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EXCELSIOR FARM,
C. B. Tuttle, Prop'r, Topeka, Kans.

Agricultural Matters.

THE POSITION OF WHEAT.

Just now the marketing of the Kansas wheat crop is a matter of great importance. This crop is variously estimated at 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. We shall require for bread for our own people and for seed a considerable portion of this. But the farmer sells that used for bread, even buying his own flour, so that the entire crop except that part used for seed is converted into cash. The price to be received will depend very largely on the foreign demand. It has by some been represented that this is likely to be light on account of unusually heavy crops in competing countries. No country obtains so large a proportion of its bread supply from abroad as does the United Kingdom. The *Millers' Gazette*, of London, in its July 5 number, makes a careful review of the position of wheat in the chief producing and the principal importing countries. The consumer's view is one from which the producer may gain valuable points. We therefore present excerpts from the *Gazette's* review. These will not discourage those who think a depression of the wheat market at this time unreasonable. In reading these excerpts it will be well to remember that a quarter = 8 bushels; a pound sterling = \$4.87; a shilling = 24.4 cents, and a penny = 2 cents.

Following are the most important of the *Gazette's* observations:

"Fine, forcing weather, following the beneficial rains of the previous week, has since our last review strengthened the expectations that the English wheat crop this year will again be the crop of the season, although it is not expected to equal last year's abnormally heavy yield per acre, a yield which was probably nearer 37 to 38 bushels per acre as the average than the 35 bushels estimated by the officials. With regard to the area sown opinions vary; the sowing season was not unfavorable, but the prices then current, 26s to 28s, were not calculated to induce farmers to extend their cultivation of wheat. It seems, however, quite probable that last year's acreage of 2,100,000 for Great Britain will have been quite reached. There has been a smaller supply of native wheat in the country markets generally this week, but it has been equal to the moderate demand and prices in several cases have lost 6d per quarter, 25s 6d to 26s 6d being the general quotation for good reds in the various districts. At Mark Lane there has been no lack of supply, but the demand is very restricted, and prices are rather lower. Foreign wheat has lost 6d to 1s per quarter. No. 1 northern and Manitoba on Monday being obtainable at 31s to 31s 3d per 496 pounds landed, whilst for parcels afloat 29s 1½d to 29s 3d per 480 pounds c. i. f. was accepted; No. 2 Calcutta wheat afloat sold down to 27s 6d c. i. f., and is held at 28s 6d landed. Russian parcels remain quite out of the market on account of their high price. The past week's imports into London reached a total of about 55,000 quarters, including 24,000 quarters from America. This makes a total supply in the thirteen weeks since April 1 of about 650,000 quarters, or an average of 50,000 quarters per week. The stocks during this quarter have, therefore, increased, and have nearly doubled since April 1, when the total, however, was only 76,424 quarters. In the London option market prices had rather decidedly given way under a pressure to realize and weak American prices, but have since improved, this morning's quotations comparing with last week's and last year's as follows:

	This morning.	Last week.	Last year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August.....	31 2	30 10	32 10
October.....	31 7	31 3	29 9
December....	31 11	31 6	29 6

"The present quantity of foreign wheat afloat for the three chief ports compares as follows with last year:

	London.	Liverpool.	Hull.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Now.....	236,000	492,000	147,000
Last year....	218,000	455,000	271,000

"The cargo market has been depressed by the numerous arrivals down to 28s 9d being accepted for Walla off the coast, whilst Australian sold for Ireland at 29s 6d. La Plata sailers on good sample sold at 27s 9d to 28s 10½d, down to 26s 9d for ordinary, whilst a steamer at Deptford was disposed of at 25s 9d for Rotterdam. During the past two weeks forty-seven vessels have arrived at ports of call, all of which except half a dozen now waiting orders, have found a home; no less than fifteen were diverted to Antwerp, and four to other Continental ports.

"France—Our latest advices speak of bad weather, unfavorable for the wheat crop, and express the opinion that the 'laid' wheat in the north and west is rather extensive. The country wheat markets con-

tinued very inactive, although the supplies are not very large; the demand from millers, however, is of the poorest possible description. Prices of home-grown on the various markets vary from 31s to 34s 6d per 480 pounds, and foreign wheat is consequently quite out of the running. At Marseilles, the only port where foreign wheat is being imported, the supplies are also small, and in consequence 'acquits' remain relatively dear at about 3s 6d per quarter for June or July. During the past week two private estimates of the French wheat crop have been put forward. Messrs. A. Kohn & Co., of Paris, from a special inquiry into the conditions of the crop, arrive at the conclusion that the yield can not exceed 115,000,000 hectolitres, or 40,000,000 quarters, even under the best of conditions, whilst Mr. Couteaux, a Senator, of Vienne, claims, in an article in the *Temps*, that the crop will yield 20 per cent less than last year, and will not exceed 38,000,000 quarters. On the other hand, the National Association of French Millers, which has held its annual convention in Paris this week, has issued a report, showing, as the result of its inquiries, that the crop is not likely to be less than last year's, which it had last year estimated at 48,500,000 quarters. These estimates of the millers' association, however, generally err on the side of optimism, and, indeed, are described as 'vague and fantastic' by some of the Paris papers. Last year's crop was officially given as 45,000,000 quarters, and even that quantity, in the opinion of many, was regarded as exaggerated.

"Belgium, Germany, and Holland.—Antwerp advices describe the weather as being all that could be desired. The wheat market ruled quiet with large supplies, and the fresh c. i. f. business was very limited. Millers, in fact, are rather re-sellers than buyers, and home-grown wheat remains in unusually good supply. Germany complained last week of unseasonably cold weather, but the conditions this week have been rather more favorable. The latest official Prussian crop report puts the condition of wheat at the middle of June at 2.3, or 1 point worse than last year; and that of rye at 2.6, or 3 points below last year. Dutch reports say that fine, warm weather is wanted for the crops, and that the wheat trade has become very quiet. Holland imported of wheat and flour net, in the nine months ended May 31, about 1,093,000 quarters, this being rather below last season's imports.

