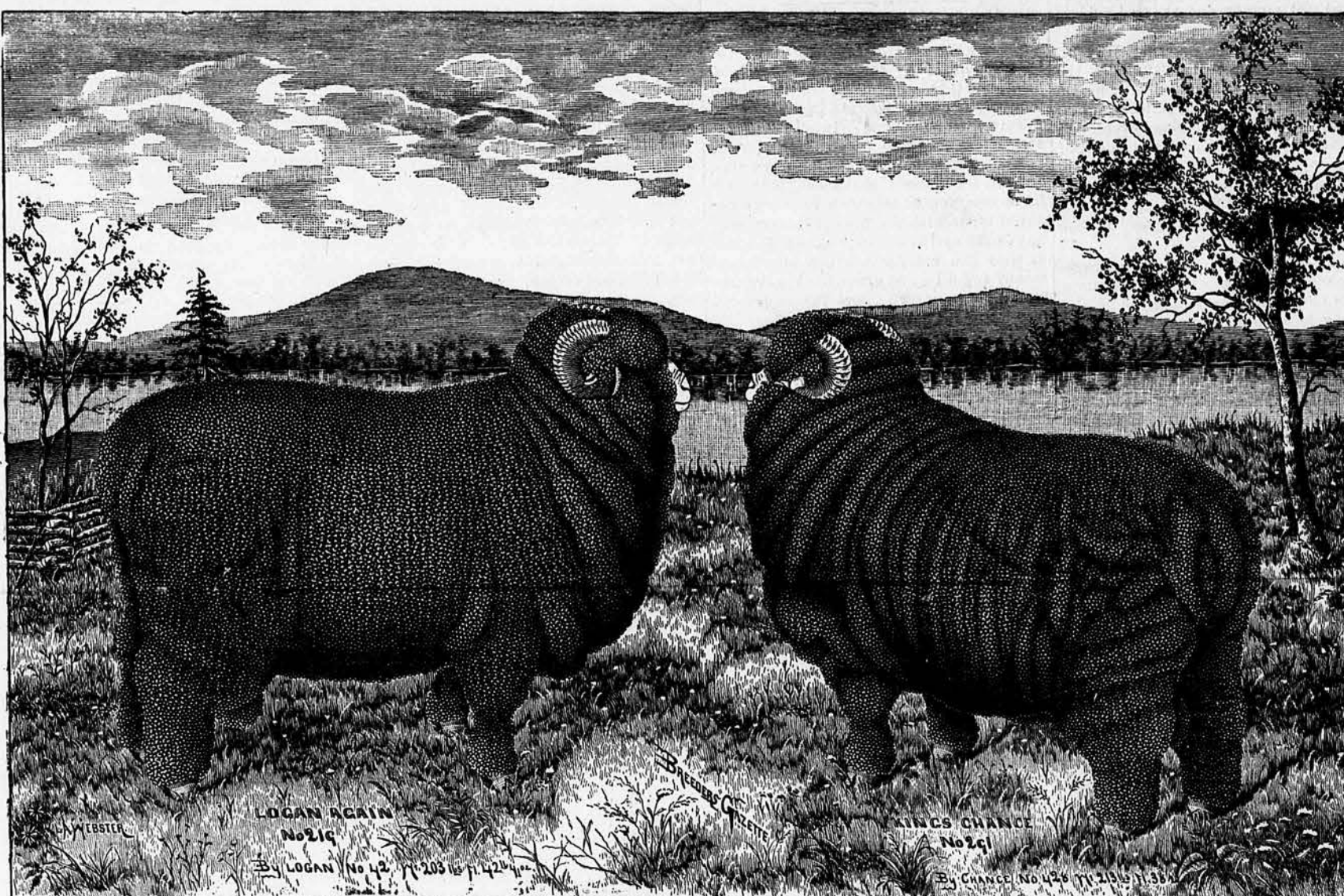




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MERINO RAM LAMBS OF MODERN TYPE, BRED BY E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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(Continued on page 16.)

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The Stock Interest.

Modern Merino Rams.

Our first-page illustration is from a drawing from life of a pair of Merino ram lambs, bred by E. D. King, at his Meadow Brook farm, Burlington, Kas. Logan Again 219 was one year old March 25, 1892. He is of large size and heavy bone and is well covered from nose to hoof with a long, thick, handsome fleece. He is a fine representative of the heavy, smooth-bodied sort of farmer's sheep that Mr. King is breeding. His sire, Logan, has the following records, all made at public shearings: At one year old, at a weight of 136 pounds, he sheared 22½ pounds in Vermont. At two years, at a Kansas shearing, at a weight of 150 pounds he sheared a 29-pound fleece. At three years old he weighed 182 pounds and his fleece weighed 39 pounds. At four years old he weighed 203 pounds and sheared a fleece of 43½ pounds.

King's Chance, one year old May 24, 1892, represents the wrinkly type in the flock. He is broad in build, with ample bone and fine covering and full of Merino character. His fleece is fine, even, and very dense; it measures two and one-half inches in length. His sire, Chance, weighed at three years old 213 pounds, and sheared 38½ pounds in public, and has been sweepstakes winner at many of the leading fairs from Buffalo west.

There is no class of stock that is attracting the serious attention of our Western farmers more than sheep, and while the tendency is to mutton sheep, the Merino breeders have no idea of relinquishing the vantage ground they have always held in the West, but have had the wise foresight to anticipate the mutton tendency of sheep husbandry, and have accordingly bred with reference to producing a mutton Merino sheep without sacrificing any of the wool qualities which is exemplified in the sketch of the ram lambs on page 1 this week.

Mr. King, who is President of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, has always been a close student of the progress and demands of Western sheep husbandry, and has bred his sheep with reference to the demand, and as a consequence enjoys a large and select Western trade.

Owing to various tribulations in consequence of tariff tinkering the wool-grower of the West has abandoned the idea of raising sheep for wool only, and in a very few years will be in a position independent of the effects of tariff legislation.

The only safe rule for those engaged in the sheep industry is to breed to first-class rams of whatever breed they prefer if the fullest profits are to be realized. Many flockmasters do not seem to appreciate the importance of the sire to the flock and are too often content to use almost any kind of a ram, and for that reason the sheep industry does not withstand adversity or depression so well as other branches of the animal industry, therefore it is of the utmost importance that those who intend to continue or engage in sheep-raising should give special attention to the selection of breeding rams.

Evolution of the Short-horn.

"Among the various races of cattle which we possess," says the Dublin *Breeders' Gazette*, "the Short-horn is the one beyond doubt which is best suited to our artificial purposes. Artificial the animal is, as I shall attempt to show; and the clearer will this appear if we examine a modern Short-horn, and simultaneously one of its ancestors—the original white wild cattle before their extinction were hardy animals, roaming over the wilds of primitive Britain with only such shelter as nature afforded them. Their activity was great and their lung development large. By their own wandering and wild disposition every organ in the body was exercised and performed its proper function—the lungs, the liver, and all things else; it must seek and find its food before it could eat it; it led an active life. Time went on, the forests were destroyed, roaming wild cattle were contained only in the parks of the wealthy and great; modification after modification ensued, and our famous Short-horns were evolved. And how does this creature differ from its rude, unlike beef-producing ancestor? It is a delicate animal, with small lungs and dull,

sluggish liver, without disposition to rove, and a domestic animal indeed. Its food has to be sought no further than the trough before its nose or in the field adjoining its shed. And what has this to do with the process of feeding and fattening? Let us see. An animal with small lungs and a sluggish liver fattens much more quickly than one which is active and possesses a large lung development; as in the former case, that which goes to keep up the animal heat is made to produce fat. In the same manner an animal with a weak liver fattens much more quickly than one with a large and active one, as may frequently be seen exemplified in sheep. The surrounding conditions of an animal put up for fattening we shall presume are ordinary—cleanliness, ventilation, warmth. As to the age of the animals about to be fattened that must rest with the farmer, as there are many local influences that control it."

About Early Maturity.

"It is now generally conceded by the best feeders," says the Iowa *Homestead*, "that the three-year-old steer is a back number, and is not wanted in the feed lot. Farmers who do not take into account the amount it takes to furnish for him the food of support, and consider only gains, and not the amount consumed, may still favor him, and he may not be altogether out of favor with the class of feeders who buy in the spring as much skin and bones as they can get for a given amount of money and fill up on grass, but the farmers who grow their own steers for their own feed lots want nothing over two years old. Not a few in later years want nothing better than a yearling, provided only he has the quality and the capacity to make first-class beef at twenty months old.

"An important point is: What kind of cattle can be depended upon to furnish this early-maturing beef? It is not wholly a question of breed. There are animals in all breeds, but in some more than others, that might well have furnished specimens of Pharaoh's lean kine that ate all before them and were still mean and ill-favored, while others fatten at any age and furnish meat of the best quality. There is often a marked difference in successive sires used in a herd, the progeny of one, from the same cows, maturing nicely and at good heavy weight at twenty months old, and of another having to be fed five or six months longer before they are really fit for the market. That this is often purely a question of paternity no well-posted feeder needs to be informed. What degree of early maturity, or to what extent it is desirable, if necessary, to sacrifice size to obtain it depends on circumstances and very largely on locality. In the corn and grass States, where summer feed is cheap, it is not so desirable to feed off yearlings as it is in other sections of the country.

"Western farmers like to get two crops of grass in the steer, and hence prefer to fatten spring calves at thirty months and fall calves at from twenty-four to twenty-six. Good cattle at these ages make as heavy weights as any market requires, and sell for the top prices. The time will come, and it may not be very far in the future, when it may be desirable to feed everything off at from eighteen to twenty months, and then early maturity will be in greater demand even than now. At any rate, it is time to weed out of all herds of all breeds, the long-legged, slab-sided animals, no matter how highly and so-called finely they may be bred. They are back numbers and entirely out of date in this age of progress. It will always be found that the early-maturing steer is the one that makes the best use of the feed, and, if the earliness of maturity were not at all in question, the late-maturing animal should be sent to the same limbo with the spinning wheel and the old-fashioned threshing machine."

If the land can be spared, it is worth while sowing a small field of peas as green food for pigs. The richest and heaviest soils should not be selected for the peas, as early lodging and consequent mildew should be avoided. Sow one and one-half bushels of peas, mixed with about three pecks of oats, to the acre. The oats will furnish a support for the pea vines and keep them from early lodging. When the peas are about fit for table use, cut and feed to pigs. As a soiling crop to milch cows and calves, satisfactory results will be obtained, with no loss of fodder whatever being sustained. The peas and oats

can also be harvested, threshed and used as a winter feed for pigs with much satisfaction. When ground for milch cows they serve as an excellent food. The crop can be sown broadcast and covered with a disc harrow.

Training a Horse.

A horse should never be deceived by words or action. When a rider or driver pulls the reins and says "whoa," he should mean it and stick to it. But to cry "whoa," jerk the reins and lash the horse at the same time is confusing and means nothing. It is quite common to say "whoa" when it is only intended to go slower, or when the horse has not stirred a foot, to let him know of your presence. One day when your life may depend upon a "whoa" you will find that your horse is not stopped by it because you have entirely played it out of him. Speak always in a natural tone of voice under all circumstances. Always let your horse face the object of his fear, and when frightened remember the slower you move your horse the more power you have over him. There are times when letting a horse trot is almost as bad as letting him run away. Fear is something a horseman should never exhibit in his countenance or voice, as the horse is a close observer and soon learns to take advantage of such indication to become careless of control, if not indeed aggressive. Let your lessons be thorough, but not very long. Be gentle and patient with the colt, but make the willful, stubborn horse feel the full extent of your power until he submits.

The way to educate a horse not to be afraid of things is to get him used to them by bringing him into frequent contact with them. If the horse is afraid of the report of firearms, just throw him down and fire off a pistol over him. Whenever he makes a motion to get up, pull the strap that holds him down and fire off the pistol again. This can be repeated, and a lesson should last thirty or forty minutes. The next day give him another lesson, and in about three days the horse will pay no attention to the discharge of firearms. Another cause of trouble is restiveness, which comes from bad handling and from a too eager disposition. It tells of a nervousness or impatience which develops easily into a multitude of vices, such as rearing, backing, bolting, balking and even viciousness in shoeing when badly handled. The restive horse can easily be made an inveterate balker. It is difficult to cure when it becomes a confirmed vice. Gentleness and patient firmness of the trainer must cure and prevent. Many an ambitious horse is ever ready to start unless he has been taught never to start until the word is given. It is easy to train the average horse not to start unless the lines are drawn and the word given. Horses are less to blame than drivers for the habit of starting too soon.

Feeding Apples to Live Stock.

If apples are very sour I do not think they would be beneficial to any kind of stock. If sweet, I think they are better feed than any root crop. I have for years fed my sweet apples to my horses, cattle and hogs. A hog will leave a clover patch to eat sweet apples, and I think apples will make more fat and muscle than clover. When I bring my horses and cattle off pasture in July to fatten them for the fairs my sweet apples are as much a part of the rations I feed them as corn or oats. It puts the hair in shape, cools the stomach and intestines, regulates the bowels, and makes them voracious feeders, and I think tends as much to fatten them as any other portion of the rations. The quantity I feed them is almost illimitable—governed only by the supply. I have fed a cow as much as a bushel of apples a day and brought her back to milk when she had gone dry on dry pasture. I have fed a large horse as much as half a bushel a day, giving the cows two feedings a day and the horses three.—E. S. Wilson, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

An Indiana farmer gives this method of humanely dehorning calves: "As soon as the buds of the horns appear on the calf or can be found, I take an ordinary stick of white potash, such as is sold by any druggist for a very slight sum of money, and after moistening the horn bud with a drop of water or saliva, rub the exposed horn with the end of the stick of potash. I use the stick of potash because it is but

A Veteran's Story



Jos. Hemmerich.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

the size of a lead pencil and it is very convenient to take hold of, and after being used it can be slipped into a bottle, where it must be kept closely corked until one wishes to use it again. It takes but a slight application to kill the young horn, and the calf does not mind it at all."

Clydesdale Outlook.

The outlook for the Clydesdale industry of America is in a very hopeful condition. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for Clydesdale horses during the past year. The active inquiry for Clydesdale mares during the past season has not been confined to new beginners, but many of the oldest and most successful breeders have been liberal purchasers.

The upward tendency in prices of well-bred Clydesdale stallions and mares gives increased confidence to breeders, who will not, for many years, be able to supply the large and growing demand for Clydesdale horses of approved form and breeding.

