, we are able to supply this beautiful book in connection with subscription to KANSAS FARMER, as follows: "Evangeline" and one year's subscription \$1.25, or for a renewal of an old subscription and one new name and \$2.00 we will send this pretty little book free. This offer will be good till September, but this notice will not appear again.

A Young Napoleon of Finance.

There is a twelve-year-old boy in Harlem, known to his friends as Charlie, who, if he keeps on, will be a railroad financier when he grows up. Like all small boys, Charlie is a base ball fiend. About two weeks ago he organized a club, had himself elected treasurer, while a boon companion was made captain. Then all of the thirteen members went out to hustle for funds, so they could purchase pretty uniforms. The plan was a success and fully \$25 was realized.

At this point the financiering commenced. A meeting of the club was called, and five boys, deluded by Charlie's statements that there would be more money to divide if they voted as he directed, gave their voice in favor of expelling the other six members.

This brought the club down to seven. Then a new combination was formed, consisting of the captain, treasurer and two others, who were assured that they were on the inside. It was four to three, and the three had to go.

Of the four remaining, Charlie gave one of the two a quarter to vote for the expulsion of the other and then the treasurer and captain promptly "fired" the traitor. The club had now got down to two. Charles called a little meeting and said to

INSIST ON HAVING

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder,

TAKE NO OTHER.

It Contains Neither Alum, Ammonia, or Any Other Adulterant.

Richardson's "Diseases of Modern Life"—The action of ammonia on the body is that of an irritant and it tends to hold the blood in a state of fluidity. It also interferes with the process of oxidation of organic matter so that it becomes an antiseptic, and it rapidly decomposes that allotropic condition of oxygen which is called ozone. Thus ammonia present in the atmosphere, daily respired by living beings, is injurious and we see its effects in the pallor and feebleness of many who dwell in houses in the air of which ammonia is always present—houses over stables, for example, or in close proximity to decomposing organic refuse.

Liebig the celebrated chemist, says of alum, that it is very apt to disorder the stomach and to occasion acidity and dyspepsia.

his companion: "You can't get a cent, for every motion you make I'll vote against, and it will be lost. But if you will resign I'll give you a dollar."

After mature consideration, the captain accepted, and Charlie, sole heir of the assets of the Harlem Howlers, was in possession of \$23.75, which he is saving up to buy a bicycle with.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What is Personal Magnetism.

Among the most powerful of unseen forces is personal magnetism. Two men address an assembly on the same topic, and in nearly the same words; one is listened to with indifference, if at all, the other stirs to every fibre of our being, and our souls thrill responsive to his lightest touch. It is not what we hear, nor is it graceful pose or elegant diction. It is nothing comprehensive or tangible, but an invisible, mysterious force, which we acknowledge and yield to, even against our convictions and reason. This strange attribute is not hereditary nor can it be acquired. Of two brothers or sisters, born of the same parents, growing up under the same influences and amid the same environments, one will possess this singular gift, another have not a vestige of it.

Cleaning Windows.

Cleaning windows is an important part of the work in the routine of housekeeping, and while it does not seem a difficult task to keep the glass clear and bright, it nevertheless requires a knowledge of what not to do. Never wash windows when the sun is shining upon them, otherwise they will be cloudy and streaked from drying before they are well polished off; and never wash the outside of the window first, if you wish to save trouble. Dust the glass and sash and wash the window inside, using a little ammonia in the water, wipe with a cloth free from lint, and polish off with soft paper. For the corners, a small brush or pointed stick covered with one end of the cloth is useful. When you come to the glass outside, the defects remaining will be more clearly seen. Wipe the panes as soon as possible after washing and rinsing, and polish with either chamols or soft paper. In rinsing, one may dash the water on the outside, or use a large sponge. It is preferable to a cloth.

Practical Sayings.

For fruit stains, dip the spots several times in hot milk.

Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of soda in the water.

Keep a small box filled with lime in your pantry and cellar. It will keep the air dry and pure.

Prick potatoes before baking, so that the air can escape. This will prevent their bursting in the oven.

Soda is the best thing for cleaning tinware. Apply it with a damp cloth and rub well, then wipe dry.

For sore throat, beat the white of an egg stiff, with all the sugar it will hold, and the juice of one lemon.—Good Housekeeping.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Home Hints.

Nails dipped into soap will drive easily into hard wood.

A few drops of benzoin in the water will be apt to give the complexion a slight tinge of color.

If you drop acid on your clothes the immediate application of ammonia will destroy the effect.

If the hair is very greasy try washing it in warm water in which a pinch of borax has been dissolved.

For hoarseness, beat up the white of an egg, flavor with lemon and sugar, and take some occasionally.

For earache, with which little children often suffer, lay upon the ear a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar.

In taking down the stove, if any soot should fall upon the carpet or rug, cover quickly with dry salt before sweeping and not a mark will be left.

Old pots and kettles that have become stained or have an odor may be immersed in cold suds and be boiled, when they will come out just as good as new.

A good tonic for the hair is of salt water, a teaspoonful of salt to a half pint of water, applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be surprising.

Tea and coffee stains will usually come out of linen if put into water at once, or if soon washed. If they are of long standing, rub pure glycerine on them, and then after washing this out, wash the linen in the usual way.

To prepare transfer paper, take some thin post or tissue paper, rub the surface well with black lead, vermilion, red chalk, or any coloring matter. Wipe the preparation with a piece of clean rag, and the paper will be ready for use.

The shine can be easily and quickly removed from one's gown by a gentle friction with emery paper. Don't rub too hard, just enough to raise a little nap, and then, in the case of cashmere or other smooth goods, go over the place a few times with a warmed silk handkerchief.

A Pointer

that would guide, unerringly, into the haven of health, all that are on the troubled sea of impaired womanhood! It is nothing less, nor could be nothing more, than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—frail female's faultless friend—time-tried and thoroughly tested. Internal inflammations, irregularities, displacements, and all ill-conditions peculiar to woman, controlled, corrected and cured, without publicity, by this safe, sterling specific. Purely vegetable. Only good can come from its use. The only remedy of the kind warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

The total area cultivated in England in 1891, was 48,179,473 acres, as against 48,045,755 acres in 1890. The cereal crops in 1891 covered 9,443,509 acres, as against 9,574,349 acres in 1890; green crops, 4,510,653 acres in 1891, and 4,534,145 acres last year; hops, 56,145 acres, against 54,555 acres; small fruits, 60,138 acres, compared with 46,733 acres in 1890.

Impaired Digestion repaired by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Young Folks.

Inside.

We cannot look upon the other side;
It lies beyond the great divide.
How beautiful and wide
The gate must be
To let so many in!
I wonder as I see the multitude pass by
Will there be room for me
Inside?

O, heavenly pilot, guide,
Guide me across the surging tide,
Then through the gate so wide;
And strengthen me.
Help me to find the door,
And when I come to those that passed before,
Will some one waiting be,
To open the gate and door for me
Into the blest eternity?
But, then, will there be room for me?
Why, yes; Christ says there's room for all
Inside the gate and door. Forevermore
Inside. —Mary Rankin.

Room at the Top.

I've made up my mind that the winning of
fame
Depends not on luck, but on skill in the game,
For many a chap who exceeds me in brains
Has failed for the lack of patience and pains;
They take but a step, discouraged they stop,
And so there always is room at the top.

I purchased some books, some paper and ink,
Accessories all to inspire me to think;
I rented a room up the seventeenth flight,
Well furnished with air and plenty of light;
Though rents with the market never will drop,
You'll find there is always a room at the top.

I read up on science, on letters and art,
High sounding phrases I learned them by heart,
Though thousands of tomes I vowed I would
read,
As a literature I could not succeed,
For wisdom and knowledge need brains to prop,
And too many heads have room at the top.
—Helen Chaffee.

A LATE SUPPER.

It was in the pocket country, that por-
tion that lies between Kentucky and Ten-
nessee, that I found myself at nightfall,
supperless, and without a place to lay my
head. My horse, too, was tired, and I
hailed with joy a cabin where a tall
mountaineer stood on guard at the door,
gun in hand.

"Evening," I said, by way of introduc-
tion.

"Evenin', stranger," he said slowly.
"Can I get supper and lodging here?"
"You kin. Light, stranger."