"Austria-Hungary.—The latest official report of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has reduced the probable yield of wheat to 16,300,000 quarters, against his estimate in the middle of last month of 17,500,000 quarters, and last year's crop of 16,000,000 quarters. Writing on June 26, our own correspondent says that heavy rains and hail had been experienced, and that spot wheat had improved 1s per quarter. The Pest term wheat market, however, has been declining this week, yesterday's price for October being 47kr lower on the week.

"Bulgaria and Roumania.—Our correspondents have confirmed their telegrams to which we referred last week, showing that very short crops of wheat and rye were to be expected, but that the maize crop, although seriously injured, might still be greatly improved by rains, which latter have now fallen to the great benefit of maize, which constitutes the chief crop of Roumania.

"Russia.—There is no improvement in the crop reports from this country, except, perhaps, from the Azof districts. It is, however, recognized that to try to even approximately estimate the damage done to the crops at this moment would be unwise, because of the evidently varied conditions in the various parts of this vast empire. Meanwhile, the one evident matter is that Russian wheat continues to be held quite beyond our reach, the Mediterranean ports offering more than English buyers.

The stocks of wheat in Russian ports on May 13, compared with some previous periods, are officially given, in quarters, as follows: May 13, 1899, 818,420; April 13, 1899, 834,900; March 13, 1899, 1,406,520; May 13, 1898, 544,400.

"America.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Thursday says that in Kansas the winter wheat harvest is now well advanced, and that the results are somewhat better than anticipated; elsewhere there was no notable change. The spring wheat crop conditions continue generally encouraging. With regard to the probable total yield of this year's crop, opinions still vary considerably; on the one hand we are told that not even yet is the serious deficiency in the winter wheat crop realized, but on the other hand the enormous deliveries from farmers of spring wheat are inconsistent with anything but a good outlook for this crop, badly as it may have started. It is, of course, desirable to wait for later and more complete information before attempting to dogmatize as to the real crop. The following table shows the receipts of United States winter and spring wheat at primary markets for fifty weeks from July 1 to June 12, with comparisons with two pre-

vious years, as compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Winter wheat...	60,953,000	61,066,000	31,177,000
Spring wheat...	199,989,000	167,620,000	138,148,000
Tot 150 weeks.	260,942,000	228,686,000	169,325,000

"Argentina.—The past week's shipments of wheat, according to our cable advices, have amounted to 118,000 quarters, or the same as last week, making the total since January 1, 4,620,000 quarters, against 2,850,000 quarters last year and 223,000 quarters in 1897.

"India continues to ship wheat pretty freely, the total from April 1 to date being 970,000 quarters, against 2,376,000 quarters last year.

"Australasia is maintaining a moderate export trade, and is likely to reach the early estimates of 1,500,000 quarters being available for Europe, the quantity exported to date being already 1,045,000 quarters.

"Wheat.—The market has relaxed into a dull condition with more than sufficient present supplies, with forcing weather for the English crop and with a disposition to weakness on the part of America which may be described as incompatible with the supposed large deficiency in the crop compared with last year; 6d to 9d decline on the week has indeed to be reported, and buyers seem indisposed to anticipate anything like future difficulties in obtaining supplies. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in the present condition of the market; for whatever may be the course of supply and demand in the more distant future, there is plenty available at the present moment, and hot forcing June weather is not calculated to inspire confidence on the part of buyers; it never did, and probably never will do so. It is recognized, in fact, that for some little time to come the market will be governed by the weather; and also that the pressure to sell new wheat at the beginning of a new crop, on the part of needy farmers in the various countries, may mean that the "safe point" is not yet touched; when by force of circumstances that point be reached, or when public opinion decides that it is reached, there will be no hesitation probably, because it is generally felt that next season will witness a higher level of prices than the present one, because of the unquestionably large falling off in the world's production of wheat this year. When, however, we find, as we do, the probable American crop estimated all the way from 450,000,000 to 575,000,000 bushels, delay and hesitation are surely excusable; this difference of 125,000,000 bushels being quite sufficient to sway the market to the extent of 5s per quarter. In regard to France the position remains an abnormal one, the prices current in that country being evidently mates received this week, that the crop this year is not likely to exceed 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 quarters, for this would mean that sooner or later France will have to import 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat for actual consumption, not for the purpose of re-exporting flour, which latter alone has led to the little buying of foreign wheat in the present season; and to import foreign wheat in any quantity France must, as we pointed out last week, make a decided jump from her present low level.

"Meanwhile stocks in the ports of the U. K. are rapidly assuming a normal level, and probably to-day the total of wheat and flour in first hands is not less than 1,900,000 quarters.

"The following table shows the gross imports of wheat and flour (the latter converted into wheat on the basis of 72 per cent) into the U. K. for the forty-four weeks ending July 1, 1899, compared with the corresponding week of the two previous years, and the estimated total sales of English wheat in the same period, to which is added other statistical information, in quarters of 480 pounds:

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Wheat imported...	12,558,100	12,571,640	13,541,610
Flour (as wheat)...	6,128,470	5,676,730	5,642,250
English wheat....	7,911,000	6,110,850	5,671,780
Total.....	26,597,570	24,359,220	24,855,640
Estimated consumption and exports.....	24,700,000	24,245,000	24,110,000

"Flour.—The past week's imports have been 452,100 hundredweight, against 223,300 hundredweight in the previous week. The shipments from the Atlantic ports last week to the U. K. were 120,000 sacks, as follows: To London, 25,000; Liverpool 34,000; Manchester, 1,000; Bristol Channel, 13,000; Hull, 2,000; Newcastle, nil; Belfast, 4,000; Dublin and other Irish ports, nil; Glasgow, 32,000; Leith, 9,000; other ports, nil; against a total of 172,000 sacks in the previous week. For the continent 30,000 sacks were shipped, against 20,000 sacks the previous week. The shipments from the Pacific Coast were, nil for orders and other U. K. ports, against nil the previous week.