This manifest and growing preference for home-bred stock is one of the most hopeful and encouraging indications for increased demand upon our breeders for stallions and mares at better prices.

Cooper's Sheep Dip.

The proprietors of the famous Cooper Sheep Dip renew their advertisement with us in this issue, and report that the widespread demand for their dip this season so far has largely exceeded all anticipations. They assert that fully one-half of the number of sheep in the States must be dipped in their preparation this year, if actual sales are any guide. We are requested, for the benefit of sheepmen, to point out the following advantages possessed by the Cooper Dip over the crude and old-fashioned remedies:

1. It is a Powder soluble in cold water which alone is required in its use. Can be put ready in five minutes. (A hot dip invariably checks the condition of the flock).
2. It preserves the natural color and fibre of the wool, and not only does it no injury but positively improves it in quality and quantity. The flock immediately improves after its use.
3. It is almost odorless, a great advantage over tobacco and other strong smelling dips, which make men sick at dipping and also cause ewes to disown their lambs.
4. It keeps perfectly good and fresh any length of time and does not deteriorate in the least as liquid and paste dips do.
5. It has been the leading dip for fifty years and now has an annual sale sufficient to dip 90,000,000 sheep, its total sales exceeding those of all other preparations put together.
6. It is cheaper, handier, cleaner, healthier, more beneficial and permanent in its effects than any other dip made, and what is most important, never fails when properly used, whether for Scab, Ticks, Lice or other purposes.
7. It is fast displacing all other dips, being free from all their objections and open to none itself.

Users say so emphatically. Write for pamphlet of 300 recent opinions and copy of "Guide to Dipping," mailed free by Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Tex. A trial of the powder is respectfully asked. It will convince the most skeptical of its sterling value. See advertisement.

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Agricultural Matters.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS WITH CORN.

The agricultural experiment station of the University of Illinois has been making extended experiments with field corn, and has published a bulletin giving the results, from which we make the following abstract:

The varieties maturing about September 20 gave a larger average yield than those maturing either earlier or later. The average yield of eleven varieties has been at the rate of seventy bushels per acre. The yield does not seem to depend on the color or the smoothness or roughness of the kernels, for in 1891 the white varieties gave an average of four bushels larger yield than the greater part of yellow varieties.

A medium-sized variety of corn planted at the rate of one kernel in each nine to twelve inches, in rows three feet eight inches apart, gave larger yields of good corn than thicker planting. The yield of corn and stalks cut increased with thickness of planting, at least up to the rate of one kernel each three inches. It is believed the larger yield of grain makes the food value of the total crop greater when it is planted at the rate of one kernel at about each six inches in the row. No material difference in yield has been found, whether the corn has been planted in hills or drills, if the land was kept equally free from weeds. The yields were nearly the same from three plats of spring-plowed land, one plowed two, one five, and one ten inches deep. In 1890 land plowed eight inches deep gave a little larger yield than that plowed shallower. Plats not cultivated, except to remove weeds by scraping the surface with a hoe, showed good results.

No appreciable effect on yield of field corn resulted from cutting the tops when in good condition for fodder, or from removing the tassels from alternate rows.

Experiments illustrate the fact that there is relatively little dry matter in corn during the early stages of its growth. When it had reached half its height it had not more than 7, in full tassel less than 50, and when in the soft milk states less than 75 per cent. dry matter as when fully matured. Unless there is loss by dropping of leaves, the dry matter increases until the corn is mature.

Though varying much from year to year, owing to the nature of the season, in general the weight of both stalks and ears increases with lateness of maturity, as do also the length and circumference of ears. In general the weight of 100 ears is increased, and the number of ears per acre decreased, with the lateness of maturity. The pounds of ear corn, as weighed when husked, which must be taken to make a bushel of air-dry shelled corn, invariably increases with the lateness of maturity. This is largely due to the fact that the per cent. of water is greater in the late-maturing varieties when husked. In two years of the four of experiment the pounds of ear corn, as shelled, required to make a bushel of air-dry shelled corn was less in the late-maturing varieties than in the medium.

On a tract of fall-plowed land, twenty-seven rows of corn, three feet eight inches apart, were planted three rows with single kernels, three inches apart; three with single kernels six inches apart, and three with single kernels nine inches apart, and also three rows with three kernels every nine inches, three with three kernels every eighteen inches, and three with three kernels every twenty-seven inches. This was at the rate of 47,520, 23,760 and 15,840 kernels per acre.

The weight of 100 ears and of 100 stalks, the number of ears and the bushels of corn per acre, were the

greatest from the thinnest plantings, and least from the thickest plantings. The total yield and the yield of stalks was greatest from the thickest planting.

A second experiment was made, to compare the effect of planting in hills at different distances, and with differing numbers of kernels in the hills. In general, as the rate of thickness in planting increases, the ratio of stalks, corn kernels planted, and weight of 100 ears, decreases, while the per cent. of barren stalks increases. Excepting the thickest planting, the yield per acre increases with the increase in the rate of planting. For three kernels per hill, the maximum yield is from hills three feet apart each way, and the minimum from hills three feet eight inches apart each way. For four kernels per hill, the maximum yield is from hills three feet eight inches by three feet, with but slight decrease for either of the other two distances.

Using only the medium-maturing varieties, there was an average yield of 64.3 bushels per acre from eight plats, planted at the rate of less than 10,000 kernels. From eight plats, planted at the rate of 11,000 to 13,000 kernels, 68.9 bushels. From ten plats, planted at the rate of 14,000 to 16,000 kernels, the yield was 72 bushels. From four plats, planted at the rate of about 10,000 kernels per acre, the yield was 69.2 bushels.

The effect of root-pruning was tested. The pruning was done by placing around each hill a frame twelve inches square on the outside, and passing around its outer edge a gaged knife. Up to the time of tasseling the effect of root-pruning was marked, the pruned rows being noticeably smaller than the unpruned rows. After the tasseling the effect was less apparent. The average decrease per acre due to root-pruning was 24 bushels, or 32 per cent. Hence root-pruning is not advised. The decrease from shallow pruning was much less than from the deeper pruning.

On the fertile prairie land on the University farm an application of stable manure has, almost without exception, increased the yield. These results have little bearing on the effect of any kind of manure on less fertile lands. Regarding the use of commercial fertilizers, the experiments have not been conclusive, but the indications are that they have not increased the yield enough to repay their cost. Applying stable manure, or adding to the store of the vegetable matter, by plowing under a clover or grass sod, will undoubtedly increase the yield.

For three years plats of corn have been cut for fodder, at three different periods, as nearly as might be, when the ears were in the milk stage, when they were nearly matured, and when the plant was fully ripened. In each year there was a noticeably less yield, both of the whole crop and of the grain, from the early harvested crop than from either of the others. The yield of corn has been largest from fully ripened plats. Without taking into account palatability and digestibility of the fodder at different periods in three trials, it was indicated that very early cutting of corn, either for dry fodder or for ensilage, involves an important loss of food. However, convenience, danger of loss if the corn is left standing until fully matured, and other considerations will influence the decision as to the best time to harvest the crop.

Deep stirring of the soil, in preparation for the corn crop, is not necessary. Air, water and the roots of the corn readily find their way into the soil about the experiment station, even if it has not been stirred. In times of drought this loose, fertile soil has great capillary attraction, and has a marvelous power of bringing moisture from the depths of the subsoil and retaining it for the use of plants.

For the soil and climate of this part

of Illinois the best guarantees of a good crop of corn seem to be, first, a good variety; second, a good stand; and third, keeping the soil free from weeds, with the least disturbance practicable of the roots. A low cost for the crop will depend mainly on the ability to secure these conditions without unnecessary expenditure of money or labor.

There is no variety of corn that we can rely upon to produce 100 bushels per acre of dry shelled corn, with average good soil, season and cultivation. No variety suitable for general cultivation in central Illinois will mature in ninety days. No very early maturing variety has given a large yield. No variety with remarkably large ears has matured sufficiently early to be very desirable.

Failure to secure a sufficient number and a uniform distribution of stalks is one of the most common causes of poor yields of corn. Stalks and ears of the largest size are secured by planting a less number than is necessary to secure the largest yield. With rows three feet eight inches apart, planting four kernels in a hill, has given larger yields than a less number. When the largest and most valuable yield of both grain and stalks is desired the planting should be at the rate of not less than one kernel each six inches in the row. Of course, poor seed, poor preparation of the soil, failure to cover the seed properly, or injury by insects, birds or squirrels, or in cultivation, may reduce the number of stalks far below the number of kernels planted.

In Illinois planting by May 1 is a safe practice, but does not insure a larger yield than planting ten days to two weeks later. Medium early planting, if the soil is stirred just before planting, may make less cultivation necessary afterwards than from early planting. Except when the soil is very dry, covering the seed well, say one to two inches, is better than deeper covering.

In the soil under consideration, the chief good from cultivation seems to be in killing the weeds, rather than in loosening the soil. Injuring the roots of the plants should be avoided as much as possible. Cultivating four inches deep, within six to ten inches of the stalks, after they have made a fair growth, will destroy many of the roots. Shallow cultivation, if the work is equally well done, is better than deep cultivation. More frequent cultivation than is necessary to keep the surface loose and free from weeds is not profitable.

Cutting or husking corn before it is fairly mature causes loss. However, letting the corn stand until fully mature may result in even greater loss, either from storms, or from the greater cost of late harvesting, or from both causes combined. Probably the greatest food value per acre is secured, if either the grain or the stalks are to be fed early in the season, by planting early maturing varieties, even though the yield be less.

There is no question, says *Field and Farm*, but that Prof. A. E. Blount, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, experimental station, is the best wheat authority in the world to-day. While M. Vilmoren, the wheat authority of Europe, has experimented with 260 varieties, Prof. Blount has gone further and in his investigations he has used 477 varieties, of which 220 are imported and forty-two are crosses of the Professor's own cultivation. As he is still continuing his studies and research, he will soon have 500 distinctive varieties to his credit. He is the originator of many valuable varieties, mostly hybrids, and about twenty of these sorts are now grown by the farmers of Colorado. There is one series of his hybrids that is of especial value to the farmers in the high altitudes who use irrigation in their cultivation. This series is named

after minerals, and the list includes such things as the ruby, emerald, beryl, sardonyx, amethyst, jasper, sapphire, chalcedony, chrysolite, topaz, jacinth, carnelian, agate, onyx, opal, garnet, tourmaline, feldspar, mica, pearl, quartz, silver, porcelain, carbonate, etc. Prof. Blount is of the opinion that farmers in the far West sow entirely too much seed, sow it too late, and do not cultivate enough. He says that the results from cultivation will increase the yield four times the expense of the work.

Progress Necessary.

In the course of a lecture at the Ohio State University, Mr. John Crawford gave a timely address to the students of the regular agricultural course, from which the following pertinent extracts are made:

"The consideration of the present age is to learn how and why. Agriculture has come to emphatically mean more than the growing of mere vegetable products from the soil. In its modern meaning it now includes the production of meat, beef, pork and mutton, of wool, of dairy products, milk, butter and cheese, and of a better class of live stock than has formerly been known. The farm is the raw material from which is to come the food and clothes of all mankind.

"A successful farmer should discover what materials a plant feeds on, and what plant food is in the soil. Such knowledge as this comes to us not by nature, but by most careful study, and we are coming to realize that the farmer must be a student as well as the truly honorable and honored 'horny-handed son of toil.' God could have told these things to us by our own language, but he speaks to us through nature, and we have but to study nature rightly to be able to dictate His writings. He has furnished the raw material, and gives to man the intellect to use the same.

"Science is classified education, and wisdom is its application. Study and learn the one and make use of the other. Let the agriculturist be prepared to utilize the latest discoveries. The inventor, the machinist, the alchemist, all who progress, even the burglar and counterfeiter, call on all the new features of science that may aid in their various vocations. Then why should not the farmer? But how can he apply these aids if he has no knowledge of their fundamental principles? Of all foolish men there are none so foolish as the farmer who refuses to use the discoveries of the scientist because he didn't use an ax or drive a plow. Is a magician to be ignored when he brings truth to our aid, even though his voice may be feminine and his hands white?

"What will put the young man ahead? Not hard labor alone. If it had there wouldn't be so much grumbling about the lost influence of the farmer or the depreciation of the farm property. Labor has been very industriously applied, but we must also learn and apply science. How is this to be done? Shall we use the old methods? Some say, 'Oh, let us go back to old-fashioned economy.' Ah, let us not. What does it mean to go back? In doing so there is a vision of cobwebs and of dust. The God that made this universe never made a single thing to run backward. There is no inspiration in turning back. What does it mean? It means that the farmer must do all his own work, make his own boots, harness, plows, in fact all his implements and wearing apparel. This is the 'old-fashioned economy.' The manufacture of home-spun garments meant much.

"From morning till night and even until midnight could the whirr of the spinning-wheel or the beat of the loom be heard. Even in the present age there are some women who have had to cook before an open fire-place until prematurely aged and nearly blinded, but our mothers, daughters, sisters or cousins cannot and will not be asked to revert to this ancient order of affairs.

"To go back means to throw out of employment a great mass of mechanics who formerly eked out a miserable existence in farming under great difficulties. To 'go back' means now to make of this vast army of mechanics a horde of tramps and vagabonds."

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen

Affiance Department.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Under the above caption the Atchison *Champion*, of July 6, discusses an important economic question as follows:

"One of the valid claims of the Republican party is that its protection policy tends to promote home industries, to protect home labor and make a home market for home-raised products of the farm, field, shop and factory. The claim is a valid one and the doctrine is thoroughly American."

"That policy has tended to make this one of the most prosperous nations on earth. If our conception of that policy is correct, it is based upon the idea of the power of the American people to regulate their own business affairs. Just now there is a large class of men who deny this right to American citizens. They ardently advocate the right of the people to make laws governing the revenues and insist that such legislation should be purely in the interest of America, and not in accord with the views or the necessities of England or any other nation, but when it comes to the question of issuing money they ignore the American idea and claim that our dollars issued under American laws in American mints from American bullion for American citizens to meet the necessities of American business interests must be made to meet the arbitrary standard established by England."

"There is a great fallacy in one idea or the other. The gentlemen who take that position would denounce in unmeasured terms, and justly, too, all who asserted that greenbacks or national bank notes were not worth 100 cents on the dollar, but the same gentlemen unhesitatingly describe the silver dollar as 'a dishonest dollar,' 'a seventy-cent dollar' and all that. These gentlemen claim that 'every individual dollar has an individual property basis.'"