I "lighted," and tethered my horse
where he could eat all he wanted of the
short, sweet grass, and with my saddle-
bags on my arm, followed my host into
the house.

He was a typical mountaineer, tall and
gaunt, clad in jean shirt and butternut
nether garments held on by one suspender.
A fringe of whiskers decorated his chin.
His eyes were bright and shrewd, and his
face weakly good-natured.

There was no one in the cabin but him-
self. I could see, however, evidence of
woman's presence, and he explained that
the "hull family" had gone to the "crick"
a cooning.

"Ye can hear the hounds givin' tongue,"
he said, as he kept his post in the door-
way and leaned on his rifle.

I could hear the distant baying of the
dogs, and the shouts of women and chil-
dren, but I was more interested in the
question of supper. There was no fire on
the stone hearth, and the square pine
table against the wall held nothing that
resembled food.

Seeing that my host evinced some curi-
osity as to my business in that part of the
country, I told him of my engagement in
scientific pursuits for the Smithsonian
Institution. He looked pleased.

"I sighted you fur a revenoo," he said,
when I had finished. "Stranger, heft ther
gun a minit. Clip yer eye on thet thar
stomp. See ennythin'?"

I told him that I saw something that
looked like a jug.

"If ther tother feller lows ter tech thet
air jug, blaze at 'im—'twon't mattah ef
yer wing 'im."

"But I don't want to shoot any one," I
expostulated. "How shall I know which
is the other fellow?"

My host laughed slyly.

"You-uns air tenderfoots," he said.
"Ther feller thet 'longs to 'lows to toot 'er
horn. Tother dassn't."

He took down from a shelf a broken-
nosed pitcher, and slouched away into a
defile back of the cabin. He was gone ten
minutes, perhaps, but to me on that
strange sentry duty it seemed an hour.
No one had disturbed the jug on the
stump—which I learned afterwards was
set there for a customer. When he re-
turned, his pitcher was full of moonshine
whisky. I knew then how great a trust

he had reposed in me when he had given
me his secret and his gun to guard it.

I was helping to break my country's
laws, without much misgiving either.

"Take a drink, stranger; it'll make yer
supper vittles set good."

I took a long pull at the contents of the
pitcher, and the unaccustomed draught
soothed and satisfied my hungry interior,
and, as I soon found, had a somnolent
effect as well.

I substituted my saddle-bags for a pil-
low, and asking my host to call me when
supper was ready—I had no idea where
that mythical meal was to come from—I
threw myself on the rough puncheon floor,
and was soon as soundly asleep as if at
home on a spring mattress.

"Hello! hello, stranger! Kim ter grub."

I sat up and rubbed my eyes. The place
was full of people—men, women and chil-
dren. The table was set out in the middle
of the room, and covered with eatables.
A pine knot blazed in the center, and an
appetizing odor of sage and onions filled
the room. My host had laid aside his
gun, and his face beamed with a hungry
smile.

"They got the coon, stranger," he said,
"and thar he be."

A dish on the table had some baked
thing on it, that both smelled and looked
good. I rubbed the sleep out of my eyes
and jumped to my feet. I seemed to be
the guest of honor, as I was given the only
chair in the place. Nail kegs and candle
boxes served for seats for the others.

"Now, Malviny, sarve yer coon," said
the man, holding a blue and white plate
toward the gaunt woman, who was his
wife; "comp'ny fust."

Well, I ate baked coon and "grit" bread
and drank bitter coffee, sweetened with
sorghum molasses, and never did food
taste better or sweeter. It was seasoned
with remarks from the crowd.

"Treed him at sundown, stranger, and
thar he is."

"Kicked like a steer when we cotched
him, an' he see he were in fur it."

"We-uns cotched 'im and hed 'im
skunned an' salt-soaked, an' pawbiled, an'
baked 'tween sunnin' an' moonin'."

"What time is it?" I asked of my host.
On looking at my watch I found I had for-
gotten to wind it, and it had stopped.

Nobody had any timepiece, but my host
stepped to the door and looked out on the
night.

"Four by th' shadders," he said. The
other men present "reckoned" he was
right. I was dumfounded.

"It air a leetle too late fur supper and a
leetle too airly fur brekfus," he said, with
a grin.

A more decorous crowd I never saw.
They drank moonshine whisky in sparing
quantity, and ate coon while Mr. Coon
lasted. The bones were picked by the
children and then given to the dogs.

The neighbors departed, and the cabi-
neer and his family disposed of them-
selves for the night. I returned to my
saddle-bags, but not to sleep. As soon as
it was light I departed, leaving a souvenir
for my host that would pay for my bed
and board. They were all sound asleep,
and the only signs of life came from the
dogs, who disputed my departure, but
finally retreated to their lair under the
cabin.

This was my first and last coon meal.
Good as it was I have never hankered
after another. —Detroit Free Press.

A Curious Pig.

An account of a curious pig comes from
Australia. A Mr. Le Mortemore, living
at Seriana Creek, Queensland, has lately
shot an animal which he describes as a
sort of tree-climbing pig. For a number
of years wild pigs have been numerous in
that locality, and his theory is that the
original or common pig has been changed,
partly by the necessities of his wild life,
into the variety he has discovered.

The captured animal weighs about a
hundred-weight, and is pretty fat, with
bristly brown fur, small black spots, snout
and ears like a pig; but the jaw is fur-
nished with front teeth like a rodent, and
has also large canines and powerful back
grinders.

"The fore feet are furnished with hook-
like claws, but the hind ones with only
two hooks upon each hoof. The tail is
thick, about a foot long, and highly pre-
hensile, and in a state of rest it is usually
carried by the animal in what is known as
a 'Flemish coll.' A Flemish coll, I be-
lieve, somewhat resembles the figure 8.

This last item about the new Australian

pig is impressive. It shows that this pig's
ideas about the proper management for a
tail are novel and striking, and that he
must have devoted some attention to the
subject.

This Australian animal has other pec-
uliarities. It is furnished with a pouch,
which it appears to use for carrying a
supply of food while traveling or migrat-
ing to fresh pastures. "In drought the
animal climbs trees, and hangs by its tail
while it gathers its food by its hook
claws."

Mr. Le Mortemore intends ensnaring
more of these pigs. He declares that the
flesh is excellent, "resembling veal and
ham pie."

A pig that climbs trees, carries his tail
in a Flemish coll and his dinner in a bag,
and whose flesh furnishes veal and ham
pies, is certainly a novelty, even in Aus-
tralia, the land of novelties. —Harper's
Young People.

Pears' Soap

Why is Pears' Soap—the
best in the world, the soap
with no free alkali in it—
sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital
soap in the first place, made
by request; the doctors
wanted a soap that would
wash as sharp as any and
do no harm to the skin.

That means a soap all
soap, with no free alkali in
it, nothing but soap; there
is nothing mysterious in it.
Cost depends on quantity;
quantity comes of quality.

All sorts of stores sell
it, especially druggists; all
sorts of people use it, espe-
cially those that know what's
what.

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

It is now understood that the Senate committee to which was referred the anti-option bill will present a majority report against it, while a minority will report in favor of its passage. The Senators have been thoroughly canvassed by the opponents of the bill, and it is probable that the vote will be close. The friends of the measure are hopeful, however.

The annual catalogue of the State Normal school has been received, and shows that this institution has had, during the past year, a total of attendance of 1,396; which, no doubt, is a greater number than attended any other college or school in the State. Emporia is very fortunate in having this excellent seat of learning, and among the many great successes of Kansas her State Normal school is not least.

It may be well to remember amid all the racket of firecrackers, the merry rounds of picnicing, and the vapory speech-making of the occasion, that 116 years ago on the 4th of July the United States became a nation by the bold declaration of independence of England that day signed by men who, by that act, inscribed themselves patriots if they should succeed in making good the declaration, but traitors if they should fail.

The Columbian Association of Housekeepers and Bureau of Information desires to learn how many of the Kansas women are engaged in farming, in bee and poultry raising or any other semi-agricultural pursuit. The objects of the bureau will be attained if every reader of *KANSAS FARMER* who is engaged in such pursuits or who knows of any woman engaged therein will write to this office or to Mrs. Thos. F. Gane, Vice President, 423 La Salle Ave., Chicago.

Readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* have an opportunity to obtain the best medical advice free of charge. Our Family Doctor, Henry W. Roby, is a leader in his profession. His engagement with this paper is such that he answers all inquiries plainly and as fully as possible. He does not pretend to prescribe for all ills complained of, but can be depended upon to give good advice, sometimes directing the correspondent to consult a physician, and at others giving such directions as make professional services unnecessary. His first object is to show people how to avoid the ills which require medical treatment, and in this he renders invaluable service to every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Every farmer will be glad to know of any information which will help solve the vexed question of fencing. A fence that is complete and economical, and at the same time not barbarous, hence we are glad to call attention to the little advertisement in our two-cent column by the Reliance Manufacturing Co., of Kansas

City. They have a fence that seems to fill the bill from every point of view.

We have received from the Kansas City Hay Press Co. their neat catalogue, setting forth the merits of the machinery manufactured at their establishment. Their hay presses have now been in use in Kansas, Missouri and adjoining States for a long time and their superiority has been so fully tested that each year has increased the number of sales over any previous year. Any one contemplating buying a hay press would do well to write this firm for their catalogue, which gives complete description of their machines, and numerous testimonials from those who have used them.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Kansas Republican State convention completed its labors at Topeka last week. As in all conventions this year the interest was intense. The contest for the gubernatorial nomination was sharp. Perhaps the most notable part of the proceedings was as to the nomination of Auditor and Treasurer. It is well known to the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* that this paper made an unanswered and practically unanswerable showing against the reduction in the assessed value of railroad property by the Board of Assessors of which these officers were members. The opposition developed defeated Attorney General Ives for renomination at the People's party convention at Wichita. But a determined fight on partisan lines was made in behalf of Auditor Hovey and Treasurer Stover in the Republican convention. These officers are personally popular and ordinarily would have been accorded nominations for another term without opposition. A ballot was all that was needed to disclose such overwhelming opposition to them as to constitute a positive and determined condemnation of their course in reducing the railroad assessment.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Governor, A. W. Smith, McPherson county; Lieutenant Governor, Robert F. Moore, Butler county; Secretary of State, W. C. Edwards, Pawnee county; Auditor of State, B. K. Bruce, Jr., Leavenworth county; Treasurer of State, J. B. Lynch, Neosho county; Attorney General, T. F. Garver, Saline county; State Superintendent, J. C. Davis, Chase county; Associate Justice, D. M. Valentine, Franklin county.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the Republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, cordially indorse the platform adopted at the Minneapolis convention, as a statement of principles affecting the national welfare cherished by every loyal member of the Republican party; and in addition thereto we declare as follows:

We are earnestly in favor of such legislation, State and national, as shall prevent gambling in food products and other necessities of life.

We indorse the recommendation of the Postmaster General for the government control of the telegraph and telephone service, and we favor the free delivery of mail in the country as well as in the towns and cities.

The Republican party is the party of law and order, and it demands of all public servants, in city, county and State, the full, vigorous and manly enforcement of every provision of the constitution and every law upon the statute book, including those for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment.

As the transportation of agricultural products begins at the farm, we favor such changes in the road laws as will insure the better construction and supervision of all highways, thereby cheapening the cost of such transportation and lessening the ultimate expense of maintenance to the taxpayer.

We favor the complete revision of the laws relating to assessment and taxation, to the end that all property, real and personal, shall bear its just proportion of the public burden, and we believe that sound business principles demands that all property be assessed at its actual value.

We demand of the Legislature at the earliest practicable moment the enactment of a law making liberal provision for the representation of the State and a display of its resources at the World's Columbian Exposition.

We demand an amendment to the mortgage law, so as to provide for a liberal right of redemption of all real property after sale under foreclosure of mortgage.

We demand the strictest legislation for preserving the purity of the ballot and prohibiting corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections, and throwing such safeguards around the voter as shall protect him from intimidation or coercion of any kind and guaranteeing the absolute secrecy of his ballot.

We favor the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution eliminating the disqualification of sex

in the enjoyment of the elective franchise. We favor such legislation as may be necessary to enable and encourage the people of western Kansas to irrigate and reclaim their lands.

We favor a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines, workshops and factories, also a law forbidding the exercise of any police power whatever, by persons not duly empowered thereto by lawful authority, State or national, also a law providing for the weekly payment of wages of corporations where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the same shall be practicable.

We disapprove of the system of black-listing employees by railways or other corporations, for any cause whatsoever, believing there is another and better way to protect the interests of employers less arbitrary and oppressive in its effects.

We favor legislation authorizing the settlement of all differences between railway companies and their employees by some competent tribunal composed of persons familiar with the practical workings of railroads.

We insist that the great transportation companies which derive from Kansas laws their financial existence, owe to the people of Kansas equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates and are opposed to the inequitable and oppressive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporations whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other States are enriched at the expense and to the injury of the people of Kansas.

We unqualifiedly indorse our State railroad commissioners in their efforts to remedy some of the evils complained of, and we believe that where there is a wrong there should always be a remedy, and, if the grievances which are the subject of reasonable complaint be not remedied by the voluntary action of the railroad corporations, we demand of the next Legislature the utmost diligence in enacting such remedy by appropriate legislation, providing a remedy therefore to the end that the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality, so far as freight rates are concerned, with the like interests in adjoining States.

We also demand of Congress such amendment of the inter-State commerce law as will give the people of Kansas and the West the benefits that would accrue to them from their location and will prevent the railroads of the country from rendering valueless the vast sum of money expended in improving and deepening the harbors of the Southwest by charging the people of Kansas practically the same freight tariff from the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 700 miles, that they do from New York, a distance of 1,500 miles.

To this general statement of the principles of the party we invite the candid consideration of the voters of Kansas.

IT IS WEAVER AND FIELD.

The People's party national convention, which met at Omaha, nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and Gen. James B. Field, of Virginia, for Vice President. Gen. Weaver wore the "blue," and won honor in his country's service. Gen. Field wore the "gray," and won distinction in the cause of the Confederacy.

The platform was adopted on the 4th of July, and the principal work of the convention was set for that day as a memorial exercise, and to secure for it the enthusiasm due to the patriotic associations suggested by the day. This platform consists of the St. Louis demands, prefaced by an introduction, in which is set forth a statement of conditions.

The political issues of the campaign have now been made up, and the candidates from whom the people are to select their chief executive are before the country. They are all well-known men, and each is fairly representative of the party which will attempt to elect him. The fire of the Republicans and the Democrats will be chiefly directed at each other, while the new party will fearlessly fight both of the others. The campaign is likely, however, to be made on the principles represented rather than to be a personal one on the candidates.

THE SENATE FOR FREE SILVER.

Contrary to expectations, the United States Senate has again passed a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The vote was taken July 2d, and resulted 29 for and 25 against the bill. It now goes to the House, and the silver men in that body have taken fresh courage and threaten to block all other legislation unless a vote be taken on this measure. There is little doubt about its passage in the House if only a vote can be secured.

Following is the text of the bill:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of

February 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character,' and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed.

"Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates."

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

During the last days of June the writer made a trip through several of the great wheat-producing counties of Kansas. In the southern wheat belt of the State most of the crop was cut and a large part of it in stack by the end of June. By the end of the present week the steam threshers will be heard almost all over the State. The weather has been most favorable and the crop is being gathered in an unusually fine condition. The State will probably produce this year nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. There are about 200,000 farmers in Kansas, so that the wheat production averages about 300 bushels for each farmer. The requirements for bread will average somewhat less than thirty bushels per family, and for seeding an acreage equal to that which produced the present crop twenty-five to thirty bushels will be required for each farmer. This will leave an average of, say 240 bushels for sale by each farmer in Kansas, and means that a considerable sum in cash is to come into the hands of the tillers of Kansas soil for the crop which is now well nigh secured. The entire amount of wheat which our farmers will have to spare to people engaged in other business and to those living outside of the State will be something like 48,000,000 bushels.

While this great wheat crop is by no means evenly divided among farmers of the State, but varies from several hundred acres produced by the larger farmers in the best wheat-producing sections to nothing in portions which more profitably produce something else, it is also true that in all parts of the State wheat is only one of the several crops grown. Corn is a leading crop over a large part of the State. Though rather late this season, it is in exceptionally fine condition. The weather has been favorable to its cultivation, and the clean appearance of the fields is sufficient evidence that the opportunity has been well improved.