"The consumptive demand, as usual at this season, has been very restricted, and prices have been difficult to maintain in the chief centers. In London millers make no change in prices, being already rela-

tively low compared with wheat; the price is 22s 6d for households, and 25s 6d for patients, whilst the best American spring patents sell at 23s 9d to 24s ex-store, which is equal to 24s 9d to 25s delivered to bakers. French flour remains relatively too dear compared with English country sorts, which offer from 19s to 21s delivered to bakers. Liverpool on Tuesday was inactive, and without quotable change.

"Prices in London compare with last year as follows:

	Now.	Last year.
	s. d.	s. d.
Top price.....	28	39
Town patents.....	25 6	33
Town households.....	22 6	30
Best American spring patents landed.....	24	31 6

Alsike Clover—Golden Clover.

Editor Kansas Farmer—I enclose a couple of sprigs of clover; I would like to know the name of them, also if they are of any account as a pasture or lawn grass. There is a single root of each growing in my lawn, and I suppose the seed must have come in some white clover, though there has been none sown lately, and this is the first year I have seen these plants. The larger specimen spreads out on the ground like white clover—as does the one with yellow blossoms—though the stalks do not root as they spread. The large one has a pink blossom. C. M. C. ANDRUS.

Winfield, Kans.

The specimen with white flowers is Alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), a perennial forage plant which does best on moist land. It will not withstand drought, and, on account of its bitter leaves, it is not as well liked by stock as the red or white clover.

The yellow-flowered clover is Golden clover (*Trifolium agrarium*). This is also perennial and does well in sandy soil. Both species are natives of Europe, but are more or less naturalized in eastern United States.

A. S. HITCHCOCK.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Editor Kansas Farmer.—Kansas is going to raise lots of corn, sorghum, Kaffir-corn, etc., this year. Kaffir-corn is coming to be a leading crop throughout the State, but there is one drawback to its successful culture of which I wish to speak and hear the opinion of those who have had experience, through the columns of your paper. This objection is the tendency of Kaffir-corn seed to heat and get moldy in the bin, thus seriously affecting its germinating qualities. Most of the farmers in this locality had to replant and even then most fields were very poor stands. Some did not thresh their seed until late last winter, the seed being dry, and yet it heated in even a small bulk. Now if any one knows of a good way of harvesting and caring for Kaffir-corn seed so as to prevent its being damaged, we would like to hear from him. Also can some one give a recipe for making rhubarb or pie-plant wine for home use? SUBSCRIBER.

Herington, Kans.

Editor Kansas Farmer—I should be glad if some of your readers who have had experience would tell through the Farmer whether the threshed grain of Kaffir-corn can be safely stored in bulk without danger of heating. If it is liable to heat in bins, how would it do if piled up in burlap sacks, with air-spaces between tiers of sacks? It would be valuable to have in the Farmer an article, or rather series of articles, on the harvesting, threshing, and storage of Kaffir-corn and the other sorghums. INQUIRER.

The total customs receipts from all sources in Porto Rico for the week ending July 1 were \$37,094. The total receipts for fourteen weeks ending July 1 were \$429,918. The average weekly receipts for the fourteen weeks named were \$30,708.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 10—N. H. Gentry, Berkshires, Sedalia, Mo.
 SEPTEMBER 27—Hamp B. Watts, Herefords, Fayette, Mo.
 OCTOBER 14—Gus Aaron and John Hollin, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 OCTOBER 17—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 18—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 19—Thos. W. Ragsdale, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 20—John Burrus, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 28—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
 NOVEMBER 1—W. T. Clay, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

THOROUGHbreds NONE TOO GOOD.

The Colorado law, practically prohibiting the use of scrub bulls and limiting the use of grades to half-breeds or higher grades of the Hereford, Shorthorn, and Angus breeds, is a measure pregnant with far-reaching, beneficent results. It marks the incipency of a new regime in the cattle industry. The breeders of all breeds of cattle should go a step further and should fight the grade bull with almost the same earnestness as they have opposed the scrub. As the half truth is used to defraud truth, so the half-bred bull is used to defraud the pure breed.

The use of the Shorthorn grade bull was detrimental to the breed more in earlier days than at present because, as the Shorthorn increased in numbers, so as to be within the reach of every cattle-owner, their colors, red, white, and its interminglings, became common to the cattle of the country, so if a red, white, roan, or red and white animal of the cow kind appears in very inferior form it is put down as a scrub. But if an animal really possessing Shorthorn blood, the same colors being combined with good individuality, straightway the Shorthorn breed is properly credited with the good qualities. This is perfectly right, but it is also eminently proper, and but simple justice, to remember that animals possessing these colors, whether good, bad, or indifferent, do, in most cases, own more or less of the Shorthorn blood. However, I am glad to say that, owing to the cosmopolitan condition mentioned, the Shorthorn breed is freed from the odium of fathering lots of so-called scrubs, which really do possess, in some measure, Shorthorn blood.

The use of grade Angus bulls is rarely tried more than once. Their offspring come of various colors, brindles and mixtures of black predominating, and their failure to uniform a herd, wherever they were used, has led to such a condition that, to-day, I do not know of a single cattleman in all my acquaintance who is breeding or dealing in grade Angus bulls for breeding purposes. But the very fact that the grade Angus bull propagates much inferior color has been a distinct advantage to the pure Angus breed, for these scrub colors are generally charged up to the scrub, and only the "black but comely" specimens properly credited where they belong.