"If that is the true doctrine what is the 'individual property basis' of the greenback or the national bank note? Certainly not in the 'individual property basis' of the paper upon which it is printed. Certainly not in the coin reserve to redeem it, for there has never been an hour since 1861 when the treasury could have paid more than one dollar in four of the paper circulating medium of the country."

"If the silver dollar is 'a seventy-cent dollar' because the bullion of which it is made weighs only seventy cents according to the British standard of bullion values, then what is the value of the paper dollars based upon the same standard of valuation? If the British idea as it applies to silver coins, were to be used as the basis of value for American paper currency there would be 'fifty-cent dollars' as well as 'seventy-cent dollars.'"

"The *Champion* believes that every dollar in national bank notes, in greenbacks, in silver or gold certificates, or in silver coin is worth 100 cents. It believes further, that the men who denounce the greenbacks or the national bank notes are making an assault upon the credit of the government and the honor of the American people. It further believes that a denunciation of the silver dollar as 'a seventy-cent dollar' is an arraignment, not only of the political sagacity of the Republican party, but of the wisdom and patriotism of the American people during the major portion of the life of the American republic, and is an assault upon American ideas and American precedents, and a menace to American prosperity which must challenge the earnest thought and awaken the candid conviction of every man who believes the highest duty of American citizenship is supreme fidelity to American prosperity."

"Those who are 'run mad' for fear of some hidden, dreadful danger in the hands of the 'silver kings' of Colorado and Nevada, seem to forget the tenacity with which they have demanded adequate protection for the interests of the iron and coal 'kings' of Pennsylvania, the lumber 'kings' of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the manufacturing 'kings' of New England. It is time to stop this talk about 'kings' in America. It is mere party clap-trap, but if the agents of the single coin standard insist upon going into the 'king' business, it would be well for them to include all of them, not failing to take in 'the gold kings' in Wall street."

"The *Champion* is published in the United States of America and it is broad

enough in its views to advocate what it deems the highest interests of all, but its home is in Kansas, and its first fight is for the development and upbuilding of Kansas. Kansas is in the center of American civilization and American progress. It is now too large to be treated as a baby by its older sisters. Its farmers' fields are its pride, its glory, its means of support for to-day and its hope for the future, and its people are as patriotic and as honest as those of the seaboard States, and their wishes and needs are as vitally important to them as are the business needs of Boston and Baltimore of vital interest to those cities. The best way to build up permanent prosperity in the nation is to build for all. It is a question of men more than of money. To say that a few men with many millions of money are more in need of legislative protection and care than many millions of men with but little money, is not an American idea. It is a British idea, and a very bad idea, deserving the unstinted and instant opposition of every American citizen. The gentlemen who are so defiantly denouncing the silver dollar may very well ask themselves 'whither are we drifting?' Every honest American wants an honest American dollar, and he should no more ask England how he should print or coin that dollar than he would ask her how he should frame a revenue law to protect American labor, or how he should manufacture bunting from American products to make into American flags."

Senator Palmer on the Labor Troubles.

In the course of his remarks in the United States Senate, July 7, on the Homestead troubles, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, said:

"I maintain * * * that these citizens were right. I maintain, according to the law of the land, not as the law is generally understood, but according to the principles of the law which must hereafter be applied to the solution of these troubles, that those men had the right to be there. That makes it necessary for me to assert that these men had a right to employment there, they had earned the right to live there, and these large manufacturing establishments—and there is no other road out of this question—must hereafter be understood to be public establishments in the modified sense, in which the public is deeply interested, and the owners of these properties must hereafter be regarded as holding their property subject to the correlative rights of those without whose services the property would be utterly valueless. That concession which I make only concedes to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises."

"I maintain furthermore, that these laborers having been in that service, having been engaged there, having spent their lives in this peculiar line of service, have the right to insist upon the permanency of their employment, and they have the right to insist, too, upon a reasonable compensation for their services."

"We talk about the civil service law as applicable to government employment. I assert that there is a law wider and broader than that, which gives to these men who have been bred in these special pursuits, as, for example, in the service of railroads or of these vast manufacturing establishments, a right to demand employment, a right which can only be defeated by misconduct on their part."

"I maintain, therefore, that at the time of the assault upon these people at Homestead they were there where they had a right to be, they were upon ground they had a right to defend. Do you ask me if these men may by force take possession of the property of another? No. They were conducting themselves in the line of their rights, as I understand them. Business was suspended, and these men were simply awaiting the settlement of the disputed questions between them and their employers."

"Mark me, I maintain the right of the owners of property to operate it at their will; I maintain the right of the operatives to assist in its operation; I maintain the right of both parties to reasonable compensation for their services; I maintain the right of these laborers to continuous employment, dependent not upon the will alone of the employer, but dependent upon the good conduct of the employees."

"Mr. President, this is the only road out of the difficulty. You may call out the

militia of the State of Pennsylvania, and you may exterminate all the inhabitants of that beautiful and thrifty village, and what is done? Human life has again been sacrificed in one of these struggles for human rights. Do you establish the right of these large establishments to control their business? On the contrary, the laboring men of the country, so conscious of the existence of this right which I assert, the right to continue in employment during good behavior, will continue to resist, and this social war will be upon you, and it becomes the duty of Christian statesmen, republican statesmen, to find some road out of this difficulty."

"Within my lifetime I have seen marvelous changes. There was a time when individualism was the universal rule and men lived alone almost, because they could support themselves; but matters have changed. To-day the world is practically divided between the employers and the employees. I do not take into account those neglected agricultural districts, those farm laborers for whom nobody seems to care, for in all the discussions of tariff policy we have, nobody ever speaks of the toiler upon the farm. We speak of organized labor and skilled labor, but when we come to talk about the white or the black men who toil upon the farm from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and speak of the influence of legislation upon these men, we do not regard them. If we pray for them, we pray for them very much as Brougham said the Queen was prayed for, for the desolate and oppressed; if we legislate, they are not regarded; but this organized labor is a power in the State. You must regard it; you must adjust it."

"How can you adjust it? You can not do it by asserting what I admit to be true, that every man has a right to the control of his own property in his own way; if he does not like to go to work for the Carnegies he may go to work for somebody else. You can not settle it in that way. You do not settle it by saying that Mr. Carnegie has a right to employ whomsoever he pleases. Those are old truisms which have no application in this changed condition, when organized capital furnishes us all that we have; it furnishes all our food; it furnishes all our clothing; it furnishes our physicians; I believe it is now furnishing our lawyers; and it is said that it has furnished our legislators sometimes, although that is a slander which I am not disposed to indorse. That being the case, you have got to find some road out. You can not admit the absolute right of capital; you can not admit the absolute right of labor; you have got to adjust their rights upon some basis. What is it? That the manufacturing establishment is a public institution, as the railroads are held to be—public because they work for the public, public because they employ the public, public because men in their service become unfit for other services, and public because there are thousands dependent upon them for food and nurture."

"Thus we have recognized the right of the capitalist to the control of his property, subject to his right to a reasonable reward for his investment, and we claim for the laborer the right to permanent employment during good behavior, though he is certainly compelled to submit to the changes of business. Where the profits are small, the parties must divide the losses; where the profits are large the profits may be divided. That is the exact condition; that is the law to-day, as I maintain, because the law is the perfection of reason, and we have seen the law built up step by step."

"I recollect in 1839 I was compelled to hold that the Legislature of Illinois had no right arbitrarily to fix the rates for the carriage of passengers by railroads, and was compelled to hold that the railroad companies had no arbitrary right to fix them, but that it was a question of reasonableness on both sides. It was then claimed by the railroad corporations that their rights were absolutely uncontrollable. The same principle must now be applied to the solution of these troubles."

Sir Thomas Farrer, commenting on the changes which have gradually taken place in the world's method of exchange, says: "In the original and simplest form of barter, goods and services were exchanged directly against one another; a horse against so many sheep, a day's labor against a day's food, and so on. In the next stage the exchange was effected

by the intervention and actual use of money, which was then both the measure of value and the actual medium by the use of which the exchange was actually effected. In the third stage, to which the most advanced nations have now come, the barter is effected not by the use and intervention of money, but by the use and intervention of personal promises, which are made in terms of money, and the value of which is therefore measured by money. Repeated investigations made in England in recent years prove that only about 6 per cent. of coin is used in settling the transactions of banks and bankers of that country; and the results of an inquiry by the United States Controller of the Currency in 1881, showed that, of all the receipts by 1,966 national banks in one day in the year (June 30), 95 per cent. was made up of forms of credit, exclusive of even circulating notes; while for New York city the percentage was 98.7. At all the banks the proportion of gold coin to the whole receipt was only .65 of 1 per cent."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat on Senator Palmer's Remarks.

The speech of Senator Palmer on the Homestead strike will attract general notice by reason of the extraordinary views that he presents as to the relations of employers and employees. He contends, in effect, that the employer is merely an agent or trustee managing property for the benefit of the employees. The men performing service in large manufacturing establishments acquire a vested right to employment there, according to his theory, and the duty of providing it is a legal obligation on the part of the owners. All such property is held, he says, "subject to the correlative rights of those without whose services it would be utterly valueless;" and those correlative rights, he goes on to declare, include the authority to defend and maintain the permanency of employment, which is equivalent to saying that the men who work for wages may properly compel the employer to retain them for life on such terms as they see fit to dictate. The assertion of a doctrine of this kind by some wild and irresponsible labor agitator would not excite surprise; but coming from a United States Senator and a leader of the Democratic party, it is certainly astonishing. It antagonizes the fundamental principles of our system of government, and involves the greatest perils to the general interests of society. Instead of suggesting a safe and feasible method of solving a difficult problem, it proposes to introduce a reign of tyranny and anarchy under a pretext of protecting the labor element."

It is safe to say that this monstrous proposition will be indignantly rejected by the intelligence and patriotism of the country. The American people do not believe that the owners of property and the employers of labor should be treated as public enemies, having only such rights and privileges as may be graciously granted to them by those who are in their service. It has not yet become a crime in the United States for a man to be a capitalist, and to invest his money in an enterprise that requires the assistance of a large number of hired hands. Neither has the point yet been reached where public opinion is ready to indorse the revolutionary idea that property is held subject to "correlative rights" of men who are enabled to make a living by the chances which it affords them to sell their labor at a profitable price. Senator Palmer is sadly mistaken if he supposes that the socialistic sentiment predominates in any part of the Union, or that even a majority of the laborers for whom he professes so much sympathy are desirous to see the condition of things that his theory contemplates. The average citizen understands very well that capital has an equal right of protection with labor, and that in the aggregate division of gains from productive industries, year by year, labor really gets a larger share than capital. It is true in a sense that certain forms of property are practically valueless without the services of a given number of operatives, but it is equally true, on the other hand, that but for the property, or the investment which it represents, the labor of the operatives, which is their capital, would be correspondingly valueless. The rights in this case are reciprocal, in short, and the man who talks differently is a demagogue, or a fanatic, and not a statesman."

Ayer's Pills promptly remove the causes of sick and nervous headaches. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use. No one should be without them.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have a neighbor with what the doctors call a cancer on his side, near the shoulder. He has consulted several doctors, and some of them tell him he cannot be cured, while some say it can be cut out and others that it should be burned out. He is past middle life and seems to be in good health. What would you advise? A KANSAS FARMER.

Holton, July 9, 1892.

Your neighbor may or may not have cancer. There are many tumors that are not in any wise cancerous. They are called *benign* to distinguish them from the malignant class of growths which are mostly cancers, there being several varieties of them. Cancers are not very apt to develop at the spot you indicate that this growth occupies. Your description is not full and explicit enough to enable any surgeon to say with even approximate certainty whether the growth is a cancer or not. But whether it is or is not a cancer, the only sensible thing to do is to have it removed. That is what any competent surgeon would probably advise, and they are the men best fitted by education and experience to give sound advice in the case. It is a surgical case, and comes within their domain of study and practice. If it is not a cancer, then a prompt removal of the growth will make a very complete cure. If it is a cancer, then no man is justified in promising an absolute cure, for the curability of cancers depends largely on the state of the patient's health and the stage of development attained by the growth. There is a time and stage in the growth of most cancers when they are curable by operation. That favorable time is before the growth has arrived at that age and size when cancer cells are ripened or matured and thrown off from the diseased tissue into the blood, and by that carried to other parts of the body, especially the lymphatic glands. When cancer cells are once lodged in any of the lymphatic cell centers, it is only a question of time when they too will become cancers, and then the removal of the original cancer will not cure the secondary ones. You are a farmer. Take the Canada thistle for illustration. If one grows in your field, you can cut it down and kill it, if you do so before it ripens its seeds. If you wait till the seeds ripen and begin to travel about in the wind over your field and the neighboring fields, then cutting down the original thistle will not cure the trouble. Next year a new crop of them will spring up in various parts of the field, and you could even then eradicate the pest if you could find and destroy every stalk before it developed seeds to be sent on again to produce a new crop. But you are very likely to miss some of them, and have your fields all invaded by thistles to your great detriment. There is a choice of methods in treating cancers. Cutting them out and burning them out. The one is humane, quick, nearly painless, and is followed by the very best results. The other is barbarous, a hundred years behind the age, is slow, tedious—an inhuman torture long drawn out, and requires a long time for getting well, and it frequently sets up secondary diseases that themselves become fatal, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, or chronic blood-poisoning. When they are cut out, by a quick, clean, smooth incision, the healing process begins at once, without a moment's waiting for inflammation or suppuration. If they are burned out, there follows, first, a mass of dead and charred tissue attached to the live tissue around it. The living and dead tissues must be separated and the dead mass thrown off. That is done through the process of inflammation and suppuration, which is very painful and protracted, requiring sometimes many weeks for its accomplishment. When it is done there is then a large cavity to fill up with new growth, and that is done very slowly. While the clean-cut surfaces will often heal in from two to six days perfectly, the burned surfaces will usually require from six weeks to six months to heal, and then the result is not as good. In the one case the skin flaps are brought together and grow to one another, leaving only a narrow line of scar, while in the other there is a broad, angry, tender scar, liable to

serious contraction and life-long sensitiveness.

Two weeks ago the writer removed a whole breast that was loaded with hard cancer. To-day the lady is going about her household duties, rejoicing in her entire relief from pain and soreness. It healed without inflammation or suppuration, and without pain, and she has secured a new lease of life.