These two great cereal crops easily attract attention. Wheat is especially apt to receive prominent mention, because it is a cash crop, which is realized almost simultaneously throughout the State and is readily estimated. But the meat, dairy and poultry products are sources of income which every farmer finds to be of vast importance.

It is impossible to travel through Kansas at this time of year without realizing that we live in a State of immense productive capacity, a land capable of sustaining in affluence a great population.

DISPOSED TO RETALIATE.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the best customer of the United States for agricultural products. The Treasury record shows that of our exports this kingdom buys nearly half of the corn, over one-third of the wheat, over two-thirds of the flour and about fifteen-sixteenths of the cattle. These islands are also our best customer for cotton, hops, fruits and nuts, books and many other articles. It is therefore not surprising that this the greatest foreign customer for our surplus, this nation which has always insisted on at least as many trade privileges as were accorded to any other, should look with no very complaisant eye upon the reciprocity agreements which are being made between this and some other countries. Our grains are admitted to British ports free of duty, while we levy a tariff on almost everything Great Britain offers in our markets. This has not caused much complaint until we have offered other nations free entry in exchange for like privileges in their ports. This has given rise to a proposition in England to create a commercial union between England and her colonies, to be protected by "preferential duties."

It is not likely that any action in this country will drive the stubborn Briton to a modification of his trade policies, but

if he should conclude to put a tariff on American breadstuffs, it is certain that he could give Indian wheat-growers an advantage not to be relished by American farmers.

CAN BE HAD FREE.

The following is a list of the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for June. Any of these may be had free of cost, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Statistical Report No. 96.—Report on the acreage of wheat and cotton and condition of cereal crops, and on freight rates of transportation companies.

Crop Synopsis No. 96.—(The advance crop report for June, condensed from the regular monthly report of the Statistician.)

Chemical Bulletin No. 13, Part 7.—Foods and food adulterants—tea, coffee, and cocoa preparations.

Chemical Bulletin No. 33.—Experiments with sugar beets in 1891.

Chemical Bulletin No. 34.—Record of experiments with sorghum in 1891.

Entomological Bulletin No. 26.—Reports of observations and experiments in the practical work of the division of entomology.

Insect Life, Vol. 4, Nos. 9 and 10 (double number).

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 8.—Six lectures on the investigations at Rothamsted Experimental Station, delivered under the provisions of the Lawes Agricultural Trust by Robert Warington, F. R. S., before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, at Washington, D. C., August 12-18, 1891.

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 9.—The fermentations of milk.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 10. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 2, No. 2.

Final Report of the Artesian and Underflow Investigation, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 1.—Notes on the climate and meteorology of Death Valley, California.

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

Reply to the Ohio Man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We read a good deal nowadays about the farmer's hard lot, and how he is oppressed and robbed. Now, I would like to tell that some make money right along under the same government. My nearest neighbor came here about six years ago, bought 160 acres, paid part down, and there was a mortgage on it of \$2,000. To begin with he had three good horses, one wagon, one sixteen-inch walking plow, one cultivator and one cheap harrow, and he bought two cows. He is out of debt now and has money in the bank, and made it all off his farm by hard work and economy. He did not borrow \$2,000 like that Ohio man. I think there is where that Ohio man missed it.

Now, who is to blame that so many farmers lose their homes that the government gave them? It does not take a very smart politician to tell. Between 1870 and 1885 we used to get good wheat crops and fair prices; a good share of the farmers bought high-priced machinery and stock—\$60 for a cow, buggles at \$125. In fact, they thought nothing of giving their notes for everything they could get on time at 10 to 12 per cent. interest. When notes became due they had to go the money shark, get money at 2 to 3 per cent. per month. Next they put a mortgage on their home, from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Land was appraised high in order to get a big loan. Then, there is a good deal of poor farming. The farmer works too hard; he goes over too much land. Voting railroad bonds, building fine school houses, booming the country, building fine cities. Kansas did as much in fifteen years as it took Ohio fifty years to accomplish, and what did it? Why, borrowed money; but now it is pay day. B. REICHERT. Elyria, Kas.

Washburn College,

Topeka, Kansas. For both sexes. Collegiate and preparatory courses—classical, scientific, literary; vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting, oratory and elocution. Twelve instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Fall term begins September 14, 1892.

PETER MCVICAR, President.

Our Flag on the Congo.

BY HENRY W. ROBY.

On the Fourth of last July,
Where the glowing Africa sky
Bends above a sylvan scene
Clad in everlasting green,
And two lines of burning sand
Stretch away on either hand,
Barring out the Congo's tide
From the hills on either side,
And two walls of living green
Shut us in from wider scene,
We were lying in the shade
Which the mighty banyans made,
Drowsing through the sultry hours,
'Mid the fragrant tropic flowers,
Waiting till the evening breeze
Should come fanning through the trees
And disperse the glow of noon,
Holding nature in a swoon.
We were talking of that day
In the home-land far away,
Of its blessings and its noise,
Of its happy girls and boys,
And the mighty waves of sound
Rolling upward all around,
Crackers, bands and cannon's roar,
Sounding out from shore to shore;
How on every dome and crag
Breezes kissed our starry flag.
Yet, we lay there, ill at ease,
Dreading death or foul disease—
Round about us savage men
Crouched in every gorge and glen;
On the drift-wood's gruesome heap
Poison serpents coiled in sleep;
Crocodiles on every hand
Slumbered on the burning sand;
Apes and monkeys swung at ease
'Mid the tangled vines and trees;
Fierce chimpanzees there withstood
Huge gorillas in the wood;
'Mid the jungle's thorny shrubs
Tigers gambled with their cubs;
And, from vantage-ground of crags,
Lions stalked the antlered stags;
While great mammals, sweating blood,
Wallowed in the steaming mud.
Do you wonder that our band
Longed for home and native land?
While we talked of all these things,
And the blessings freedom brings,
Suddenly there came a sound
From the forest depths profound,
Like that heard on Shiloh's field,
Where the charging squadrons wheeled,
As it smote upon our ears,
And redoubled all our fears,
From the ancient forest broke
Clouds of dust, like battle smoke,
And a wild camelopard,
Strong and old and battle-scarred
Cleared the forest with a bound,
And, amid the open ground,
Stood there as a king might stand,
Giving all the world command.
Dumb and speechless with amaze,
We had only power to gaze,
While our hearts with rapture swelled
At the sight our eyes beheld!
Borne aloft on living staff,
Neck and crown of wild giraffe,
Sunward blown, then trailing down
From his flowing mane and crown,
Like a beacon on a crag,
We beheld our country's flag:
Lines of light, vermilion bars,
Field of azure, flecked with stars,
Freedom's greeting, heaven sent,
To that dark old continent.
Then we lost our craven fears,
Rent the air with shouts and cheers,
As that wild camelopard,
Like a beetle's shining shard,
Backward flung the light of day
As he turned and fled away,
Followed as he swept along
By that great Zarafa throng,
Whose resounding hoofbeats came
Like a roaring sea of flame,
'Mid that forest's endless night
Staff and banner fled from sight,
Then the welkin loudly rang
With the joyful songs we sang,
"Home, Sweet Home," most sweet and grand,
In that mighty Congo land.

*Stanley had caught several giraffes a few days before in a corral and tied American flags on their manes and crowns and turned them loose in the forest to awe the Zambezes and impress them with his power.

Grange Celebration.

The Richland Grange, of Monmouth township, Shawnee county, has arranged to hold annual celebrations on the 4th of July, at Coberly's grove.

The first celebration was held this year and was a grand success. Hon. Reardon, of McLouth, addressed the meeting in explanation of the Grange organization. Hon. Martin Mohler and Maj. Sims, of Topeka, and A. M. Harvey, of the immediate neighborhood, entertained the immense crowd during the afternoon with characteristic Fourth of July speeches.

The grove is a beautiful one, well supplied with the purest spring water and is undoubtedly the best grove in the Wakarusa valley.

The Grangers have shown wisdom in

thus providing for an annual celebration at this place.