The Hereford has a monopoly of the combined white face and red body, and in one sense this is fortunate, for so strong is the Hereford blood that animals possessing one-eighth of it have been known to be marked like pure-breeds. Reducing the amount of Hereford blood to one-eighth or one-sixteenth and yet producing in great measure the Hereford color and markings—this wonderful and unrivalled prepotence in producing their color—makes the Hereford breed wrongfully sponsor for lots of cattle which carry its markings, but possessing practically nothing of its blood. Hence, loyal Hereford men are particularly opposed to the use of the grade Hereford bull, and generally regard the breeder and dealer in grade bulls a foe to the breed's best interests, and advocate the use of pure-bred bulls of other breeds in preference to half-bred Hereford bulls. Until the pure breeds of beef cattle become numerous enough to supply all the bulls needed it is conceded grades must be used, but men loyal to the cattle interest must ever regard them as a necessary evil, and insist that every grade bull less than seven-eighths should be castrated by law. The great difficulty with the grade bull is the inability to determine the grade of blood by outward appearances; an inferior half-blood goes at his real rating, but a superior half-blood is often palmed off as a high grade.

When the day comes that the scrubby portion of the white-faced produce of Hereford half-bred bulls is classed as scrubs, along with such get of the Angus grade as are brindle and dun, and the red, white, and roan scrubs, possessing a tithe of Shorthorn blood, then it may do for Hereford men to countenance the use of grade Hereford bulls. But I believe the Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford breeders everywhere ought to be a unit in condemning the grade bull traffic for reasons stated, and for the greater reason that the use of the good

individual grade bulls for breeding purposes robs the breed of the best steers. The fact is that most of the best grade Hereford male calves throughout the country have been saved for bulls, thereby depriving the breed of just that many market toppers.

Take the experience of the XIT ranch of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company. I have reason to know that they have not saved a grade Angus bull on their range for many years. They tried this and results soon led them to discard the practice. On the other hand, there has not been a year in perhaps ten, with the exception of 1898, in which this company has not reserved a large percentage of the best male calves in their best Hereford pastures for bulls, some of which have been sold and others used on their own ranges. It is, I believe, their intention this year to save a large number of their best grade Hereford calves for bulls. Of Shorthorns I do not believe they have saved in ten years a single grade bull. The Reynolds Land and Cattle Company, adjoining the XIT, last year saved a lot of their best grade Hereford calves for bulls, and it is their intention to repeat this plan this year. Countless other ranches in the Panhandle and all over the range country are doing the same thing. In 1897 I bought grade Hereford steer calves for my customers, from which the top calves had been previously taken for bulls. In 1898, out of the same brand and pasture, the steer calves, with their best calves all left in, were incomparably better. Comparing the value for feeding purposes of the calves with the tops left in with the same bunch "topped" out, the experience of my customers places the difference at not less than \$8 per head in favor of those not topped, and if there is that difference between their values as calves the margin is certainly very much wider on the same steers as they gain in age. The grade bull of every breed is a fraud and a delusion. I am delighted that the Hereford breed is increasing so much in numbers that before many years there will be enough to go around and to hold prices of the pure breed within the reach of every intelligent farmer and ranchman. This is the sheet-anchor of the breed that clings fast to the unyielding rock of a blood five centuries old, that throughout all its history has been bred and utilized by practical men for practical purposes. Men who know the Hereford never fear for results when the cattle are put to fair test. Breeders may make the mistakes common to humanity, but the Hereford breed proves satisfactory to every cattleman who tries them intelligently for the improvement of the beef cattle of the world.

The thrift of the Hereford steer is the foundation of the breed's popularity. During the "hard times" the cattlemen of this country renounced their prejudice and predilection for breeds, and the feeder said: "I don't care what the color of the steer's hide is so long as he makes me money," and then it was they observed that the white face is a badge of thrift. Mr. H. O. Armour testified in Kansas City last October, saying: "We all know that white face to be a badge of quality in the beef steer when they end up in the stock-yards for slaughtering purposes." Mr. H. O. Armour is a brother to Mr. P. D. Armour, and represents the New York end of the enormous Armour interests, and it is fully understood that the Armours do not buy beef cattle to slaughter for their health.

Now, a word regarding prices for Herefords. As before stated, the breed is so numerous as to preclude every registered Hereford, good, middling, or fancy, from reaching what might be termed high prices. Yet the very fact of this large number of Herefords makes it patent that the very best specimens, capable of improving the breed in the hands of the best breeders, will, from that fact, bring greater prices than have ever yet been paid, while with the rank and file of the breed there is a sound, healthy, distinct, gradual increase of values. Registered Herefords old enough to breed, that can be got at from \$100 to \$125, have but to be located to find immediate purchasers; people are hunting these "snaps." The great bulk of the breed is changing hands briskly at from \$125 to \$300. These are legitimate prices, and at these prices there is no investment in the whole catalogue of agricultural enterprise that will pay as good and sure returns as Hereford cattle.

Last fall the Capitol syndicate bought for the XIT range a solid train-load of registered Hereford and Angus bulls and Gillette Shorthorn bulls (not eligible to registry). The average cost of the Gillette Shorthorn bulls was \$50. The majority of the Angus were bought at \$40, some at \$60, and a few extra nice ones at \$80, positively not to exceed that. The Herefords I bought myself, and exclusive of my commission of \$5 per head, they cost the syndicate \$151, and something over, each. They limited me to \$150 per head for Herefords, and I exceeded it by not quite \$2 per head, and they did not buy a single Hereford to mollify any member or employee of the company. So much for the statement of Angus bulls being too high to be within

the reach of range buyers. It is true that the Angus breed is less in numbers than either of the other beef breeds, but it is not true that a higher range of values has prevented their proper introduction on the range. Fostered by rare talent, with "time and treacle," the splendid quality of the finished Angus product is conceded, and the Angus field widens, but in the hands of the average cattleman, under "every-day" existing conditions, the "Doddies" ought not to be expected to successfully compete with Shorthorns and Herefords, and now that there are graduating Shorthorn men everywhere, announcing their belief that the straight cross between the Hereford and Shorthorn is a better beef animal than either pure-bred, I beg to mention that it has been my observation during my experience that countless men who started in with this belief invariably found that the more Hereford they got into their cattle the thriftier their cattle got, the more profitably their cattle fed, and the better they liked them. T. F. B. SOTHAM.
 Chillicothe, Mo.