"How many go forth in the morning,
Who never come home at night;
And hearts have broken,
For harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right."

"Be sure you get Ayer's" is an important caution to all in search of a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla being the one on which there can be no manner of doubt. It has stood the test of nearly half a century, and has long been considered the standard.

It is very gratifying to note that the New England Conservatory of Music, the oldest and largest in America, has just completed one of the most successful years of its existence. The care which has been exercised in providing for the moral and intellectual, as well as the bodily welfare of students, is continually showing its effect in the increased and early applications for rooms from those who wish to make the conservatory their home during the school year. The students in each department are admitted to all the free courses, which consist of many lectures and concerts of the highest type; they also have free access to the library, gymnasium and numerous other privileges maintained by this great institution. The sum of \$150,000, which has recently been subscribed, places the conservatory on a strong financial basis, and also provides scholarships for needy pupils who have shown special earnestness and ability.

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

For the National Meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Washington, July 18 to 20, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold at offices of the Company and offices of the principal roads of the West July 16 and 17, and will be valid for return journey until July 24. Bicycles of passengers will be carried free of charge. The Baltimore & Ohio has been designated as the official route to the Meet by the officials of League of American Wheelmen.

For full information as to time of trains and rates of fare apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago. Upon application, Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md., will send free of charge a handsomely illustrated Guide to Washington.

Veterans' Return to Washington.

The Grand Army Encampment at Washington in September will be the occasion of the reunion of thousands of veterans who parted in that city in 1865, after the Grand Review following the surrender at Appomattox and the capitulation of Richmond. Again, after a lapse of twenty-seven years, thousands of veterans will march down Pennsylvania Avenue to be reviewed again by the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, and other distinguished personages. It will be a spectacle seldom equaled in the magnificence of the display and in the number of men participating. Excursion tickets to Washington via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be sold by all the roads in the West at exceedingly low rates. The chief delight of the trip to Washington will be the journey via the Picturesque Baltimore & Ohio, which crosses the Allegheny mountains and for 250 miles traverses territory fraught with the most thrilling incidents of the war. For more detailed information as to time of trains, rates, and sleeping car accommodations, apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago. Upon application, Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md., will send free of charge a handsomely illustrated Guide to Washington.

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To any one who will sell eight (8) for us. Regular price for this buggy is \$90.00, but we are selling it when cash is sent with order, for \$45.25. We do it to introduce our goods and to show **How Money Can be Saved** by buying the CELEBRATED

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We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our Factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 AND UPWARDS. If you WANT A BUGGY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., No. 11 Pike building, CINCINNATI, O.**

Gossip About Stock.

H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., who has been exhibiting Cotswold sheep as well as poultry at the fairs in southwestern Kansas during the past few years, has been so successful that he will not exhibit at the fairs, but promises to advertise a few sheep for sale in a few weeks.

Among the recent transfers by the American Clydesdale Association the following are noted: The stallion Craigend 6273, by James Drummond, Elmdale, Kas., to Door Prairie Live Stock Association, Door Village, Ind., and the mare, Mind 6070, by Paul Smith, Kansas City, to Fred Chase, Osage Mission, Kas.

Any sheep-owner receiving a copy of this paper who will send us two yearly subscribers and two dollars for the KANSAS FARMER will receive as a free premium the Weekly *Wool and Hide Shipper*, published at Chicago, (price \$1 per year). It is one of the best market and news journals published in the interest of sheep-raisers.

It is gratifying to note the improved outlook for stock sales, and in order to render a helping hand we repeat a former request for breeders to advise this office at once what they have in the way of stock for sale during the present year, also whether they intend to exhibit at fairs. Please give full particulars. Already a number of responses have been received from Kansas breeders.

A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas., in sending copy for his advertisement, writes: "Our herd is in fine condition, spring pigs better than ever before. We bred ten sows that farrowed ninety pigs." Mr. Staley is proprietor of "Shady Brook farm," one mile north of Ottawa. He has made an especial business of breeding pure Chester White swine, and has the reputation of possessing one of the finest herds in Kansas.

In view of the general preparation in every county for the World's Columbian Exposition and the activity and enterprise displayed by the various fair associations to eclipse all former efforts to the end that the best of everything may be available for the World's Fair, it behooves every breeder who is still on earth to gather himself together and help himself by making an exhibit at the fairs. It will pay to do so this year, if ever.

Mr. D. P. Norton, of Council Grove, has more registered Short-horn cows than he can accommodate on his place, and therefore offers readers of this paper a special bargain on a limited number of cows bred to Buccaneer, the bull at the head of his herd. This bull is an imported Booth bull of the royal prize-winning strains, and besides is a splendid individual and a model calf-getter. Any farmer wishing to get a start with thoroughbred Short-horns at his own price should visit Mr. Norton at once.

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1892.

Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Albert C. Walter, in Kan-waka 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 Kan-waka 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1892.

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

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

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. N. Hartwell, in Spring Creek tp., June 29, 1892, one black mare, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$50. COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$40.

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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.

Who Shall Go First?

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or I?
Whose will it be in grief to stand
And press the cold, unanswering hand,
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the softly fluttering breath,
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glazing eye;
His or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love or I?
Commending his precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fall of the muffled clod
Startles the mind to a consciousness
Of its bitter anguish, and life distress,
Dropping the pall o'er the love lit past
With a mournful murmur, "the last—the last,"
My love or I?

Ah! then, perchance to that mourner there,
My love or I?
Wrestling with anguish and deep despair,
An angel shall come through the gates of
prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,
While fancy, freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?
And list for a step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,
While the half-stunned senses wander back
To the cheerless life and thorny track,
Where the silent room and the vacant chair,
Have memories sweet and hard to bear;
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land
My love and I?
The mourn'd and the mourner together shall
stand,
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand,
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,
And over the cold, dull waste of death,
The warm, bright sunlight of holy Faith,
My love and I!

DEAF MUTE EDUCATION.

"To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
No care improve them, and no wisdom teach."

Lucretius, the Roman philosopher, said this and believed it, we have no doubt. The effects of this expressed sentiment were visible for a long period prior to the Christian era and even for some time after. The deaf person was imprisoned in ignorance because of the ignorance of philosophers. It is hardly conceivable that a now respectable and intelligent class of citizens, made so by education, individually were once looked upon as nonentities in society, idiots in law, and disgraceful as members of families—nay more, that they were destroyed as detestable or disagreeable animals might be. Such facts form sickening pictures in the minds of us who are accustomed daily to witness the effects of more advanced civilization. It is indeed right and proper that the large number of our citizens throughout the country who differ from the majority only in having one physical defect—paralysis of the auditory nerve, causing deafness, should rejoice that that defect does not now shut them out from life in its completest enjoyment.

All the years previous to the sixteenth century were dark years for the deaf mute. A Spanish monk (Pedro Ponce) was probably the first person to begin the systematic instruction of the deaf. The fallacy, wicked and cruel and so long existing, was then partially exposed.

Then in the seventeenth century, at a slow pace indeed, came another, Bonet, who then had compeers in both Italy and England.

To France belongs the credit of establishing the first public school for instructing the deaf. This was in 1760, and the Abbe de l'Epee was its teacher. In rapid succession there followed schools in Germany, Scotland and England. This was the new era which dawned for the deaf and which, happily, was only the beginning of possibilities. While an important advance had been made in Europe, it remained for our own free and enlightened nation to develop this fertile educational field.

The history of deaf mute education in America practically begins with the establishing of the first school for their instruction at Hartford, Conn., by Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, L.L.D., April 15, 1817. Dr. Gallaudet had become interested in the subject through little Alice Cogswell, a neighbor's daughter, who was deaf. Upon canvassing the matter, he discovered twenty persons deprived of hearing whose parents were anxious to have them re-

ceive the same educational advantages as other children. The result of Dr. Gallaudet's effort was the formation of a corporation by several citizens of Hartford, known as the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Gallaudet was made principal. He had partially prepared himself for the work by an extensive visiting tour of the European schools. By far the most cordial treatment was accorded Mr. Gallaudet by the Abbe Sicard, principal of the institution for deaf mutes at Paris, and successor of De l'Epee. At this institution Gallaudet was given the freest liberty and attention, and on leaving for America he engaged one of their teachers, Laurent Clerc, himself deaf, to accompany him.

Thus, with those two men as instructors, began our history in America. And from the very beginning the record has been one of proud successes. Characteristic of our country and people, the new enterprise flourished and its interests were fostered as being of equal importance with the grand free school system. It was expected by the incorporators that the school at Hartford would be sufficient to meet the demands of all the deaf in America, if not for all time, certainly for a great many years. This supposition arose from ignorance as to the large number who were by deafness deprived of ordinary school privileges. But as the country grew, the States, instead of sending their deaf pupils to Hartford, soon began to make preparations for their education within their own borders. Few years passed before there were State schools in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio. Then in rapid succession the policy of State schools for the deaf was adopted until the present time, when there are sixty-two public schools and fifteen denominational and private schools for the deaf in the United States, with an enrollment of over 9,000 students. The prevailing method of instruction is the combined or "American" system, which uses as a basis the systematic language of gesture or signs for exemplification of the subjects under consideration. Adjuncts to this are finger-spelling, and articulation and speech-reading, the latter only taught those who show special adaptability for acquiring it. The "sign language" is not what is often supposed—the hand alphabet as it appears in dictionaries and cyclopedias, but it is motions or gestures and facial expressions systematized so as to convey conceptions and ideas. By concerted rules and practice these gestures come to convey very close meaning, and owing to their naturalness and the facility and ease with which persons deprived of speech may express themselves, the method is most admirably adapted for educational purposes. The "sign language" has sometimes been termed the "universal language" or the "natural language," because modifications of it were frequently employed by Indian tribes in communicating with those of a different tribe or with civilized persons. The Indian signs and those used by the deaf mute, while having many points of generic resemblance, differ quite widely in detail. The former, like their written language, is crude and variable, while the latter has had expended upon it the thought of scientific minds for at least a century, trimming it of many of its original superfluous and cumbersome parts, and adding to it both grace and perspicuity. So simple and adaptable is it that the young deaf child thrown into society where it is in constant use will within a few months, almost as unconsciously as a hearing child acquires its mother tongue, become sufficiently conversant with it to carry on all ordinary conversation. While there must necessarily be more or less arbitrary signs, much the larger number are based upon some natural or characteristic quality or shape of the thing being represented. As an example—the horse is indicated by making the sign for riding astride, and to distinguish it from the mule its ears are shown to be a respectable size, while the mule's ears are exaggerated. An elephant would be depicted by the arm hanging down in front of the head swinging to and fro, representing the trunk of the animal, and by a slow and heavy tread. The dog is represented, not by a characteristic of its own, but by the call customarily made by snapping the fingers and slapping the thigh, coupled with the peculiar pucker of the lips made in calling the dog. Love

Pastry Without Butter.

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is shown by clasping in the arms and drawing to the breast, while "hate" is pushing roughly away an imaginary object, at the same time depicting disgust on the countenance. The finger alphabet is used only as we would use penmanship—after the word or the sentence is understood. A deaf child's acquisition of verbal language must be not by the easy method devised by the Creator of unconsciously connecting certain sounds that fall on the ear with certain objects, but by the much slower method of the sentence falling on the eye.

The Kansas school for the deaf is located at Olathe, and is one of the largest in the United States, there being only nine larger and sixty-seven smaller. It is situated in the heart of the town on a plat of seventeen acres. Its buildings consist of a main structure 275 feet long by about 70 feet wide, three stories and basement, a large dining room 50 by 100 feet, an industrial building 45 by 140 feet, two stories. There are now 243 pupils enrolled, all from Kansas. The school term begins in September and closes in June. The school is entirely free to all deaf children who are eligible and over eight years of age and who reside in the State of Kansas. Nothing is charged for board or washing or for tuition or books, thus placing the education of the deaf child within as easy reach as that of the hearing child. The facts as above stated are not generally known, though this school has been in existence for nearly thirty years. A general ignorance prevails among the intelligent population as well as among the ignorant in regard to the admirable provisions made for the education of all deaf children, and it is to be hoped that this public notice may be the means of informing many, who themselves either have deaf children or whose neighbors have, and result in bringing to school many of the 200 deaf children reported in Kansas who have never yet heard of this school. If all the deaf of school age in Kansas were at school (and they should be) there would be over 450 pupils at Olathe instead of 243. The school has seventeen teachers in the literary department and five in the industrial department. The course of study comprises ten years and each boy is taught besides some one of the following useful trades: Cabinet-making, shoe-making, harness-making, printing or baking, thus fitting them when they graduate for practical life and independence. The school is not an asylum for orphan children, nor a house of detention, but in the strictest sense of the word, one of the most important of the State's educational institutions.

Homes Wanted for Boys and Girls.

A society has been organized in Topeka, whose purpose it is to aid homeless, friendless and neglected boys and girls in getting good homes, employment and a successful start in life, under the name of "The Waifs' Aid Society of Kansas."

The society embraces among its members many of the best people of the city, and the most earnest workers in benevolent undertakings for the betterment of humanity.

One of the first things found necessary to a successful prosecution of this work was to have a transfer station or temporary home for the children taken in hand, while bringing them into some measure of training, learning their disposition and propensities, before attempting to place them in permanent homes. The exact nature of what was needed having been ascertained, the society at once undertook to provide therefor. A suitable house on Quinton Heights, just outside the city limits, was rented and has been furnished almost entirely through donations by the citizens of the city. This waifs' home was opened for the reception of inmates about June 10, since which time it has taken five boys from the hands of the police and one boy picked up homeless and friendless.

In carrying on this work it is desired to secure the co-operation of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may desire to provide a home for a boy from 6 to 14 years of age or employment for those who are older.

The home is also in need of boys' second-hand clothing, and serviceable cast-off clothing will be very acceptable at any time.

The present officers of the society are Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, President; Olive P. Bray, Treasurer; Walter L. Russ, Secretary. House committee—Mrs. T. E. Bowman, Mrs. Thomas Page, Mrs. L. H. Sherwood and Mrs. Henry.

Address all communications to Walter L. Russ, Superintendent Waifs' Home, Topeka, Kas.

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes awaits you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach and nervous system.

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The Young Folks.

A Plantation Lullaby.