Hoping that every farmers' organization has been strengthened and inspired as we have by celebrating our country's birthday, we are, very respectfully,

THE RICHLAND GRANGE.

Weather Report for June, 1892.

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

This month was marked by low barometer, high wind velocity and light rainfall. It was the clearest and driest June on our twenty-five years record. The deficient rainfall had no disastrous effect upon field crops on account of the excessive precipitation of the preceding months, but both quality and quantity of small fruits were severely affected by the lack of rain.

Mean Temperature—74.15°, which is .88° above the June average. The highest temperature was 96.5°, on the 29th; the lowest was 50°, on the 1st, giving a range of 46.5°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 70.38°; at 2 p. m., 82.70°; at 9 p. m., 71.77°.

Rainfall—1.23 inches, which is 3.77 inches below the June average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on three days. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the six months of 1892 now completed has been 23.95 inches, which is 6.54 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-four years.

Mean Cloudiness—27 per cent. of the sky, the month being 21.01 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) nineteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) eight; cloudy (more than two-thirds) three. There were four entirely clear days and none entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 40.67 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 24 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 16.33 per cent.

Wind—Southwest, thirty-seven times; northwest, nineteen times; southeast, ten times; north, eight times; northeast, eight times; south, five times; east, twice; west, once. The total run of the wind was 11,325 miles, which is 1,527 miles above the June average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 377.25 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 15.73 miles. The highest velocity was forty miles an hour, on the 4th and 13th.

Barometer—Mean for the month 29.006 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.026 inches; at 2 p. m., 28.987 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.005 inches; maximum, 29.345 inches, on the 30th; minimum, 28.787 inches, on the 22d; monthly range, 0.558 inches.

Relative Humidity—Mean for the month, 78.4, which is 8.4 above the average; at 7 a. m., 83; at 2 p. m., 66.5; at 9 p. m., 85.6; greatest, 100, on three occasions; least, 31 on the 29th. There was no fog.

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For the far west; before you go aboard your steamer, Pullman palace train or emigrant car, see to it that among your outfit is an adequate supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicinal safeguard specially suited to the wants of tourists, travelers, emigrants and summer sojourners. Cures nausea, dyspepsia, languor, heartburn, malaria, rheumatism, etc.

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Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and the numerous resorts along the Atlantic seaboard; Altoona, Bedford Springs, Cresson, and inviting retreats in the Alleghenies, the Catskills, Adirondacks and mountains of the East, are reached from the Southwest and West via St. Louis and the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, the direct route to the East. For details address, Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Retiring from the farm is going into the village to die.

Farming is the first and freest occupation in the world.

Better Than a Gold Mine,

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

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

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

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

Excursion to Saratoga.

For the pretty schoolma'am and her friends, the great meeting of 1892 is that of the National Educational Association at Saratoga Springs, New York.

The date is July 12-15.

The rate is one fare for round trip (plus \$2.00 membership fee), and is open to everybody.

With great wisdom, the Kansas teachers have selected the Santa Fe route to Chicago as the official line for their special vestibuled train. Through chair cars and Pullman sleepers have been assured.

This train will probably leave Kansas City evening of July 8.

A better chance is rarely offered for a cheap trip to the old homestead "back East."

Local agent of A. T. & S. F. R. R. will esteem it a privilege to fully explain the details to you.

Through Car Service to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway has recently inaugurated a line of first-class Pullman tourist sleeping cars to the Pacific coast, to leave Minneapolis and St. Paul, Dodge Center, New Hampton, Sumner, Oelwein, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines and all main line stations on their daylight train, No. 4, Thursday of each week, and to make through connections to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and passengers to intermediate destinations can also have the privilege of this service.

This is an accommodation which the people of the great States traversed by this line, namely—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas—should appreciate, and it, no doubt, will result in largely increasing the Pacific coast travel of this enterprising line.

Returning, these cars will leave Los Angeles every Thursday and San Francisco every Friday, leaving Kansas City the following Tuesday evening, and arriving at Minneapolis Wednesday of each week.

The agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will take pleasure in giving any information regarding this car service and reservations can be obtained upon application to them. Passengers from Dubuque and intermediate stations to Oelwein and from all Illinois stations will have the advantage of this tourist car from Oelwein.

Nature has decreed that, in some parts of the country at least, it should be cold in winter; but she has generously provided for those who seek a milder climate. To the winter resorts of Texas, viz.: Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Rockport, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Lampasas and El Paso, and Deming, N. M., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will, until April 30, sell at very low rates round-trip excursion tickets having a transit limit of thirty days in that direction, with a final limit to return until June 1, 1892, being good to stop off at all stations in the State of Texas within the transit limit of the ticket. This road will also sell at greatly reduced rates round-trip excursion tickets to California and Mexican points, limited to six months from date of sale, granting stop-overs both going and returning. For further information, call on or address

GEO. A. McNUTT, T. P. A.,

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E. B. PARKER, Ass't G. P. A.,

509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Horticulture.

Answers to Inquiries.

Peter Hanson, of Concordia, Cloud county, Kas., writes:

I send you by mail a piece of limb of one of my apricot trees. They made fine growth until this year; now they look sick, and the bark is covered with dirty-white spots, larger on the trunks, and horizontal shape. What is it? and what is the remedy? and is there danger of its spreading to apple and cherry trees?

The dirty-white markings observed by your correspondent on the bark of his diseased apricot trees are nothing more than the corky outgrowths characteristic of the apricot, and can have no connection with the disease. Other trees show similar markings, some larger and others smaller. From the portion of branch sent it is impossible to say what may be the disease of the tree complained of.

Mr. John J. Cass, of Allison, Decatur county, Kas., writes:

Will you please name inclosed flower, a native of western Kansas? Transplanted to the garden, they grow twenty inches high, being nearly double the wild ones in height, and they form a mass of bloom unsurpassed for beauty.

The plant is the blue spider wort, *Tradescantia virginica*, native throughout our State, and as your correspondent shows, is well worth the attention of flower lovers. Individual plants vary in vigor and size of flower, and any of them respond quickly to cultivation. In color, the flowers vary from fine rich blue, through purplish blue, and rose, to pure white. All these are beautiful, and occur not rarely in nature.

I inclose you a couple of odd-looking beetles that I found eating plants of the amaranth family. What are they?

The beetles are specimens of the snowy curculio (*Conotrachelus nivosus*), a species that is found wherever grows the plant called "snow on the mountain" (*Euphorbia marginata*). This plant occurs in old fields, and along waysides throughout Kansas, and the beetle is generally found in the flower clusters and buds of this plant. It is a member of the same genus as the notorious plum curculio. Its larval habits are not known to us.

Why should not this small blue sage, of which herewith find a specimen, become an acceptable substitute for the cultivated variety as a condiment?

The sage, of which a sample is submitted, is the *Salvia lanceolata*, common as a wayside weed everywhere in the State. A careful comparison of this with the common garden sage will show our correspondent, we think, that the two are not really much alike. The taste of the garden sage is more aromatic and agreeable, and less decidedly bitter. Aside from this, the wild plant is less leafy in proportion to the amount of stem, and hence would be less profitably cultivated.

E. A. P.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Shawnee County Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting at the home of B. F. Van Orsdal, Menoken township, Thursday, June 30, 1892. The day was all that could have been desired, cool and clear. There were about 125 persons present. Those from a distance were Captain and Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Buckman, Mission township; Mr. Jackson, Topeka township; Mr. and Mrs. Coultice, Monmouth township; Mr. Cecil and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Soldier township; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dolman and Judge Carey, North Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Kline, Rossville; Mr. and Mrs. Entsminger, Silver Lake.

The picnicers began to arrive at 10 a. m., and the rest of the forenoon was spent in getting acquainted. At 12 o'clock a splendid dinner was spread, of which all partook with a keen appetite. At 1:30 Moody's orchestra rendered "Beauties of Song Waltzes" and "Eyes of Blue Schottische," after which Hardin Buckman, President, called the meeting to order. The orchestra rendered an overture.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Capt. White made a motion, which was approved, that a permanent committee on programme be appointed. The President appointed Capt. White, B. F. Van Orsdal and James Priddy.