Care of Cholera Hogs.

What disposition should be made of cholera hogs during treatment, and what sanitary measures should be adopted in addition to medical treatment? When the hogs are first found to be affected with hog cholera or swine plague, the lot or pens where they have been confined should be disinfected by dusting plentifully with dry, air-slaked lime, or by sprinkling with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. The animals should then all be moved to new quarters. If possible, the sick and apparently well should be separated before they are moved and then put into different lots or pens where there is no mud and, above all, no stagnant water. It is well to keep these lots disinfected by the free use of air-slaked lime or carbolic acid.

It is not expected by this supplementary treatment that the hogs will be entirely removed from the influence and attacks of germs. That is not necessary. The number of germs which gain access to their bodies may be so reduced by following this plan, however, that the vital force of the system, assisted by the medicine, is sufficient to overcome them.

During this treatment the hogs gain a marked degree of immunity. No doubt this is the result of attacks of the disease from which they recover. This recovery is in spite of the continued infection of the premises, and even though the hogs which have gone through the outbreak are apparently well and thriving, new hogs added to the herd are liable to be attacked. For this reason, five or six months should be allowed to pass before any new hogs are purchased and brought on the premises or before any are sold to be put among other lots of hogs. Young pigs born under such conditions are in some cases able to resist the infection, while in other cases they may suffer severely or die.

If any hogs die during the progress of the outbreak their carcasses should be immediately burned or deeply buried, and the places where they have lain or the ground over which they have been dragged should be disinfected with carbolic acid or lime, according to the method already mentioned.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief Bureau of Animal Industry.

Keep the End in View.

The breeder of pure-bred stock who loses sight of the ultimate object of his stock is on the way to failure. He may, in breeding for fancy points of color or form, in striving to double up "fashionable" blood, or aiming to produce show winners, injure his business and the breed he is trying to improve. The man who is breeding hogs, for instance, should remember that, whatever his immediate aim may be, the final purpose of his stock is to help somebody make the most pounds of pork at the least possible cost. No matter what may be his success in producing "fancy" animals, he should not forget that the final judge of his stock is the fellow who is trying to make money out of it on the farm or ranch. He who uses improved blood to make more or cheaper meat, wool, milk, or butter is the man in whom the popularity of any breed depends. He is governed by business reasons only; he can and will discard anything that does not bring the answer in dollars and cents. No breeder can afford to slight him or his requirements.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Profitable Bacon Hogs.

D. C. Anderson, of Ontario, Can., gave the following bit of experience in a paper before a farmers' institute. Mr. Anderson says he uses Yorkshire sows and Berkshire boars:

"If farmers would experiment more they would be in a much better position to know what pays. It has been demonstrated that pork can be produced in the summer, after the pigs are weaned, at a trifle under 2 cents a pound live weight, and in the winter at a trifle over 2 cents. I experimented with two litters of cross-

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bred pigs last summer. The two sows raised twenty-two pigs, the one farrowed on the 5th of March, the other about the 20th of the same month. The first litter was sold on the 12th of August and weighed within seven pounds of a ton. The price was 5 cents per pound live weight. Getting \$100 for a litter of pigs, the progeny of one sow, at 5½ months old, is nearly equal to the best returns in the good old days. The other litter was sold in the middle of September; two of them were kept for home use; nine pigs of the litter brought \$81; had they all been sold I would have received a little more than I did for the first litter. I kept a close account of the feed they consumed from the time they were weaned. These pigs were fed for three months on a mixture of bran and shorts and during the last five weeks were finished on pea-meal and shorts. Feed was mixed with water twelve hours before feeding; no milk nor whey was used. I fed morning and evening and they had the run of a clover-field. Cost of feed:

Two tons of bran.....	\$18.00
Three tons of shorts.....	33.00
1,800 pounds of pea-meal.....	18.00
Total.....	\$69.00

Breeders' Annual Report.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association has just issued from the press of the Kansas Farmer its first published Annual Report in book form. It contains an introduction by Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, a history of the live stock organizations in Kansas by Secretary H. A. Heath, the full proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and the consolidation of the other live stock organizations of the State with it, together with the addresses, papers, and discussions as to the various branches of the animal industry of Kansas and live stock husbandry in general.

It is the first distinctive live stock report ever issued for Kansas and is a veritable live stock manual for the State. The Report also contains the Association's Kansas Breeders' Directory for 1899. As the Association receives no State aid, but is supported entirely by its membership fee of \$1 per year, it has been decided to charge a nominal price for the Annual report, as follows: Single copy, 25 cents; 10 copies, \$1.50; or 100 copies, \$10. Address all orders, or applications for membership to H. A. Heath, Secretary Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kans.

John Davis and his wife, Louise Hitchcock Davis, at 11 o'clock the 14th inst. started for a trip from New York to San Francisco on a gasoline automobile. The trip will be the longest, if completed, ever made by an automobile. The automobile is a handsome contrivance, built compactly and with the purpose in view of traveling over rough roads. It resembles a road phaeton. The wheels are of the bicycle type, with steel spokes and pneumatic tires. The back is built high, well cushioned and comfortable. A long row of automobiles followed the travelers to Harlem. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will go to Albany and then to Buffalo and along Lake Erie to Chicago and westward across the prairies to the Rocky Mountains by way of Boulder, Col.

Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

An attractive illustrated and thoroughly reliable 64-page booklet, devoted to fruit culture along the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, just issued. A copy will be sent free upon application to Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

The Nickel Plate Road

will sell excursion tickets to Chautauqua Lake and return on July 28, at one fare for the round trip, with return limit of August 29, 1899, by depositing ticket at Chautauqua not later than July 31. Tickets good on any of our three daily trains. Cheap rates to other Eastern points. Van Buren St. Passenger Station, on the Loop. For further information, address the General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (24)

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GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR JULY.