I see a gray coon in de corn,
Sleep, baby, sleep;
I heah de mastah blow his horn,
Sleep, baby, sleep.
I see a niggah at de gray coon shoot,
I heah de echo of de old horn's toot,
An' I heah an owl in de wild wood hoot;
Sleep, baby, sleep.

A 'gator's gruntin' in de ole bayou—
Sleep, baby, sleep—
At a fat pig crawfishin' in de flue;
Sleep, baby, sleep.
His teeth am big an' wide an' white,
An' he am chucklin' at de great big bite
He's gwine to hab outen dat pig tonite;
Sleep, baby, sleep.

I heah de wild geese flyin' by;
Sleep, baby, sleep;
De air am ringin' wid dere cry;
Sleep, baby, sleep.
It's gwine to be coie, but you am snug
As de hoppin' lizard an' de little June bug,
So I'll leab you now wid a good-nite hug;
Sleep, baby, sleep.— *Picayune.*

How Baby Wakes.

Through the drowsy dreamland haze
Peeps two roguish orbs of blue;
Wonderment is in their gaze
As they chance to rest on you;
Cherry lips begin to work,
And you catch a cherub smile;
Dimpled digits twitch and jerk
As you pause to watch awhile.

Then a troubled spirit wakes,
Fears the tender heart assail;
O'er the face a storm cloud breaks
And ensues a plaintive wail.
Then a brief, expectant look,
Struggling through the depth of woe,
Plainly says, "I will not brook
Any more delay, you know."

Now you raise her in your arms,
Pressing close the yielding form,
Captive to the many charms
Of the nursing soft and warm;
And you own the magic way
Of the despot small and sweet,
Casting in a reckless way
All your heart at baby's feet.
—Frank B. Welch, in *Detroit Free Press.*

WAITING FOR FATHER.

Frank was a little orphan boy, but he never knew it. No one ever had the heart to tell him that the parents who cared for him so tenderly were not really his own. The little boy had been taken, a tiny baby, from his dying mother's arms to the home from which a dear little baby had gone, and no doubt in their love for him the foster parents sometimes forgot the day when their own little one died—and Frank came to take its place.

Frank's devotion to his father was almost remarkable. When the boy was about six years old, he was taken very ill, and more than the pain, he dreaded the long separations from his father. For a whole day is a long time to a six-year-old boy.

Frank's father was a "section master" on the railroad, and it had been his habit to take the boy with him on his trips up and down the part of road under his care. When the little fellow could no longer go on the "hand-car," he used to have his father tell him just what work had been planned for the day, and just where the hands would be at work.

The pretty little cottage in which Frank lived was very near the railroad, so he knew exactly when his father left and when he returned; and he knew all about the trains that passed over the road.

A few miles from the house the road ran through a long, deep "cut" and about half way the track for some distance was not visible to trains going up or down.

One morning Frank's father went in as usual to tell the child goodbye, and explain just where he was going.

"I know the road so well, papa, that when you tell me where you are going to work, I can shut my eyes and see it all, and it's nearly as good as being there." "It helps me when mother is busy," the boy said. So his father explained that on this particular day they were going to take up the track beyond the "cut bend," as there would be no train over the road until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"I'll leave the men at 12, Frank, and come home on the hand-car to see how you are," he said, as he pushed back the boy's sunny hair and kissed the white forehead.

"Then I'll not have to wait till night! I'll be glad to see you. I'll be waiting for you, father."

The morning wore on. Frank's mother was in the garden some distance from the house. The boy was alone. His bright eyes were fixed upon the face of the clock. Round and round the minute hand went, slowly the hour hand followed it. A quarter to 12. Father was almost ready to start. Ten minutes—now only five.

The clock gave a little click—a sort of warning that the hour was nearly gone. But what was that other sound? not the hand-car with its cheery, clinking sound, not the wind on this still June day.

Frank's fever-flushed cheeks grew white as marble, his eyes dark as midnight. A train was coming up the road, his father would be soon just beyond the dangerous "cut bend," and the track was torn up!

He called for his mother, but his feeble voice could not reach so far.

The little sick boy who had been lifted about as carefully as a baby for weeks, slipped from the bed to the floor, dragging the sheet with him. Slowly he crawled from the room to the front porch. The train was coming! Summoning his last remaining strength, he waived the white sheet in the air. It caught the eye of the engineer, and the train stopped a little farther on, for in those days it was not so easy as it is now to stop a long train of cars.

Frank's mother came running, and men from the train hurried to the house.

The little boy was lying very still on the piazza. They put him on his bed, and after a while his father came. Strong men wept as the section master bent over his little unconscious boy.

Once the child opened his eyes and smiled. "I will be waiting for you, father," he said, and after a while he died.

His father must have been in the dangerous "cut bend" just as the train reached it, so the little boy had really given his life for his father's, and he had saved the lives of others, no doubt.

Years after, I saw little Frank's father lying on the very brink of the "Border Land." His eyes were darkened, his feeble body utterly useless. Some one sang the hymn "At the Beautiful Gate." The sick man's face lighted up, tears sprang from his poor blind eyes, and he whispered the chorus. "Yes, waiting and watching for me." Frank will be waiting for me.

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The State convention of the Prohibition party in Kansas met at Representative hall, in Topeka, June 12. At the time of closing the forms of the KANSAS FARMER for this issue no report of the proceedings can be made.

An appreciative subscriber, who undoubtedly knows how to get value out of his paper, writes as follows: "We think the 'Family Doctor' department a great institution. We turn to that the very first thing when the paper arrives, and we hope that all afflicted humanity will take advantage of the rare chance to receive information and benefit."

With the further introduction of improved farm machinery—mechanical power instead of horse power, better plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery—is it probable that farming will go into the hands of great corporations like those which control the iron and steel industries, making wage-workers of tillers of the soil and subjecting this industry to the vicissitudes of "strikes" and "lock-outs," armed conflicts between the farmers and capitalists who own all?

The KANSAS FARMER will next week contain a letter from Prof. A. E. Blount, of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, on "Wheat Breeding." This will be followed by a few articles on the subject of wheat in which are given many practical suggestions. Prof. Blount is said to be the best wheat authority in the world, and in his experimental work has been able to report as high as ninety-one bushels per acre. His contributions will be read with interest and profit by every farmer.

In 1890 the total population of Kansas, 1,427,096, was divided into 752,112 males and 674,984 females. We had 1,279,258 native born and 147,838 foreign born. We had 1,376,553 whites and 50,543 colored. In 1880 the per cent. of white was 95.59 to 4.41 colored, and in 1890 it was 96.46 white and 3.54 colored. The native white in 1890 was 86.11 per cent., foreign white 10.35 and colored 3.54. In 1880 it was native white 84.55 per cent., foreign white 11.04 and colored 4.41. The native gained on both the foreign and the colored.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, writes under date of July 9: "No matter what political influences may be brought into play, President Harrison may be expected to veto any and every form of free coinage which is not international in its scope, and that the next President, be he Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland, will equally protect the country against any merely national free coinage. For five years, therefore, the country is safe against this danger; and, at the expiration of that time, the heresy will have found its destiny in the limbo of exploded popular fallacies."

THE CONFLICT AT HOMESTEAD, PA.

On the 6th of July, a bloody battle occurred at Homestead, near Pittsburg, Pa. The conflict was between the former operatives of the Carnegie steel works at that place and 300 Pinkerton men in the employ of the Carnegie company. Several men were killed on each side, a large number were wounded, and the Pinkertons were compelled to surrender, after which the leaders of the mill men protected them to the best of their ability. Space limits forbid the presentation here of the details of the fight, but a recital of the leading facts, before and after the event, is necessary to a correct understanding of the situation, which has become one of great public interest and the subject of much comment.

The Homestead operatives are members of a labor organization known as the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Through this organization they had a contract with the Carnegie company by which a sliding scale of wages was determined, depending upon the selling price of steel, but providing that no lower basis should be taken than \$25 per ton for 4x4 steel billets. This contract expired by its terms on the last day of June of each year, but has been renewed, so that it has controlled the wages for the last three years. The association desired, prior to June 30, to renew this contract for the year ending June 30, 1903. The Carnegie company asked that the minimum price of steel be made \$22 instead of \$25 per ton, and that the agreement be made to terminate December 31 instead of June 30. How many conferences were had is not stated. But the company is reported to have been willing to compromise the basing price at \$23, but on this not being acceded to renewed its demand as originally made, and refused to confer further. The operatives prepared to strike, and the company fortified its works and shut them down on the night of June 30.

The town of Homestead has about 12,000 inhabitants, and is composed chiefly of the operatives of the Carnegie mills and their families, and such business men and establishments as are to be expected in a town so constituted. The workmen have saved some of their wages and bought homes, erected churches, founded libraries, established schools, etc.

It was well understood that to install other laborers in the Carnegie works, under all the circumstances, would be no easy matter. The clerks and watchmen of the company were not disturbed, and when a Sheriff's small posse desired to look over the situation a guard was furnished by the workmen, and the officers were shown every courtesy while examining the works, and were afterwards escorted safely out of town.

The next important step of which an account has been given to the public was the attempt of the Carnegie company to install the 300 Pinkertons in the works during the night of July 5-6, with the result above noted.

After the conflict the town of Homestead resumed its usual quiet. The workmen buried their dead and cared for their wounded.

The Sheriff of Allegheny county made an attempt to obtain a sufficient posse to place the Carnegie company in uninterrupted control of its works, but reported to the Governor that he had been unable to obtain such posse. Thereupon the Governor issued orders on July 10 directing the entire military force of the State—8,000 men—to report with their arms at Homestead.

On the appearance of the soldiers at Homestead, on Monday, the 11th, the operatives met them with four brass bands; the school children brought flowers and their reception was made an ovation.

The complications of the situation are great. The experience of society has shown the necessity of protecting the owner of property in its uninterrupted enjoyment and control, and has led to the enactment of laws and the establishment of far-reaching unwritten laws as to property. In the ordinary affairs of life, in all of the smaller operations of industry, the rule that the owner of property may do what he will with his own; may use it or let it remain idle; may employ or discharge help at his pleasure, regardless of profits or losses on the products of the labor expended and regardless of the interests of the laborer, has been recognized as necessary as a matter of public policy

as well as of private right. Proceeding on the presumption that the recent development of the great industries—which for their economical carrying on must be operated in a large way, employing immense capital and thousands of skilled workmen, together, should be governed by the same law as the smaller concerns, the Carnegie company seeks to replace the men with whom it has disagreed as to wages and other conditions of employment. There can be little doubt that under the letter of the law the Carnegie company has a right to do what it now proposes. That the company lost ground immensely by taking the law into its own hands and trying to force the murderous Pinkertons into the town of Homestead, there can be no doubt. Neither is there a doubt but that there is a legal way in which the company can accomplish its purpose of installing non-union men in the Homestead mills. Whether this can be done profitably is another question. No doubt to non-unionize the Homestead mills would be to cause strikes of the union workmen in all of the Carnegie works, of which that at Homestead is said to be about one-twentieth.

Such an event would, of course, leave not only the strikers out of employment and without earnings, but must similarly affect the armies of workmen, throughout the country, who are dependent upon the Carnegie works for steel and other materials used in their industries. It thus appears that the interests involved are not simply the private interests of the Carnegie company and its employees at Homestead, but that there is an important public side to the question, and it is contrary to public policy that a dispute about wages shall be allowed to so disarrange industrial pursuits and progress. Again, if the Homestead workmen be thrown out, they must either become paupers or seek work elsewhere. In the latter case, if they find work they displace other workmen who must in turn either become paupers or tramps. It is useless to tell them to go to work on farms, for while most efficient at the trying work of the mills, they would not be worth their board to a farmer. It does not mend the situation to say that there are thousands of poor laborers, perhaps foreign importations, ready to take the places of these men on such terms as the Carnegie company proposes. It is clearly against public policy that society shall be torn up, prosperous citizens pauperized, and the land infested with tramps on account of a wage dispute at Homestead or any other place, to say nothing of the enormity of bringing in an armed band of hired assassins to attempt to drive men away from the opportunity to earn a living in their own town.

These great industries are dependent upon three elements for success, viz., capital, business ability and skilled labor. Any one or two of these without the third fails. The first two generally get along so as not to attract public attention to such differences as they may have. These two claim the right and heretofore have been pretty generally accorded the right to say to the third, "submit to our terms or give way to other skilled laborers who will submit." In the older countries this has resulted in such a play upon the necessities of the laborer as to reduce his compensation to such figures as merely afford a subsistence. In this country there is something of a recognition of the mutuality of interests. Organized labor has done what individual efforts could not have done to force this recognition. Whether it comes sooner or later there will doubtless be such public and statutory recognition of the mutual relations of capital and labor as will provide a public tribunal for the adjustment of such differences as that which has caused the disturbance at Homestead. It should come soon.

A CORN-HARVESTER TRUST.

The American Corn Harvester Company, with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio, was organized July 9. The trust includes all the corn harvester manufacturers in the United States, and will be an industrial scheme of large proportions. All such machines are manufactured under the Peterson patent, which this company has purchased.

It has been estimated by a London grain firm that the wheat crop of India will this year be 30 per cent. short.

RESULTS OF RECIPROcity.

The Treasury report of exports and imports for May contains a valuable and interesting table, showing the results of the reciprocity policy of the United States with countries with which reciprocity has gone into effect by placing side by side the values of exports and imports of these countries before and since reciprocity treaties went into effect. The periods covered vary from fourteen months in the case of Brazil down to two months in the case of British Guiana.

Reciprocity seems to have served an excellent purpose in increasing our purchases in these countries, but has not succeeded so well in opening enlarged markets for our products. Thus during the fourteen months ending May 31, 1891, we imported from Brazil \$94,913,078 worth of merchandise, while during the like period ending May 31, 1892, our imports amounted to \$135,210,221. During the period ending in 1891 we exported to Brazil the value of \$16,080,134. During the period ending in 1892 we raised this amount to \$16,991,622. Without reciprocity the balance of trade against us and in favor of Brazil was \$78,632,944. With reciprocity we succeeded in raising this balance against us to the very respectable sum of \$118,218,599.

In the case of Cuba reciprocity had been in operation nine months at the date of the report, and during these nine months we succeeded in increasing the balance against us from \$34,802,584 without reciprocity to \$40,372,398 with reciprocity.

In Porto Rico the results are better and the balance of trade of \$529,729 against us without reciprocity was reduced to \$123,506 with reciprocity.