Capt. White read a paper on "The Five Best Varieties of Apples to Raise for Foreign Markets." He recommended Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Stark, Grimes'

Golden and Jonathan. He thought the Stark one of the best winter apples.

Mr. Jackson objected to it on account of color.

Mr. Entsminger said the Stark tree will blight, and added the Clayton as a good seller and an every-year bearer. He thought it preferable to Ben Davis. York Imperial he thought should be added to the list.

B. F. Van Orsdal objected to Grimes' Golden because the trees with him were short-lived. He thought the best apple the "coming" apple, and the one we would have to look up for Kansas.

G. W. Ward thought Grimes' Golden a good apple, but the tree short-lived. He thought York Imperial a fine apple, but an every-other-year bearer.

Mr. Coultice thought the every-other-year bearer a good thing, as the tree lives longer.

Andy Coleman thought the Missouri Pippin as good a keeper as the Ben Davis. He had kept them until May and sold them for \$1 per bushel.

A. H. Buckman was introduced with a paper, "What Shall We Do With Our Old Orchards?" He favored planting forty feet apart and cultivating the ground every year. He is opposed to hogs or other animals running in the orchard.

B. F. Van Orsdal objected to cultivation.

Capt. White believed that the tree might be so trained that cultivation might be possible. He thought the great fault was planting too close.

Coleman thought twenty-six feet was far enough apart.

Entsminger would plant twenty-eight feet, unless setting Missouri Pippin and some other variety with a view to cutting out Missouri Pippin at the end of twelve years. He would cultivate the ground.

George Van Orsdal would set the trees forty feet apart and cultivate the ground.

Cecil would dispose of the old orchard by planting a new one, but not on the same ground.

J. H. Stevens was then introduced and read a paper on "Small Fruits." He believed in good cultivation and that there is "no royal road to fortune" in growing small fruit.

Entsminger had made no money in growing small fruit.

Coleman thought a man should be fixed to irrigate. Small fruit should be planted on upland.

Cecil thought the paper not practical. It should tell "what," "how" and "when" to plant. He believed in subsolling rather than irrigation. Strawberries should be mulched through the winter and cultivated through the summer.

George Van Orsdal believed in burning the mulch off in the spring.

Entsminger believed in heavy soil for strawberries, and irrigation.

Entsminger talked upon "Co-operation in Horticulture." He is in favor of establishing a market house in Topeka.

After music by the orchestra, the meeting was adjourned to meet next month with Mr. Coultice, of Monmouth township. COR.

The New University—Its Future.

Paper read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, by Miss Amanda Evans, of Harlem, Mo.

For well-paid intellectual work, a good education is naturally of the first necessity and the base on which all the rest is founded. To give a good education to a boy is to lay the foundation, not only for a successful individual life, but, also, those for a well-conditioned family. It is the only thing a man can do who has no fortune to leave his son, and is a fortune under another form. With a good education and brains to profit by it, nothing is impossible. From the Prime Minister to the Lord Chancellor, from the Archbishop of York to the leader of the House of Commons, a clever lad, well educated, has all professional possibilities before him.

In the education of his sons a father discriminates and determines according to their future. For a sound classical training, the father sends his children to the university where the best of instructors are to be found and the best means and advantages for instructing.

We are in the midst of one of the great revolutions of the world. The old faiths are losing their hold and the new are not yet rooted; the old organization of society is crumbling to pieces and we have not even founded, still less created, the new. In this revolution naturally one of the

most prominent facts is the universal claim for individual freedom, outside the elemental laws which hold the foundations together, made by every one alike. We preach the doctrine of rights everywhere, that of duty straggles in where it can; and the one crying need of the world at this moment is for some wise and powerful organizer who shall combine these scattered elements and reconstruct the scattered edifice. We battle for the right of the individual to know, to learn to perfect itself to the utmost of its ability, irrespective of sex. It is only in the past few years that girls have been admitted in the Missouri University, and to-day they stand at the head. The past year the "junior scholarship" in two academic courses was awarded to young ladies.

The State University should be the pride of the commonwealth. New departments are continually being added and now one can receive the best instruction in most any profession. Since the burning of the main building on January 9 last, the question of re-location of the university has been thoroughly discussed throughout the State, and after long and continued discussion in the Legislature they decided to build at Columbia; but the question as to separation of the university and agricultural college is still being discussed, and it is believed by some of the most influential farmers in Missouri that in the next meeting of the Legislature they will decide to remove the Agricultural college from Columbia.

Since the Governor has been unrestricted in appointing members on the Board of Curators of the Missouri University and Agricultural college, now, although the Missouri Agricultural college is the only school in the State in which the art and science of agriculture is taught, the farmers of the State have no legal representative on its board of control. This college is a gift from the general government, more especially to the farmers of the State than to any other class. Should they not have a voice in the management of the institution through their legal body of representatives, the Board of Agriculture?

The horticultural and agricultural interests of Missouri have not received the attention from our legislators that their importance demands. Notwithstanding the importance of the art of horticulture and agriculture to the human race, and the large number engaged in their pursuits, the fact is readily seen that the farmers of Missouri are in great need of more information as to the best and most profitable means of carrying on their business. It has become necessary for the lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer to spend years in preparing for his work. The same is true of the farmer, if he is ambitious to succeed.

It is a fact that farming, intelligently pursued, calls into play a wider range of knowledge than does any other calling of the day. Hence I say the horticulturists and agriculturists of the State of Missouri must not allow their departments in the State University to be neglected. The horticultural and agricultural schools in other States are progressing rapidly, still in the line of horticultural and agricultural products, Missouri cannot be excelled, if equaled, by any other State in the Union. The State Horticultural and Agricultural Societies should have permanent organization and representation from every nook and hamlet throughout the country and work for the advancement and upbuilding of one of the grandest, noblest, and should be most profitable avocations in life. This can be accomplished by educating the sons and daughters of these two classes in the fundamental, practical and intellectual principles of higher horticulture and agriculture, as they are the essential and in reality the bone and sinew of the commercial world, have the power and should express themselves to the fullest extent in selecting representatives in the Legislature that would see to it the right kind of appropriations and encouraging laws governing and controlling. The Missouri State Board of Agriculture should be provided with sufficient funds to enable it to take advanced steps toward the advancement of the great agricultural class.

As to the future of the Missouri University under the present circumstances, it would be difficult to predict, but if the plans and specifications accepted by the curators be successfully carried out, there is no reason why Missouri should not be the possessor of one of the finest institutions of learning in the land.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacio Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Ruelle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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A. KARPEN & CO., 122 Quincy St., Chicago, Illinois.

In the Dairy.

The Dairy Industry.

The *Breeder's Gazette* truly says that the dairy industry is of such nature that few people can realize its magnitude until their attention is especially called to it.

"Let us compare wheat-growing with butter-making. In enumerating the provisions for a family a barrel of flour per annum for each individual is a fair allowance. About five bushels of wheat are required for this barrel of flour, worth a little over \$4 at present prices, or say \$5 for the barrel of flour. The butter allowance for a family is about one pound per individual member for each week, or say fifty pounds per year. At 20 cents per pound this is \$10, or at 25 cents, about the average price for good butter, it is \$12.50. Taking the smaller of these two sums we have the cost of the butter consumed by our people as fully twice the cost of the wheat. But in addition to butter there is the cheese, and especially the milk, the value of the latter amounting to an enormous sum in the aggregate. Without the figures it is doubtful if it would be conceded that dairy products cost the people of our country two or three times as much as the wheat they consume.

"It is probable that no improvements in the manufacture of flour will materially increase its use. Enormous as is the consumption of dairy products the limit is by no means yet reached. The general adoption of the creamery system through the West is substituting a good product for a poor one, and an ever-widening circle of consumers are learning the taste of good butter. For years past the cry has been heard in the Northwest that dairying would be overdone, and yet the prices for creamery butter have held up the best of any agricultural product, all things considered. A market can longer stand a rise in quality than a mere increase of receipts and the change in the butter market has been largely in the direction of a superior product rather than mere gross output. Slowly the sale of milk and cream in the cities is coming under better management and a better quality is placed before the consumers. Great changes for the better are sure to come in this most inviting field, and with the changes will come a largely increased consumption.