Corn: Acreage.—Preliminary returns on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of about 3,835,000 acres, or 4.9 per cent, on the acreage harvested in 1898. Of the 21 States having 1,000,000 acres or over in corn last year, 18 report an increase and 3 a decrease. In Kansas there is an apparent increase of 830,000 acres; in Nebraska, 680,000 acres; in Texas, 295,000 acres; in Georgia, 295,000 acres; in Mississippi, 222,000 acres; in Illinois, 200,000 acres; in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota, between 100,000 and 200,000 acres, and in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Tennessee under 100,000 acres. On the other hand, there is a decrease of about 110,000 acres in Kentucky; and a trifling decrease in Virginia and Ohio. There would undoubtedly have been a much larger total increase but for the late or otherwise unfavorable season which restricted planting in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and other States.

Condition.—The average condition, 86.5, is 4 points below the condition on July 1 of last year, and 4.6 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The present average is, with the exception of those of 1892 and 1897, the lowest July average in the last fourteen years.

Winter Wheat: Condition.—The condition of winter wheat, 65.6, is 1.7 points lower than on June 1, 20.1 points below the average on July 1 of last year, 15.6 points below that on the corresponding date in 1897, and 16.8 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. There was a decline during June of 4 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Tennessee, 7 in Kentucky, 2 in Ohio, 6 in Michigan, 4 in Indiana, 3 in Kansas, and 1 in Texas. On the other hand, there was a somewhat improved condition in Illinois, Missouri, and California, where the percentage of a full normal crop is 3, 5, and 3 points, respectively, higher than last month.

Spring Wheat: Condition.—The average condition of spring wheat is 91.7, which is 0.3 point higher than last month, 3.3 points lower than on July 1, 1898, 0.5 point higher than on the corresponding date in 1897, and 3 points higher than the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. During the month of June the improvement in the condition of spring wheat was 1 point in Minnesota and North Dakota, 6 points in South Dakota, and 2 points in Iowa.

All Wheat: Condition.—The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined is 76.2, or 13.2 points below the condition on July 1, 1898; 8.7 below that on the corresponding date in 1897, and 7.2 below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. Only once in the last ten years—namely, in 1895—was the condition on July 1 as low as it was this year.

Wheat on Hand.—The proportion of the wheat crop of 1898 reported as still in the hands of the farmers on July 1, 1899, is 9.40 per cent, or a little over 64,000,000 bushels.

Oats: Condition.—The average condition of the oat crop is 90, which is 1.3 points higher than last month, 2.8 points lower than on July 1, 1898, 2.5 points higher than on July 1, 1897, and 2.3 points above the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The condition improved during June to the extent of 5 points in Pennsylvania, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Wisconsin, 7 in Minnesota and Iowa, and 8 in Kansas. It declined 8 points in New York and 3 in Nebraska, while in Indiana there was no appreciable change.

Barley: Condition.—The average condition of barley is .92, which is 0.6 point higher than last month, 6.3 points above the average on July 1, 1898, 3.5 points above that on July 1, 1897, and 3.7 points above the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The present condition is the highest July condition in fourteen years. It was, however, attained also in 1892, while in 1889 and 1895 the average was only 0.1 of one point short of the same figure. In California, which produces, under normal conditions, about one-third of the total crop of the country, as also in New York, the condition is only .88; but in the northwestern States it is exceptionally high, being .98 in Wisconsin, .96 in Minnesota, .100 in Iowa, .95 in South Dakota, and .93 in North Dakota.

Winter Rye: Condition.—The average condition of winter rye is 83.3, which is 10.5 points below the condition on July 1, 1898, 11.7 points below that on July 1, 1897, and 7.2 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. In New York and Pennsylvania, which together produce, under normal conditions, more than one-half the entire winter rye crop, the condition declined 5 points and 1 point, respectively, during the month of June.

Spring Rye: Condition.—The average condition of spring rye is 89.7, which is 7.2 points below the condition of July 1, 1898, 0.3 point below that at the corresponding

date in 1897, and 0.9 point below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. In Wisconsin, which, under normal conditions, produces more than one-half of the entire spring rye crop, the condition improved 8 points during June.

Cotton: Condition.—The average condition of cotton is 87.8, which is 2.1 points higher than last month, 3.4 points lower than on July 1, 1898, 1.8 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 0.2 point below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. In South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama the condition corresponds exactly with the ten-year averages in those States; in North Carolina and Tennessee it is 1 point, and in Texas 5 points above the ten-year average, and in Georgia it is 3, in Mississippi 5, in Louisiana 4, and in Arkansas 7 points below the ten-year average. There was a general improvement during the month of June, Georgia and Oklahoma, each with a decline of 3 points, being the only exceptions. Special attention is called to the fact that no account whatever is taken in this report of the loss resulting from the overflow of the Brazos River in Texas. The reports from the flooded region were sent in just before the overflow, and no definite and reliable estimate of the extent of the damage can yet be made.

Potatoes: Acreage.—There is an increase of 1 per cent in the acreage in potatoes. Of the nine States having 100,000 acres or upward in potatoes last year, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska report an increase of 2 per cent, and Pennsylvania and Minnesota of 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the potato acreage of Ohio is reduced by 2 per cent, that of Michigan by 3 per cent, and that of Illinois by 1 per cent.

Condition.—The average condition of potatoes is 93.8, which is 1.7 points below the condition on July 1, 1898, 6 points above that at the corresponding date in 1897, and 0.5 point above the mean of the July averages for the last ten years.

Sweet Potatoes: Acreage.—Of the 13 States having 10,000 acres or over in sweet potatoes at the last census, all but Virginia and New Jersey show a reduced acreage as compared with last year, and in the two States named the increase is only 1 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

Condition.—Of the same 13 States, New Jersey is the only one not reporting a condition below its fifteen-year average. The condition in North Carolina is 5 points; in Georgia and Arkansas, 6; in Texas, Virginia, Florida, and Kentucky, 7; in Tennessee, 9; in South Carolina, 10; in Alabama, 13; in Mississippi, 19; and in Louisiana, 20 points below the fifteen-year average.