In British West Indies the balance against us in four months without reciprocity was \$1,682,328, and during the corresponding four months of reciprocity we have increased this adverse balance to \$2,589,163.

In Salvador the balance against us in four months was \$842,412 without reciprocity and during the corresponding four months with reciprocity this adverse balance was raised to \$1,465,621.

In British Guiana we had better luck and reduced the adverse balance of \$347,894 during two months without reciprocity to an adverse balance of \$14,931 during the corresponding months with reciprocity.

These are the only countries for which the results of reciprocity are reported by the Treasury Department. Our total imports from all these countries under reciprocity have been \$201,923,876. Our total exports to these countries under the reciprocity arrangement have been \$38,078,333, leaving a balance of trade against us of \$163,845,543. During the corresponding periods before the reciprocity arrangement was entered into our imports from all these countries amounted to \$150,370,301, and our exports to these countries during these periods were \$32,035,092. Without reciprocity the balance of trade with these countries was against us to the amount of \$118,335,209; with reciprocity we succeeded in increasing this adverse balance to the sum of \$163,845,543 for the corresponding months.

Reciprocity has been negotiated with some other countries. But the Treasury has not attempted to tabulate the results in any except those above enumerated. If experience with the others shall prove no more satisfactory than with those reported there will be no great enthusiasm for extension of the experiment.

CROPS OFFICIALLY.

On July 6, the KANSAS FARMER published its estimate of 60,000,000 bushels as the probable size of the wheat crop of the State for 1892. Two days later Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, published an estimate placing the yield at 62,569,172 bushels. The Secretary has exceeded our estimate by over 2,500,000 bushels. The FARMER is still of the opinion that its estimate is more nearly correct, although it must be that the Secretary has made his estimates very close to get in those last two bushels.

The showing is a magnificent one, and coming, as it does, as the immediate successor of the great crop of last year, and supplemented by a prospect for a great crop of corn, which some estimates have placed at 200,000,000 bushels, constitutes a most cheerful outlook for the Kansas farmer, even if prices be considerably below those of last year.

The successful farmer is a thinking farmer.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

According to the latest Treasury report the exports from the United States for the eleven months ending May 31, 1892, reached the enormous sum of \$965,380,461 of merchandise, while the imports for the same period amounted to \$755,382,385, leaving a balance for which this country should collect pay amounting to \$209,998,076. The increase of our exports over those of the same months last year amounts to \$138,494,385. This is a large increase, and yet all of it and more is accounted for by the increase in exports of corn, wheat and flour contributed by the farmers of the West. In these three items the increase over the same period last year was \$152,168,649, or nearly \$14,000,000 more than the total increase, and showing that there must have been a falling off in some other exports. This loss is not far to seek and is found almost three times over in the decrease of over \$51,000,000 in the value of raw cotton exported. It must not be assumed that this decrease in the value of cotton exported is to be charged to a lack of diligence on the part of American cotton producers, for they sent abroad, during the latter period, over 22,000,000 pounds more cotton than in the former period.

A question of interest to every American is, what did we receive for the nearly \$210,000,000 excess of exports over imports? About \$4,500,000 has been received in the excess of imports over exports of gold and silver. It is estimated that railroad and other securities of this country are held abroad amounting to about \$500,000,000. The interest on these at 5 per cent. amounts to \$25,000,000 in a year. It is thought that some of these securities have been returned to this country in settlement for some of our exports. If one-tenth of them, or \$50,000,000, have been returned, we should have to credit for the three items, viz., specie, interest and bonds the sum of say \$80,000,000, leaving still a balance of \$130,000,000 to be accounted for. It is not unlikely that this amount was expended by American travelers in foreign countries. The annual rush of American nabobs for Europe is rapidly increasing. They are proverbial for their vulgar profligacy of money, and it is not unlikely that the greater part of the immense "balance of trade in favor of this country" is required to settle their bills.

If the estimate of \$130,000,000 expended abroad by wealthy Americans is correct—some estimates place the amount higher—and there are say 13,000,000 productive workers in the United States, it is easy to see that the support of our pleasure-seekers in foreign lands requires an average of \$10 from each productive worker.

KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending July 11, 1892:

The rainfall over the State as a whole is quite deficient this week. Through the central counties, composing the great harvest field this week, there has been absolutely no rain except in one or two localities; in the western and southwestern counties, where the need of rain begun to be felt, fair rains have fallen; in the extreme eastern counties, especially the central eastern, where rain was much needed, much rain has fallen.

The temperature has ranged decidedly below the normal, there being a deficiency of from 7° to 10° daily. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed except in the extreme southeastern and extreme western counties, where it has been deficient, and in the belt of counties from Gray and Meade, northeastward to Washington, Marshall and Nemaha, in which belt an excess has prevailed.

Better harvest weather could not have been produced if "manufactured to order." The absence of rain allowed the work to proceed uninterruptedly, while the cool weather, in addition to rendering the work more agreeable, has ripened the grain much slower than under ordinary conditions, which has in a measure compensated for the shortage in harvest hands. Harvest is in progress in every county in the State, is nearly concluded in the southern counties, began this week in the northern. But little grain, however, is being threshed, farmers preferring to stack it on account of the present low

the south and has commenced in the central counties. Corn has made a fine growth and is just commencing to tassel in the central counties. Rain is now needed for the grass, corn and gardens, and is badly needed for potatoes.

THE KANSAS COLUMBIAN EXHIBIT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The best information obtainable indicates that Kansas will this year pass all competitors and win the first place in the list of wheat-growing States. Barley has been cultivated with remarkable success, and the crop is the best ever grown in the State. Rye will be a good average yield. Oats, although not average in length of straw, will yield well, and we have many fields where choice samples can be collected. The flax crop is good, the grasses are good, and altogether there is a great opportunity to select samples of all kinds of farm products to represent the agricultural interests of the State.

Attention is called to the fact that the duty of collecting samples rests respectively with the counties, and that the county failing to make a collection cannot expect to be represented in the display. Many counties have established receiving places and are actively at work making collections. Other counties do not realize the importance of this duty, and have neglected to give it consideration. When they consider it later and find that the time for successful work has passed, they will realize the magnitude of the mistake made.

Each county should establish a headquarters where samples can be received, passed upon, and forwarded; and a complete collection should be made.

Grasses and grains on the straw should be taken before quite ripe. They should be cut close to the ground to show the full length of the growth. Grasses cured in the shade preserve to a greater extent the natural color. Exhibitors differ in opinion as to the best manner of curing grains on the straw. Many experts who have won premiums claim that a bright yellow color of straw cannot be obtained without curling in the sunshine, taking care that samples are never exposed to dew or damp weather. Other exhibitors, equally successful, insist that grains should be cured in the shade, and that a brighter and more transparent straw can be obtained in that way. We have plenty of material to try both methods and select the best.

When samples are perfectly cured, wrap them in paper to protect them from light and dust. Light fades the color, and dust makes them look old. Store in a good room safe from rats and mice.

The magnitude of the collection may prevent granting each county space for separate collective display, and may require classification, but in that event each county will have an opportunity to present samples in each class, and every sample exhibited will have a card attached giving the name of the county where it was produced, and the name and address of the producer. The aim of the Board of Managers will be to extend to the counties every possible privilege. The rules in the Department of Agriculture, require that "exhibits of cereals, and other farm products, must be accompanied with the following data and information:

- Name of object.
- Name of producer.
- Place where grown.
- Character of soil.
- Date of planting.
- Quantity of seed planted per acre.
- Method of cultivation.
- Date of harvesting.
- Yield per acre.
- Weight.
- Price of product at nearest home market.
- Average temperature by months for the time intervening between planting and harvesting.
- Average rain or snow-fall by months for the time intervening between planting and harvesting.
- Was exhibit produced by irrigation?

The above rule applies to all samples intended for competitive exhibition in government buildings, but does not apply to those intended for display or decoration in the Kansas building. Where products are first-class, duplicate samples should be taken, so that one may be entered for competition and the other placed in the State exhibit. Sheaves should be large enough to meet every emergency. In handling and in transportation it will be natural to expect that samples will to some extent be damaged; make the sheaves six to eight inches in diameter, if possible, then when damaged straws are taken out, liberal samples will remain for exhibition. The Kansas building ranks third in

of construction progresses rapidly. Six thousand dollars have been paid for labor performed and material in place, \$2,000 June 1, and \$4,000 July 1. Other payments will be made as follows: \$5,000 August 1, \$5,000 September 1, \$1,995 September 15, and \$2,000 when the building is completed and accepted.

It is earnestly desired that county associations forward to Samuel T. Howe, Treasurer, Topeka, Kas., all money now collected for this enterprise, and that counties having collected less than 50 per cent. of their apportionment continue solicitation with energy until that amount is received. Counties that have not made any collection of funds are urged to do so. Every county should have an interest in this building.

When you visit the Exposition in 1893 and see the products of your county exhibited under that roof, and have all the privileges extended to you that are enjoyed by other Kansans, and have your property benefited by the display, you will feel that your county should have contributed a portion of the expense.

W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Topeka, Kas., July 5, 1892.

CEREAL PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN AND WEST VIRGINIA.

In 1890, Michigan produced: Barley 99,305 acres, 2,522,376 bushels; buckwheat 70,057 acres, 812,412 bushels; corn 994,588 acres, 30,578,015 bushels; oats, 1,085,759 acres, 36,961,193 bushels; rye 140,752 acres, 2,101,713 bushels; wheat, 1,501,225 acres, 24,771,171 bushels. The total area devoted to cereals was 3,891,686 acres as compared with 3,889,861 acres at the tenth census. There was an increase in acreage in all cereals except wheat, as follows: Barley, 44,799; buckwheat, 36,109; corn, 74,932; oats, 549,572; rye, 117,937 acres. The decrease in wheat was 321,524 acres.

In 1890, West Virginia produced: Barley 326 acres, 5,387 bushels; buckwheat 13,696 acres, 120,469 bushels; corn 592,763 acres, 13,730,506 bushels; oats 180,815 acres, 2,946,653 bushels; rye 14,962 acres, 117,113 bushels; wheat 349,016 acres, 3,634,197 bushels. The total acreage devoted to cereals was 1,151,578 acres as compared with 1,133,821 acres at the tenth census. There was a decrease of 63,105 acres in barley, buckwheat, rye and wheat, and an increase in corn of 26,978 acres, and in oats of 53,884 acres.

The Manhattan Fish and Game Protective Association advertises that it will pay a reward of \$10 for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons violating the game law by killing prairie chickens before September 1.

Profitable farming depends as much upon selling as upon producing. First, grow the best crop you can. Then take it to the best market that is available. To do this a man must be out of debt, or at least have no one "carrying" him in such shape that he is forced to sell his crop to or through his creditor. This shuts off all chance to find the best market. The only free man, and the only farmer who can get the full profit from his work, is the one who pays as he goes.

There are humorous occurrences in politics which are more amusing to onlookers than participants. Thus in Kansas this year the Democrats proposed to fuse with the Populists, and proceeded to lay down the terms of agreement. These were declined. Other proposals were then formulated and presented more or less formally, accompanied with the declaration implied and expressed that it would be unsafe to refuse their terms. The Populists again declined. Still other and more favorable propositions were made, accompanied by the threat that if these were declined the Democracy would so arrange matters as to insure the defeat of the new party. The People's party went on and made its nominations regardless of outside influences. Now comes the Democratic party in convention assembled and declares that it will vote the People's ticket from top to bottom with or without leave; and it looks as if the latter would have to stand it. After all this was the only politically wise thing left for Kansas Democrats to do.

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. ROWMAN & Co.

Acute Nervous Prostration.

One of the most dangerous and common forms of acute nervous prostration is known as sunstroke. The prostration caused by overheating the body does not always result in sunstroke, but more commonly in milder forms of depression, such as nervous headache, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, palpitation, mental confusion, abundant, clear urine, creeping rigors, flashes of heat, and shortness of breath at the least exertion. All of the above-named symptoms of acute prostration are more prevalent during the months of June and July than at any other season of the year. Even people who have the most vigorous health are liable to attacks of prostration during the hot waves of early summer.

The only safe course to take is to keep the blood pure, digestion good, and sleep regular. No remedy equals in all respects Pe-ru-na for these purposes. A dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal during the hot season is a safeguard of priceless value. Especially those who are in the least subject to nervous prostration should not neglect to provide themselves with Pe-ru-na, the greatest of all nerve and brain restoratives known to the medical world. Complete directions for use on each bottle. For treatise on nervous prostration and diseases of the nervous system send for a copy of The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Men, Cattle and Ditches.

The leading feature in the *Irrigation Age* for July 1 is an exhaustive editorial article entitled "Men, Cattle and Ditches in Wyoming." It deals vigorously with the recent stockmen's raid in that State, taking the ground that that event exposed a system that stands in the way of the reclamation and settlement of the arid lands in various portions of the West. Previous statements in the *Age* created wide comment and criticism, and in the present article the editor presents the evidence concerning the recent raid from all standpoints and proceeds to analyze the claim of the cattlemen concerning the present status of irrigation in Wyoming. The conclusion is that while the late expedition was doubtless undertaken primarily for the purpose of exterminating rustlers and their sympathizers, it represents the ugliest phase of the system which prevents the rapid settlement of Wyoming, renders honest farmers insecure in life and property, and practically limits the development of the State to the one industry of stock-raising. The *Age* insists that "this Wyoming business is essentially a struggle between barbarism and civilization—between the worst possible conditions and the best possible conditions in the life of the West."

In traveling through the country, when a tidy-looking farm is passed, with fences in good order, buildings looking neat and trim, trees trimmed and clean, we know the resident is a person who takes pride and interest in his farming, and that it pays him to do it. It takes but a few days each year to keep the brush cut away from the fences, to nail up a board here and there that may have become loosened, to keep the fence up straight, with no weak places to tempt stock to press through into the owner's or neighbors' fields of grain or grass, to put the implements under shelter when not in use, to pick up boards lying about the barn and house, to trim the fruit trees and cut out all dead or dying branches, to mow the lawn at least once each year, to arrange all gates so that they will freely swing on their hinges, to have a well-kept garden, a good supply of small fruit, the pump in good working order, to keep the roadsides mowed and weeds cut down, to look after the stock frequently. All these things take but a little time, and they increase the cash value of your farm. If you have, in the past, neglected these things, resolve that you will reform, and that strangers, in passing your door, may at least mentally say, "A good farmer resides there!"