"In the matter of cheese the situation is far less hopeful. With a persistency that seems little short of business suicide cheese manufacturers seem bending their whole energies toward discovering and manufacturing a cheap substitute instead of a better genuine article. This is just the opposite of what improvements in butter-making have been. The State of Ohio set the example with skim cheese and is now known as a "skim-cheese State." Illinois never had a very good reputation and New York is tampering with the skimmer and daily losing a reputation that has been worth millions to her. Wisconsin has a reputation for good cheese that has cost a couple of decades of time and the energy of some of her most enterprising dairymen. Even in that State there is a dilatory spirit and a willingness to put as little fat as possible into a cheese, still hoping to get the full market price for the product. Only the Provinces of Canada stand on an entirely honest and fair platform of a full-cream cheese and no adulteration or substitution in any possible form. With our people dallying in the matter and doubting the policy of making honest goods, and with all the poor cheese coming into the market, it is difficult to see how consumption can be materially increased; in fact, our people are gradually coming to let cheese alone and substituting other food products in its stead.

"Except for the situation in regard

to cheese the dairy business of the country is in excellent shape and progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Enormous as it already is there is yet room and prospect for great increase."

Cows fare much better on mixed feed than on any single ration. Cheap feeding seldom pays, but much cheap food can be advantageously used by combining it carefully with more expensive food.

To aid in the production of good milk, a cow's food should always be pure and clean and of a good quality. A good article cannot be procured from a cow which has been allowed to eat bad-tasting weeds.

For young calves, a fair substitute for milk is to be found in hay tea. To prepare this, about three pounds of hay should be cut so as to get it in a boiler or kettle, and it should then be boiled with two and a half gallons of water for half an hour. After straining and returning to the kettle, a teacupful each of flaxseed and wheat middlings should be added. It should be fed while warm.—*Exchange*.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine must be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

The Poultry Yard.

Raising Chickens.

The great point in raising chickens is to keep them eating all the time, or at any rate to keep their digestive organs continually well supplied. "Short commons" are not economical in chicken raising.

The common custom is to keep a dish of "Indian meal dough" mixed up, and two or three times a day a lot is thrown down to the chickens. If they eat it, well and good; if not, and the chances are they will not, they having become tired of one single article of diet set before them day after day, it stands and sours. If a quantity is thus found uneaten, the next feed is likely to be a light one, and the chickens, driven by hunger, finally devour the sour stuff; the result is, cholera or some other fatal disease sets in and their owner wonders "Why my chickens are all dying off." In our own practice we find that small quantities of varied food, if given to the chickens often, produce vastly better results than any other method of feeding.

Indian meal dough we banished from our poultry yards long ago, and on no conditions would we permit young chickens to be fed with it. For the first morning meal we give all our young poultry stock boiled potatoes mashed up fine. We find nothing so good and acceptable, and as we use only the small potatoes, those which are unmarketable and not large enough for the table, they prove to be more profitable than any other article of food.

When in days gone by we used to feed the chickens with the traditional Indian meal dough, we always counted on losing a large percentage of them, and the numbers that died from cholera, diarrhea and kindred diseases were great. Now a sick chicken is unknown to our yards, and we lay our success entirely to the disuse of Indian meal dough. After the potatoes are disposed of we give our chickens all the fine cracked corn they will eat up clean. We cannot find in the grain stores corn cracked to the proper degree of fineness, and we have as a fixture in our poultry house a large-sized coffee mill, such as grocers use, and we run the corn through that.

Of course our large chickens, those which are ten or twelve weeks old, do not need such fine-ground corn, but the young birds do. In about two hours after the cracked corn is eaten, we give all the wheat screenings that the chickens will eat, and in another two hours spread before them a fresh meal of boiled potatoes. For supper they have all the cracked corn and wheat they can eat.

The best systems of feeding, however, will not avail if the young birds are per-

A Good Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

mitted to become overrun with vermin. They should be anointed on their heads and under their wings and on their backs once a week, with a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene oil; and if the hens are anointed in the same way the additional labor will prove remunerative. Unless proper management is exercised, chicken raising is one of the most unsatisfactory of employments, but if it is done systematically, is as profitable and pleasant as any other business.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Diseases of Poultry.

The prevailing diseases and ailments of poultry may be summed up under the following heads: Parasites, lice and gapes; catarrhal affections, roup in all its various phases; diphtherite, a disease affecting the mouth and throat, giving rise to an exudation on the surface of the mucous membrane; septilemia, chicken disease, poultry cholera; affections of the alimentary canal, dysentery, diarrhea, indigestion, "crop found," canker, etc.; affections of the nervous system, leg weakness, staggers, vertigo, apoplexy, etc.; exanthemata, yaws, and other ailments independent of roup, which are characterized by eruptions on the surface of the head and its appendages; traumatic troubles, wounds, broken bones, frost bite, etc.; vices, feather plucking and eating, egg eating, etc.

The breeding and raising of poultry is a profitable occupation, and on most of the farms and suburbs of towns the wife, or wife and daughters, could prepare each season a liberal quantity of the feathered friends for the market and receive handsome returns for their care. It is healthful, too, and would put color into many a pale cheek as well as money into the purse of the owners. Try it, mothers and sisters; select a good breed and let your poultry yard be your boast; and when your friends call show them your poultry family and what women can do.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BLIND.
They are blind who will not try a box of
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A Matter of Diet.

The Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 100 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Life and Digestion.

If Senator Plumb's death teaches any lesson, it is that eating and drinking are a science, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life, and that incessant work, combined with neglect of hygiene, is suicidal. Hard work does not kill if accompanied by an easily-digested diet, with proper distraction after meals. The greatest scientist I know labors from 8 in the morning until 11 at night with little outdoor exercise; but he eats simply and slowly, rarely touches stimulants, never drinks ice water, and lies down whenever he has a spare quarter of an hour. He knows the effect of foods, and never puts into his stomach what it cannot digest.

Had Senator Plumb followed the ancestral plow, he might have been as careless as his fathers in diet and yet lived to be 100. A physically active life enables one to digest almost anything. Look at the goat and the ostrich! See what pigs swallow, and then remember that the constitution of man more nearly resembles that of the hog than any other animal. But man cannot eat like a pig unless he lives like a pig; and even pigs have all sorts of diseases unless they are carefully fed.—*Kate Field.*

A Man Carries a Knife Blade in His Body for Six Years.

Capt. Philip Osmont, a native of the Isle of Jersey, who has been a resident of Stafford county for several years, has had a remarkable experience. Before coming to America Capt. Osmont was of the men who go down to the sea in ships. A mutiny occurred on the vessel with which he was connected, and a hand-to-hand conflict took place between the mutineers and the officers of the ship. During the fight a knife blade, several inches long, was driven into the right breast of Capt. Osmont.

When the fight ended he drew the knife (as he supposed) from his breast and threw it overboard. He suffered greatly from the wound, but finally recovered through the careful nursing of his wife, who was on the ship with him. When Capt. Osmont threw what he supposed to be the entire knife overboard he had simply caught the handle, which was loose, and threw that over the ship's side, leaving the long blade remaining in his breast.

Some time ago Capt. Osmont suffered a good deal with pains, and, supposing he had the rheumatism, he consulted Dr. S. W. Carmichael, of Fredericksburg, who discovered the presence of the knife blade and extracted it. Dr. Carmichael is of the opinion that the case is quite a remarkable one, the knife having remained in Capt. Osmont's body for six years. Dr. Carmichael still has the blade in his possession. It is a dangerous-looking instrument $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide, and is covered with rust and dry blood.—*Richmond (Va.) Times.*

Nervous Exhaustion.

Of late years we hear much about this disorder. It is more prevalent in the United States than elsewhere. Indeed, Beard, about twenty-five years ago, called it the "American disease."

It is not only a product of civilization, but of civilization run mad—crazed by its everlasting rush. Dr. Edward Cowles, chief of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., and Dr. Geo. F. Jelly, formerly of the same institution, have brought their large experience and signal ability to bear on the study of this disease.

All intelligent persons are familiar with the fact that the body is in a perpetual state of assimilation and elimination—nutrition and waste. The two processes balance each other in a healthy and normal physical condition.

Unless the waste product is regularly carried off, the system is poisoned by its accumulation. It is this self-poisoning which brings on the fatal result in Bright's disease and diabetes.