Tobacco: Acreage.—For the reasons stated in previous reports, the Department will make no further estimate of the acreage or production of tobacco until the Federal census shall have furnished a new basis as to the distribution of the productive area. All that can be done with any degree of confidence is to report correspondents' estimates of acreage as compared with the preceding year and their unweighed estimates of condition. There is unquestionably a somewhat smaller acreage in tobacco than there was last year. While there has been some increase in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin, there is a very considerable reduction in the States which are the largest producers. In Kentucky and Tennessee there is a reduction of about 15 per cent, in North Carolina and Ohio of about 10 per cent, and in Virginia of 5 per cent.

Condition.—In nearly all the principal States the condition is below the July average of the last ten years. In Pennsylvania and Kentucky it is 5 points below, in Maryland and Virginia 2 points below, in Ohio 6, in Tennessee 8, and in North Carolina 10 points below.

Clover: Condition.—There are few States in which the condition of clover has not declined during the month of June.

Timothy: Condition.—Except in the North Central States, the condition of timothy is below the ten-year average.

Pastures: Condition.—In the North Central group of States pastures are generally in fine condition. Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming reporting a condition above the normal. The reports from the entire Pacific slope are above the average, but in both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups the condition is more or less unfavorable, New York having the low percentage of 54.

Apples: Condition.—There has been a general decline in the condition of apples during the month of June, and there are few important apple States in which the condition is not considerably below the average for the last fifteen years. In New York, Michigan, and Missouri it is 18 points below, in Kansas 13, Kentucky 9, Tennessee 7, North Carolina 21, Virginia 10, Iowa 3, Illinois 2, and Maine 48 points below. On the other hand, it is 11 points above the fifteen-year average in Ohio, 5

points above in Pennsylvania, and 5 points above in Indiana.

Peaches: Condition.—The Department has no previous record of so general a failure of the peach crop as the condition on July 1 foreshadows. There is not a State from one end of the country to the other that is likely to have an average crop, while in many States the indications point to a total failure. Of the 18 having 1,000,000 or more bearing trees at the last Federal census, 8 are unlikely to have more than one-tenth of a crop and in 5 others the indications are for less than one-fourth of a crop. In the midst of this gloomy outlook, New York, with indications pointing to rather more than a half crop, and California, with the prospect of something less than three-fourths, seem highly favored.

Grapes: Condition.—The condition of other fruits reported upon is in the main so extremely unfavorable that correspondents seem to have taken peculiar satisfaction in emphasizing the promising outlook for grapes. Careful comparison with the average for the past fifteen years, however, shows that of the 8 States having the largest acreage in bearing vines, New York alone reports an average condition. In Ohio the condition is 2 points below the fifteen-year average, in Virginia and Indiana 7 points below, in North Carolina 1 point, in Kansas 41 points, in California 14 points, and in Illinois 22 points below.

Wool.—The annual report of spring shearing indicates the average weight per fleece as 5.95 pounds, which is 0.15 pounds higher than last year. The averages for the past six years have been as follows: 5.3, 5.3, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, and 5.8 pounds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS JUNE 1 TO JULY 3, 1899.

(Compiled from the reports of the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture.)

TEMPERATURE.

The first week in June was warmer than usual throughout the entire region east of the Rocky Mountains, the daily average excess of temperature ranging in some districts from 4° to 8°; in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions the week was much cooler than usual, the daily deficiency ranging from 3° to 9°.

The second week was cooler than usual along the immediate coast of California, in Washington, and in all districts west of the Mississippi, except in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, and in central California, where it was exceptionally warm. East of the Mississippi River the average temperature excess was everywhere from 3° to 8°.

The third week was slightly warmer than usual over the eastern half of the Lake region, in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and along the east Gulf coast. It was decidedly warmer over the Pacific States, except on the immediate coast, where at several points there was a slight deficiency. Nearly normal conditions prevailed in the central Missouri Valley and portions of the upper Mississippi Valley. Generally, throughout the central valleys and Gulf States the week averaged colder than usual.

The fourth week was slightly warmer than usual in the Ohio, central Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys, over the interior portions of the east Gulf and Middle Atlantic States, and in the lower Lake region. In portions of the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, eastern Tennessee, and in the interior of the east Gulf States the daily excess ranged from 3° to 5°; in the west Gulf States, over the northern portions of the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and portions of the upper Lake region the week averaged slightly cooler than usual. It was also cooler in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts.

From June 26 to July 3 it was slightly cooler than usual over the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. About the average temperature prevailed in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and central Gulf States. The week was warmer than usual in California, except along the Pacific coast, in the upper Missouri valley, extreme southern Texas, and over local areas in the upper Ohio valley and upper Lake region, the excess being less than 3°, except in portions of South Dakota, Nebraska, Arizona, and in the interior of California, where it was from 3° to 5°.

RAINFALL.

The first week in June was noteworthy for the exceptionally heavy rain, for this season, throughout the Pacific coast region, except in southern California, from which very little rain was reported. Heavy rains occurred over portions of the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, in eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas, while more than the usual amount fell over portions of the Ohio Valley and in Virginia. In New England, throughout the Gulf States, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, portions of the Lake region, and in the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys there was a marked deficiency. In fact,



The little Dutch boy who stopped the leak in the dike with his finger saved his country from overwhelming destruction. You have read about him in your school readers, how he was walking along the dike when he heard a faint sound of trickling water, and knew at once that

a leak had sprung in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the hungry sea. It was early in the night, and no one was near at hand. The leak was small when he found it, but he knew that the action of the water would enlarge it long before morning, and wash away the entire embankment, inundate the country and destroy his own and thousands of homes. So he bravely put his finger in the crevasse, and kept it there all the long night through, until help came and the opening was properly stopped. He had saved his country.