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.

Horticulture.

Notes on Orcharding.

One of the most successful orchardists in this country once remarked to me that if I wanted wood in my orchard to prune in the spring, and if I desired fruit to prune in August. I have no doubt he was right, but the most difficult matter in the world is to do the right thing always at just the right time. There is always something to interfere. Thus, in this section, almost immediately after the hay harvest comes the grain harvest, and the digging of early potatoes, or the digging of muck, or the breaking up of new land, if moist enough. Again, the trees are often at that season loaded with apples, and not in proper condition to be pruned.

I have done some pruning in August, but never to much amount. The pruning I have done, however, was beneficial. It must be borne in mind, however, that summer pruning must be light. Heavy pruning in summer lets in too much sun, and is apt to scald some of the branches. If we always planned ahead with our work we might do some pruning in August, but I have generally been obliged to do a large part of my pruning at other seasons.

I have pruned old apple trees in the fall or during mild days in the winter with success. With young trees I have been quite successful in pruning early in the spring, before the sap starts. June is also a very good month for pruning young trees not in bearing, when the work is done judiciously and carefully. There is no other season of the year when wounds will heal over more rapidly than in the month of June.

Spraying with Paris green is beneficial when properly done. This is the result of my experiments, tried in my own orchard last season, on several varieties of apples. Wormy apples were gathered and counted, both from beneath the trees which were sprayed and under those which were not sprayed. The proportion of wormy apples in the former was very small, even less than 10 per cent. In the latter, where trees were not sprayed, the proportion of wormy apples was quite large, rising to nearly 75 per cent. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the same proportion held good on the trees themselves. The wormy apples were also counted on the same trees, and, while less than 5 per cent. of wormy apples were found on trees which had been sprayed, there were from 35 to 40 per cent. of wormy apples on trees not treated with Paris green.

I shall test spraying again this year on a larger scale, and shall endeavor to note results even more carefully than last year. In order to do the work properly it is necessary to have nozzles attached to the end of the hose which will produce a very fine spray. The hose must be long enough to send the spray high above the trees, so that it may fall in a fine mist all over and down through the tree. A coarse spray, shot up through the tree, is not what is needed. Last year, by having the mixture a little too strong, I scalded the leaves on some of my trees. I consider one pound of Paris green to 300 gallons of water quite sufficient for the purpose. The trees should be sprayed twice, if not oftener, at intervals of ten or fourteen days.—W. P. A., in *American Cultivator*.

The Britisher Scared.

The *Poll Mall Gazette*, of London, England, recently published an article headed "American Apples. Alarming Allegations—Are They Doctored With Arsenic?" Then the statement is made "that American orchardists use arsenic in such large quantities to protect their fruit from insects as to completely saturate it, and that the bloom or white powder found on the surface of American apples is arsenic, brought to the surface by evaporation, and if the fruit is eaten this should be wiped off to avoid injurious effects. That the delicate, unnatural (?) bloom of the American apples is due to arsenic, a drug that is largely used by people, especially the fair sex in America, to make the complexion fair," and other statements equally absurd and without a shadow of foundation. Surely there is no man on earth so easily scared as a Johnny Bull. The fact of the matter is it is a mania with him, a matter of the imagination. He now thinks himself a house of glass and fears

that some one will throw a stone at him and break him all to pieces; then he imagines that his nose is made of a leg of mutton and fears that every passer-by will pull it with a view to something better; and ever and anon he imagines himself sneered at, sat upon, out-witted, beaten in a bargain or tired of free trade. Pshaw! If the old fellow only had less conceit he would have less fear and a more tolerant disposition toward his neighbors. Nobody wants to poison you, Johnny Bull; the same fruit sent to you is served upon our own tables and eaten by ourselves, wives and families. Please don't make a fool of yourself any more.—*Colman's Rural World*.

The quantity of water required to wet the soil through is considerable. Only a rainfall of a day and night's duration, or a steady thin flow over the whole surface for many hours, is sufficient to effect it. Sprinkling in the usual garden way freshens up the colors of the leaves and soil to the eye for the time, but it proves in effect often worse than useless. When, however, a soaking can be given in the critical growing season to arrest a ruinous drouth, it will supply the crop for three weeks even in burning weather and may prove its entire salvation—a triumph of success.

P. C. Reynolds says: "I consider it a matter of no small importance that raspberry canes be kept in shape by proper summer pruning. When black-caps have attained a height of about twenty inches and red raspberries about thirty, pinch off the terminal bud. This causes the cane to branch out, grow more stocky and consequently will stand up better. I never could see good reason for allowing the plant to waste plant food in making growth to be cut off at the end of the season. It is necessary to go over a plantation several times in a season, and the canes do not all grow with equal luxuriance, but a dexterous workman will pinch off several thousand in a day."

In planting lilies, as everything else, white flowers must not be overlooked; as Ellwanger says, "White is the lens of the garden's eye," and in a class so generally conspicuous for its glowing colors we need the snowy purity of the Madonna lily (*L. candidum*) or the stately waxen blooms of the tall annunciation lily (*L. longiflorum*).

* * The use of tall-growing and showy bulbs is singularly effective in connection with shrubbery. The arrangement looks so delightfully natural, breaking as it does the monotony of similar sizes of shrubs or foliage. Certainly the nearer we approach nature in arranging our gardens the nearer we are to actual harmony; it is rather hard to imagine how we ever could manage to reconcile our consciences to carpet-bedding. It should be a great comfort to the lily tribe to feel that they can never be tortured into an even mosaic, looking more like a few yards of linoleum than a flower-bed. But there are plenty of misguided people still living who admire this form of garden art (?), and until they wake to the error of their ways we shall continue to see bedding-plants misarranged after the model of carpets.—*American Gardening*.

We wish here to point out the gain that in many cases would result from substituting a graceful curve for the straight walk in the front footpath to the house, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, prevails. The gain would be five-fold in nature: First, as we approach the home from the street, it is a direct relief to the eye to have the house, in which straight lines and square angles everywhere abound, set off, by way of contrast, with a gentle yet bold curve in the outline of the approach. Second, to approach a house from such a direction that a glimpse or suggestion of its side, in addition to the front, meets the eye, gives a more favorable impression than to come up from directly in front, with only one side visible; but this principle should not be applied to such an extreme as to make the walk lack directness, or to give it a strikingly serpentine course. Third, as seen by passers-by a residence of almost any style appears handsomer when observed from the front across a stretch of lawn than when seen at the end of a straight walk, directly in front of it. Fourth, the advantages that have been named will appear about equally marked in reverse order—to a person standing on the front veranda or looking from the front win-

dows. Fifth, in the present instance the location of a bold, irregular group of flowering shrubs directly in front of the veranda gives a better effect than if the same shrubs were arranged in one or more beds on either or both sides of a straight walk, as in the original plan.—*American Gardening*.

A Del Norte, Col., boy said that he never knew potatoes to "turn out" well. He always had to "dig 'em out."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

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Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

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SAVES MONEY.

One vial of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a family medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body without nausea or griping. Adapted to old and young. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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No knife; no acids; no caustic; no pain. By three applications of our CANCER CURE we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots and leave permanent cure. If it fails, make affidavit properly attested and I will promptly refund money. Price of remedy (invariably in advance), \$20, with instructions for self remedy. Describe cancer minutely when ordering remedy or writing me. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 55, Eutaw, Ala.

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AGENT made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Cures and Specialties. 100 PER CENT. profit and Cash Prizes. Sample free. Dr. Bridgman, 5-way, New York

In the Dairy.

Milk in Hot Weather.

"Hot, suffocating weather is depressing on dairy interests in many ways, and a hot wave is especially dreaded by manufacturers," writes Geo. E. Newell, in *Prairie Farmer*. "On the farm the cows give less milk, for they are lolling in the shade instead of grazing, and it requires the utmost vigilance and care to keep the milk sweet and untainted for twelve hours. The advantage of shade trees and plenty of pure water in the pasture becomes very great in torrid weather, for the comfort of the animals and the perpetuation of a normal quality and quantity of milk. By the way, in speaking or thinking of milk, dairymen should always put quality before quantity. We are sorry that this is not the rule on many dairy farms, and the fact accounts for a great deal of non-success in milk production. Do not try to preserve a large quantity of milk in bulk unless you have abundant facilities for doing so; the risk is too great. In both cream-raising for butter-making and in preserving milk for cheese-making we firmly believe in the setting and storing of milk in small quantities. Not only do we get a better quality of milk, butter and cheese, but the labor and responsibility of caring for the product is lessened. In our experience as a manufacturer one of the greatest difficulties that we have encountered is the ignoring of this fact by many dairymen. A certain class of milk-producers are perpetually attempting to keep the product of their cows pure and sweet by massing it in large bulk. In hot weather, of course, they are constantly failing in the attempt, and at the same time bringing trouble on their own heads and being a source of exasperation to manufacturers."

"Ours is a climate of extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, and modern dairying, to be successful, must maintain an equable standard through it all. Man must therefore do what nature does not, in the dairy line—produce certain artificial conditions to offset the freaks of climate. While milk quality can practically take care of itself for a certain length of time in cool weather, proper facilities should always be at hand for its necessary preservation when the temperature runs high."

"It is almost impossible to take too good care of milk, but it is quite possible and common to neglect it to its detriment. The microscope has revealed to us that changes in milk as in other organic substances are produced by bacteria or minute animal organisms."

"Most people, however, have but a faint idea of the inconceivable rapidity with which, under favorable conditions, destructive bacteria multiply in milk. A small amount of foreign matter in the seam of a can, pail, or any milk receptacle, may in the hot weather contain millions of germs, which multiply with almost spontaneous quickness in the milk, producing sourness or taint. Thorough initial washing of utensils, with always an after scalding of boiling water, is one of the main preservatives. Rigid cleanliness is the law, and it is almost impossible to be too thorough. Get a good idea of the subject of bacteria multiplicity, and you can never after fail to regard this subject with proper significance."

Feeling "cheese hungry" a day or two ago, we went into a family grocery store and had a couple of pounds wrapped up. If we had called for a couple of pounds of butter, the grocer would not have thought of charging 50 or 60 cents a pound for it, yet he did not hesitate to ask 20 cents a pound for the cheese, which is about the same thing. The incident set us to thinking why it was that so few people made cheese,

when the customary market prices gave so much better returns for the cheese product of a hundred pounds of milk than for the butter product. The reason must be that everybody thinks he can make butter of some sort, but most people distrust their ability to make cheese. This recalls the fact that on this page Mr. C. E. Kettinger, of Powell, South Dakota, offers at a very moderate price a supply of rennet with full instructions for making cheese at home. The process is very simple, calling only for such appliances and apparatus as the farmer already has, and the instructions are so complete that there are no failures. Mr. Kettinger writes us that a number of his pupils of last year are now supplying their respective localities with cheese at 10 cents or more a pound, which is equal to 30 cents for butter. How many of our readers are getting 30 cents for their butter? Another, Mr. J. Rubendall, of Brisbane, South Dakota, sends an order for rennets and writes that his wife is making a dollar's worth of cheese per day from four cows. Think of the cheese business and write to Mr. Kettinger for his plans and instructions.

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly publish a reliable remedy for chicken cholera? Likewise a preventive for same? and greatly oblige a

CLAY COUNTY WOMAN.

"Five Hundred Questions and Answers on Poultry Raising" gives the following treatment for chicken cholera:

"You cannot save the lives of all those attacked, neither will the same treatment that is good in the North succeed in the South. Remove your whole flock at once to clean quarters, if possible to some gravelly site that has never been used before for stock, and see that they are healthily housed there, and in all regards in a healthful condition. Separate the sick from the well, and if it were possible it would be well to have every hen, especially every sick hen, have a place apart. This is practicable enough with some valuable pets."

"The following is the treatment of the sick fowl recommended in the valuable treatise of Dr. Dickie: 'Fowls that are too sick to eat should have every four or five hours a pill made as follows: Blue mass, 60 grains; pulverized camphor, 25 grains; Cayenne pepper, 30 grains; pulverized rhubarb, 48 grains; laudanum, 60 drops. Mix and make into twenty pills. When they have had time to act, give half a teaspoonful of castor oil and ten drops of laudanum to each. Let them drink scalded sour milk, with a gill of Douglass Mixture for every twenty-five head, a day. The treatment ought to change the character of the evacuations and make them darker and more solid. When this happens, and not before, give them alum water or strong white oak bark tea to drink, and no other drink.' This will tend to check the discharges."

The Young Chicks

are now coming forward, and it must not be forgotten that the precautions we have suggested heretofore, regarding keeping them cleanly in their nursing coops, are important.

The weather is mild and they should now have a free run. The mothers only should be limited to the confines of the coops. These little portable houses should be moved about frequently, upon fresh spots of ground. The feed of the chickens should be varied, but cooked food—of meal, bran and vegetables—is best as a standard, for a few weeks.

They will feather rapidly during this and next month. When two and a half to three months old, three or four broods may be put together in one good-sized 3x4 feet coop, and the mothers will by that time go to laying again.

Close the front of your coops at night, if there is danger of marauding cats, minks, or other "varmints" in your neighborhood. And to preserve the younglings from depredations of hen hawks by daylight (in isolated localities), keep a brace

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.

of guinea fowls upon your lot—which latter you will find very good layers, though noisy birds.

Number of Hens to Each Male.

Mr. Charles Henderson, Madison county, Ill., asks the *Prairie Farmer* how many hens should be allowed to one male and assure fertile eggs?

The answer to this question must be taken with many grains of allowance, since much will depend upon the condition of the birds. Allowing that the flock is young and vigorous, good authorities accept the idea that one male to eight or ten hens will be about right for Games, Dorkings and French fowls. Spanish, Brahmas and Cochins may be allowed two more than the others named, and full success has been reached in Hamburgs with twelve to fourteen hens to one male. The lower number named would perhaps be safest, to insure fertility, and where many birds are kept it would be the better plan to confine all the males but one or two, and use fresh birds to the flock from time to time, or even daily as may be thought best.

Poultry Notes.

Put a little tansy in your hens' nests and you will not be troubled with lice in them.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, bones, etc., among the hens laying the eggs.

Give your poultry plenty of roaming space. Keeping too many in one yard doesn't pay.

Small quantities of varied food, if given to chickens often, produce vastly better results than any other method of feeding.

Milk is the best article of food we can give our fowls; and for farmers to feed it to their hogs is a mistake, as the returns will not equal one-half what would be received if the milk was fed to the hens.