The ultimate nutrients of the body, whether of the muscles, membranes, nerve or cerebral substance, are the cells. These cells select the appropriate nourishment from the blood, assimilate it, and throw off the debris—the poisonous waste, always fatal if unduly retained.

Now no other organ is so constantly in action as the nervous system. It is never fully at rest, day or night. The cells of every tissue must be kept incessantly at work. Every thought, feeling, purpose, volition, every excitement of pleasure, pain or passion, all concentration of mind in study, business or care, uses up brain substance, and transforms it into waste product.

In normal mental action this waste is taken care of and duly eliminated; but in prolonged excessive mental activity the waste accumulates, and according to Dr. Cowles, acts as a poison to the nerves themselves, interfering with their normal action.

An early result is simple fatigue of the brain, which rest may soon relieve; at a later stage, the over-activity being longer continued, there is excessive irritability and weakness of the nervous system. The tendency is always toward grave mental disease, often merging into insanity.

Among the physical signs are tremor of the face, tongue and hands; but the earliest and most important signs are mental symptoms—melancholy and mental depression. The disease, to be easily arrested, should be treated early.—*Youth's Companion.*

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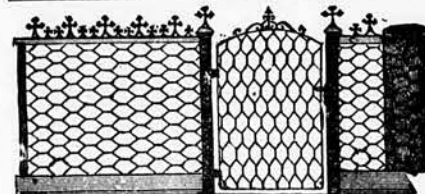
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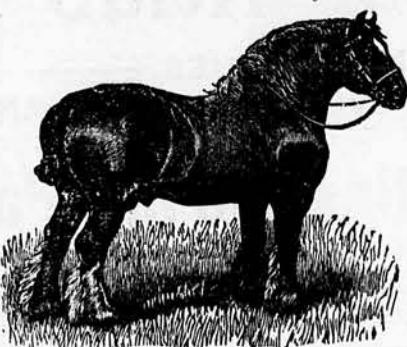
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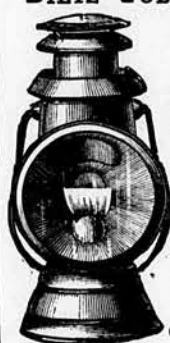
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FENCE.—The best is the cheapest. In this case the cheapest is the best. Send us 10 cents for full instructions how to build the best fence on earth for 12 cents per rod. (Mention this paper.) Reliance Manufacturing Co., 719-720 American Bank Building, Kansas City, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A Rock Island-Jewett hay loader, entirely new, 1892 pattern, never been used, good reasons for selling. Price f. o. b. at Anthony, Kas., \$55. Walter E. Treadwell, Anthony, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Farm of 230 acres in Elk county, Kansas. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Howard, Elk Co., Kas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR LAND.—A good small stock of merchandise, if taken soon. Rumsey Bros., Des Moines, Iowa.

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HAY WANTED.—The highest market price obtained for timothy or prairie hay. Prompt returns, correct weights. Liberal advances made on consignments. Correspondence solicited. Address E. K. Boynton, 1325 West Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

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FARM WANTED.—A purchaser can be found for a farm or piece of good land in eastern or central Kansas, convenient to railroad depot, 160 to 200 acres in extent, price not to exceed \$15 per acre. Must be good wheat land or suitable for fruit-growing. Address letter marked "C. C. G.," care of KANSAS FARMER.

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FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A two-horse tread-power threshing machine. Both power and separator mounted on trucks. Only used two years on farm. It is in complete running order. Some extras and tally-box. Will thresh 300 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of oats in reasonably good grain in one day; threshes all kinds of grain, millet and timothy. The power alone is worth all I ask for the entire outfit for many uses on the farm. It will twice pay for itself in one season. Will give time with approved security if desired. Crawford Moore, Tonganoxie, Kas.

FOR SALE.—GALLOWAY BULLS AND SOUTH-DOWN RAMS. Twelve head well-bred pedigree Galloway bulls, yearlings and eighteen months old, sired by McLeod 4th and Curley of Dyke Creek. Also Southdown rams, yearlings and spring lambs, offspring of the Sir John Throckmorton flock of England. Prices to suit the times. Address Chas. E. Musick, Hughesville, Mo.

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A RARE BARGAIN.—For sale, a first-class hotel in a No. 1 manufacturing town close to Chicago; full of people the year round. The right party can make big money. Would accept land in part payment. Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Young Holstein-Friesian bulls, good individuals, choice breeding. Also a three-year-old bull that I am done using; dam imported. Prices reasonable, cash or note; time to suit purchaser. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from first-class Light Brahmas, \$1 per setting or \$1.50 for the eggs, and a few fine roosters yet at \$1. Mrs. N. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS.—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

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

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1892.

Cloud county—F. A. Thompson, clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by Zephier Grandpre, in Aurora tp., June 2, 1892, one black horse colt, 2 or 3 years old, weighs about 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by J. W. Smalley, in Itasca tp., P. O. Goodland, May 26, 1892, one bay pony mare, branded W. H. on left hip; valued at \$20.

Dickinson county—F. E. Nattorf, clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by J. P. Moore, in Liberty tp., P. O. Woodbine, May 18, 1892, one red and white spotted heifer, about 2 years old; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1892.

Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Albert C. Walter, in Kanwaka tp., May 3, 1892, one 2-year-old brindle steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

STEER.—Taken up by Thomas A. Shaw, in Kanwaka tp., May 1, 1892, one 2-year-old red and white steer, dehorned, no brand visible; valued at \$16.

Rooks county—Charles Vanderlip, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by William McKenna, in Walton tp., P. O. Amboy, June 10, 1892, one gray mare pony, 8 years old, branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

Gray county—E. G. Barton, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by W. W. Frank, in Richland tp., June 15, 1892, one 3-year-old steer, white with red neck, horns, left ear off, right ear under-bit, branded on left side and hip; valued at \$20.

Sheridan county—J. B. McPherson, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by N. L. Simpson, in Solomon tp., one black horse pony, 11 years old; valued at \$20.

COLT.—By same, one gray mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1892.

Harvey county—T. P. Murphy, clerk.

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

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Through a special arrangement we are enabled to offer the U. S. COOK STOVE DRIER, the regular price of which is \$7, for only \$5, together with a year's subscription to the Kansas Farmer (regular price \$1).

To any one sending a CLUB OF EIGHT yearly subscribers to the Kansas Farmer at \$1 each, or FOUR SUBSCRIBERS and \$2 in money, we will send one of the Driers FREE.

Subscribers in a club who wish to take advantage of any book premiums or others offered to subscribers count the same as those taking the Farmer only.

This Drier has eight galvanized wire-cloth trays, containing twelve square feet of tray surface. The dimensions, base 22x16 inches, height 26 inches. Sent by freight at receiver's expense. Weight, orated, about twenty-seven pounds.

It is always ready for use and will last a lifetime. Has been thoroughly tested and approved, and will more than please you. As a great economizer and money-maker for rural people it is without a rival.

With it you can at odd times, summer or winter, evaporate enough wasting fruit, etc., for family use, and enough to sell or exchange for all or the greater part of your groceries, and in fact household expenses. No labor on the farm will pay better, or as well, as that of converting your wasting fruits into evaporated stock. The apples, pears, plums, etc., if evaporated, will sell or exchange, pound for pound, for butter, granulated sugar or most groceries, while evaporated cherries, raspberries or peaches bring good prices. If you have even only a few trees in your yard or town lot, one of the U. S. Cook Stove Driers will enable you at odd hours to evaporate enough fruit for family use and enough to sell or exchange for the greater part of your groceries.

TO THE LADIES of the household, in Town or Country, it is a little gold mine. Thousands of careful, prudent household managers, who have no time nor necessity to engage in evaporating fruit for market as a business, but who have frequent use for just such an article as this for making smaller quantities of dried fruit, berries and vegetables for their own use or for sale, will find it the most satisfactory and profitable investment they could make. A lady can easily lift it on and off the stove, as it weighs but about twenty pounds. It has interchangeable galvanized wire-cloth trays, which will not rust nor discolor the fruit, etc., and will last for years. It is made of iron, except tray frames and supports. Can be used for broiling beefsteak, fish, etc., using but the lower tray for this purpose.

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