Gravel or coarse sand is as much needed by fowls as ordinary food. With this their food is rendered digestible. When the birds are confined to close quarters, especially in houses with wooden floors, the absence of gravel will quickly become apparent in the falling away in flesh and good health of the inmates.

Young fowls are the best for laying eggs. It is not good to keep hens beyond the second year. A good authority on such matters says: "Feeding will do a great deal—a surprising work, indeed—in the production of eggs, but not when old hens are concerned; they may put on fat, but they cannot put down eggs. Their tale is told, their work is over."

Sulphur exists in good quantity in feathers and the eggs of fowls, and where the birds are enclosed in yards it seems reasonable that a certain proportion of sulphur should be given. Of course, if sulphur-containing food is supplied, such as cabbage leaves, it is better than the crude article. Lime is also needed, and this can be given in solution in water.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick-Headache.

A farmer from the southern part of Illinois, on being asked last week how corn was coming along in his section, said: "Coming along? It isn't coming. Some of it isn't planted yet." The farmers say they do not expect to get marketable corn from much of this year's planting, but that it will be good for fodder.

A Dead Shot

right at the seat of difficulty, is accomplished by the sure and steady aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Don't fool around with a pop-gun, nor a "flint-lock," when this reliable "Winchester" is within reach! Dr. Sage's treatment of catarrh is far superior to the ordinary, and when directions are reasonably well followed, results in a permanent cure. Don't longer be indifferent to the verified claims of this unfailing remedy. \$500 is offered, in good faith, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by its proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists.

Wood ashes are too valuable to be wasted.

Love's Young Dream.

Love's young dream was a very bright one, and its fulfillment will be bright, too, if the bride will remember that she is a woman, and liable to all the ills peculiar to her sex. We remind those who are suffering from any of these, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew the hue of youth in pale and sorrow cheeks, correct irritating uterine diseases, arrest and cure ulceration and inflammation, and infuse new vitality into a wasting body. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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.

MAKE YOUR OWN CHEESE.—Send \$1.00 to C. E. Kettinger, Powell, Edmunds Co., S. Dak., for ten rennets and complete instruction for making cheese at home. Simple process. Failure impossible.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 8290, New York City, N. Y.

There is NO SURE CURE FOR EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA or EVERY CASE OF HAY FEVER, but the worst cases, if uncomplicated by organic disease, can be CURED TO STAY CURED by constitutional treatment, and this at the patient's home.

ASTHMA AND HAY-FEVER

We treat no one without a thorough knowledge of the case.

Incurable Cases Declined.

Examination free by mail.

We want name and address of every sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever.

P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

SCROTAL FISTULA.—I have a two-year-old colt that I castrated, two months ago, and turned out to pasture, and he has not healed up yet. What can I do for him? I keep an eye on the veterinary column and get a great deal of benefit from it.

Muldrow, Kas. E. W. A.

Answer.—Throw the colt and examine the cuts; if there is a growth on the end of each cord the scrotum must be opened up and the offending part removed. This can best be done with the ecraseur in the hands of a veterinarian; but if you have none you can strip the cord back to where it is in a healthy condition and then tie it tight enough to stop the circulation. If there is nothing but a fistulous tract, the injection of a solution of sulphate of copper, 4 drachms to 1 pint of water, once a day for three days, may produce a healthy action and cause the tracts to heal up.

PARALYSIS.—A hog, about a year old, with good appetite, in good order and weighing about 200 pounds, seems to have no use of its hind quarters. It is, I believe, a not uncommon disease, but I do not know how to treat it. The hog has been fed on corn chop, milk, slops and green stuff. The trouble seems to be simply paralysis. It will be a great favor if you can advise treatment through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

A. A. D.

Experiment Station, Sterling, Kas.

Answer.—We are sorry to say that we are unable to give you the desired information with any degree of certainty. There is no doubt that paralysis in hogs, as in other animals, may be due to any one of numerous causes, but as it is a disease of so common occurrence we are inclined to think that there is some one prevailing cause. Many theories have been advanced and some few investigations have been made, but no satisfactory conclusion has ever yet been arrived at. As an experiment in your case, we will suggest that you withhold the corn but feed liberally on slops and green food, and give the following dose in swill twice a day for two weeks: Nux vomica, 20 grains; iodide of potassium, 30 grains; sulphur, 4 drachms; mix and give at one dose. Mix equal parts of turpentine and lard together and rub along the back every other day. If the skin gets sore, stop for a few days and grease the part with a little clean lard. Let us hear the result of the treatment in about a month.

SICK COW.—We have a Jersey cow, 7 years old, that, on last Wednesday night, was exposed to a severe rain storm, to which she was not accustomed. Two days later I observed that she was not grazing in the pasture with her usual energy. She drank heartily when brought in from the pasture. On the evening of the next day she refused to eat and gave very little milk; she shivered when turned into the barnyard and stood by the water trough continually dipping her nose therein. The next morning she had two plunging and convulsive fits. She does not eat nor drink, but stands grating her teeth and frothing at the mouth. There is no bloating, no diarrhoea, and apparently no urination. The "V. S." calls it impaction of the first stomach and drenches her with Epsom salt. What ails her, in your judgment?

Topeka, Kas. H. W. R.

Answer.—The symptoms given are those of a disease to which, although we have successfully treated many cases, we have never been able to give a satisfactory name, because of the many and varying symptoms exhibited in the different cases. It is generally caused by acute indigestion, affecting, possibly the third, but principally the fourth or true digestive stomach. Exposure to storms, to the hot sun, long drives to and from pasture, excessive thirst and irregular watering, are all exciting causes. The brain becomes affected through sympathy with the digestive

tract and the symptoms presented at different times and by different individuals are of phrenitis, of epilepsy and even of a strong resemblance to rabies. Treatment consists in opening the bowels with Epsom salt, quieting the spasms with bromide of potassium in one-half to one ounce doses three times a day, and keeping the head cool with ice packs or with cloths wet with cold water. The animal should be sheltered from the hot sun.

MAMMITIS.—Here I am again for advice. This time I have a cow that has a swollen bag. She calved in February and appeared to be all right. She is milked twice a day and gives about five gallons of milk a day. One of her forward teats gives little lumps of matter. Her mother and grandmother were both sold on account of lame teats. Any advice you can give through the KANSAS FARMER will be thankfully received.

Antelope, Kas. A. M.

Answer.—Give your cow, night and morning, for two weeks, the following dose in a little bran mash: Sulphate of soda, 1 ounce; nitrate of potash, 3 drachms; mix. Foment the udder with hot water at each milking and then rub in a little of the following: Gum camphor, 4 ounces; olive oil, 1 pint; pulverize the camphor and rub it up well with the oil. Milk the udder out entirely clean each time.

Lecture on Fools. Admit One.

A gentleman who lectured on fools, printed his ticket as above. Suggestive, certainly, and even sarcastic. What fools are they who suffer the inroads of disease when they might be cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold under a positive guarantee of its benefiting or curing in every case of Liver, Blood and Lung disease, or money paid for it will be cheerfully refunded. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects. Pimples, blotches, eruptions, and all Skin and Scalp diseases, are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous disease may affect the glands, causing swellings or tumors; the bones, causing "Fever sores," "White Swellings," "Hip-joint Disease"; or the tissues of the lungs, causing Pulmonary Consumption. Whatever its manifestations may be, "Golden Medical Discovery" cures it.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 11, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 4,393 cattle, 1,121 calves. Market fairly active for the better grades. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 00@5 25; Texas steers, \$2 45@3 35; Texas cows, \$1 50@2 30; Texas calves, \$4 75@5 50; Indian steers, \$2 20@3 75; Indian cows, \$1 50@2 35; Colorado steers, \$3 00@3 50; cows, \$1 25@2 50; calves, \$5 00@8 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 50. **HOGS.**—Receipts, 3,992. Supply not large enough to create competition among buyers. Pigs and lights, \$5 00@5 55. Representative sales, \$5 40@5 70. **SHEEP.**—Supply very light. Good native muttons, \$4 50@5 00; good ewes, \$3 00@3 50; fair Texans, \$3 50@4 00; choice lambs, \$5 50@6 00; common western stockers slow.

St. Louis.

July 11, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 8,600. Natives lower; tops \$4 65. Texans 15a25c lower; tops \$3 85. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 65; Texans, \$2 00@3 85. **HOGS.**—Receipts, 3,200. Market was steady; tops \$5 87½. Sales were at \$5 40@5 87½. **SHEEP.**—Receipts, 7,000. Mostly through Texans. Natives, clipped, \$3 50@5 00.

Chicago.

July 11, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 22,000. Over one-half Texans. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 45; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 50; bulls, \$1 75@2 00; cows, \$1 00@3 00; Texas steers, \$2 00@4 00. **HOGS.**—Receipts, 30,000. Market active and tops \$5 95. Mixed, \$4 45@5 85; heavy, \$5 40@5 95; light weights, \$5 50@5 90. **SHEEP.**—Receipts, 8,000. Market active and strong. Natives, \$2 00@5 75; lambs, per cwt., \$4 50@7 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 11, 1892.

WHEAT.—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 46,000 bushels. Market declining under favorable crop reports. By sample on track: No. 2, hard, 61@63c; No. 3, hard, 56@58c; No. 4, hard, 55@56c; No. 2, red, 65c for old, 63c for new; No. 3, red, 61@62c; No. 4, red, 56@58c. **CORN.**—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 26,000 bushels. Market steady. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 42½@43c; No. 3 mixed, 42a 42½c; no grade, 34½c; No. 2 white, 49½@51c; No. 3 white, 49a50c. **OATS.**—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 3 mixed, 27a27½c; No. 4 mixed, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29a30c; No. 4 white, 28a28½c. **RYE.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 500 bushels. Dull and lower in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track: No. 2, 64@65c; No. 3, mixed, 61@63c. **HAY.**—Receipts in past forty-eight hours,



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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

H. H. Parker, Plaintiff, vs. W. I. Jamison, Defendant. Case No. 13,974.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on **Monday, the 15th day of August, 1892,** at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lot number 361 and the west half of lot numbered 363, on east Sixth street, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas, subject to a mortgage of \$200. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$650, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 9th day of July, 1892. **J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.**



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Woodson Nat'l Bank, Yates Center, Kas. Exchange Nat'l Bank, El Dorado, Kas. St. Louis Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Robber Bees and How They Should Be Treated.

At times when bees can find but little honey to gather in the field it sometimes happens that strong colonies will attack a weak colony, and if the apiarist is not watchful, robbing may become general, and the whole apiary may be demoralized. To prevent this the bee-keeper has to be very watchful and never permit weak colonies to have a larger entrance to their brood chamber than the bees are able to guard successfully. But then it sometimes will happen that robbing is going on at a fearful rate before the bee-keeper is aware of it, and that thousands of robber bees have entered a hive and are carrying away the stores. All the remedies as afforded from time to time in bee papers I find not as good and effective as the following treatment of such cases:

Supposing now that a hive is full of robber bees, how are they to be compelled to quit the premises where they are trespassers? My mode of procedure is as follows: I have frames fitting the front part of my hives, provided on one side with wire cloth securely tacked to the frame. This wire screen is fastened to the front of the hive raided by the robbers, with the hollow side, of course, next to the hives by means of two screws. No more robbers can enter the hive of the unfortunate colony, but the robbers inside the hive, after having filled their honey sacks with the stolen treasure, hurry out to take it home into their own hive. In a minute or two the wire screen is completely filled with a scrambling mass of bees anxious to get out, but they have to stay long enough to be "marked," so as to ascertain what colony is guilty of the crime of robbing. This is best done by dashing a handful of wheat flour on the screen, and then lay down the screen, when pell mell the thieves will leave in a hurry. Readjust the screen instantly and look for the whereabouts of your millers with their white jackets and you will generally find but one colony guilty of robbing, unless the robbing has been permitted for some time to go on unpunished. Now, proceed and allow all robbers to clear out as soon as they are ready to go home with their booty. This is accomplished in about ten minutes after the wire screen was first fastened to the front of the raided hive and hardly a robber bee is left in it.

If it is a severe case of robbing I generally make the thieves carry back a good share of the stolen goods, and this is accomplished in the following manner: After the hive robbed is clear of robbers I leave the wire screen fastened over the entrance till after sunset. Then I remove the weak and robbed colony to the stand of the robbers' hive while the robbers' hive is placed on the stand of the colony which they raided. A few slices of onions put into each hive concerned in the transaction will prevent any fighting the next day. The result is a very funny one the next morning. The robbers will be at it with a will, carrying honey out of their own hive into the hive of the colony which they robbed the day previous, and all the field bees will enter their hives on their old stand. Thus the forces are soon equalized, the slices of onions are removed, and in a few hours harmony prevails again and the thieves are compelled to quit their pilfering and attend to honest work once more. I have tried it often and it never failed to stop robbing in my apiary. If a colony is queenless, and if this is the cause of robbing, then a queen should be given at once, or the queenless colony should promptly be united with some other colony.—Wm. Stolley, in *Western Stockman and Cultivator*.

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

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

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

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

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PROTECTION. As a means to guard against even an appearance of irregularity or collusion, two copies of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles were written out in full and sealed up in two envelopes. One of the envelopes containing these words is in our office and the other is deposited with Mr. C. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1892, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

Designate the words you answer by their numbers, and be wise and send your answer at once. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the American Publishing Co., as follows:

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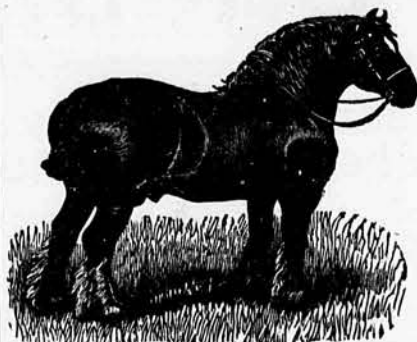
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,569	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice, improves both Sheep and Wool. \$2 packet makes 100 gallons. Order of SWIFT & HOLIDAY, Topeka, Kas., and FUNSTEN & MOORE, St. Louis, Mo.

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FARMERS' HOMES reached regularly by them. Live stock and agricultural advertising always pays when properly done. I write, design, make up for and place advertising in my papers only. My services will cost you nothing. We have greatly benefited others, perhaps we can you. Write us about it.

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Rates, sample copies and estimates freely furnished.

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

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