Equally insignificant is the entrance of disease into the human system. The beginnings of the most terrible ailments are so small they can be easily stopped at the start. Your health is a dike which keeps out and stops the inroads of dangerous and devastating disease. Whenever it breaks down, no matter how slightly, there is an opening for disease to enter. If the opening is not watched, it will grow larger, until the sweep of disease overwhelms you, and health and perhaps life is destroyed forever.

Fortify your health with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you can defy ill-health. You can make your health so strong a bulwark that disease cannot find a crevice through which it can creep. Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's remedies prevent greater and more serious troubles. Hundreds write daily to Dr. Pierce, telling him how these remedies have saved them and made them strong.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

there was no rainfall whatever over a large part of the Southern States and New England.

The second week was characterized by excessive rainfall in central and northern Texas, the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, over portions of the valleys of the upper Mississippi and Red River of the North, portions of the Carolinas, and on the central Gulf coast. Less than the usual amount was recorded in New England, over the Lake region, and throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rainfall was also deficient in eastern Iowa and over the northern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

During the third week portions of the Lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States received more than the usual amount of rain, but over the remaining portion of the country east of the Mississippi less than the average quantity fell. Over large portions of the Southern States there was an entire absence of rain. Heavy rains fell in eastern Nebraska, northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, central and southern Texas, and over small areas in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Practically no rain fell in the Pacific States.

During the fourth week portions of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, the upper Ohio Valley, southern New England, and areas in the Gulf States and central Mississippi Valley reported more than the normal amount of rain; the precipitation, as a whole, however, was below the average east of the Rocky Mountains; very heavy local rains occurred in Nebraska, central Iowa, northern Kansas, central and southern Ohio, and in southern Louisiana; the greater part of Texas, considerable areas in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States, and Pacific coast territory received no appreciable rainfall during the week.

The period from June 26 to July 3 was characterized by phenomenally heavy rains in central and eastern Texas, where amounts ranging from 2 to 21 inches fell, a considerable area receiving from 4 to 12 inches. The immense volume of this tremendous downpour can, in a measure, be estimated when the fact is taken into consideration that the average yearly rainfall of that portion of Texas so seriously flooded is only about 30 inches. Very heavy rains also fell in the central Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and on the west Florida coast. Limited areas in New England, the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States also received an excess of rain. The lower Missouri, central and lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States were given less than the usual amount of rain. No rain fell over considerable areas in the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys and on the Pacific coast, except light showers in northern Oregon and western Washington.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending July 24, 1899, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature has ranged from 1° to 3° below normal. Good rains have fallen in the central northern counties, and in the eastern, southern and most of the western. Heavy rains have fallen in the Neosho Valley and in the southeastern and southwestern counties. A fine growing week.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The weather has been too wet for work in the southern and central counties and much wheat and oats damaged in the shock. Flax harvest has progressed where the weather permitted; it is thin on the ground in Atchison, is being threshed in Coffey and Labette. Corn is tasseling in Atchison and Doniphan, and is silking in Atchison and Jackson; early corn is in roasting-ears south of the Kaw River. Worms are damaging forage crops in Cherokee, Elk, Greenwood, Labette, and Morris. Early apples are a poor crop in Leavenworth. Plowing has begun in Labette.

Allen County.—Much damage to wheat, oats, and flax by excessive rains in western part, great damage to late crops by worms in eastern part; early crops and corn doing well.

Atchison.—Corn doing well, early planted in tassel and silking; flax ripe, crop thin on ground and weedy; rains injured oats in shock.

Cherokee.—Wet, hot week; about all farm work stopped most of week; flax yielding 3 to 10 bushels per acre, wheat 3 to 30 bushels, oats 30 to 40 bushels; army-worm destroying most of the fodder and late corn.

Coffey.—Another good week on corn; too wet for farm work in southern part, rains interfering with flax harvest in northern; some flax threshed giving good yield; corn is fine.

Crawford.—Corn and grass doing well, too wet for haying, stacking, and threshing.

Doniphan.—Heavy dews hindered haying

condition; wheat being stacked; bad for haying and taking care of oats; prairie haying will soon begin; second crop of clover is promising.

Wilson.—Wet for cutting flax; corn very promising; apples dropping badly; threshing stopped by rain.

Woodson.—Corn doing well; no haying this week; some oats sprouting in shock. Wyandotte.—Wheat stacking finished and threshing begun, quantity and quality poor; corn doing nicely, but will need rain soon; pastures fine.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Threshing is in progress in all parts. In Cowley the wheat is turning out from 3 to 12 bushels, in Sumner from 7 to 15, in McPherson from 15 to 20, in Saline from 5 to 30 bushels per acre, and testing in Saline from 45 to 60, and in McPherson from 55 to 60. New wheat is on the market in Phillips. Edwards reports some grain sprouting in stack. Corn is fine in all parts; the early corn is generally in roasting-ear, and the late tasseling. Pastures are good. Plowing for fall seeding has begun in many counties.

Barber.—Fine growing weather; corn and fodder crops never better; grass and water abundant; cattle in fine condition.

Barton.—Harvest over; fall plowing begun; corn fine and promises a good crop.

Cloud.—Best prospect for corn in ten years; ground in fine condition for plowing; threshing progressing, with fair yield of wheat and oats; alfalfa seed nearly a failure in northwest part.

Cowley.—Corn doing finely, most of it in roasting-ear; some threshing, wheat turning out 3 to 12 bushels per acre; some plowing for wheat.

Dickinson.—Threshing in progress; plowing for wheat begun; early corn now hard; late corn improving daily.

Edwards.—Damp weather delayed harvest and caused grain to sprout in the stack; corn in silk and doing well; forage crops fine; range grass and cattle fine.

Harper.—Very favorable week; all crops in fine condition; plowing for wheat in progress.

Jewell.—A fine week for crops; oats harvested and will make a fair crop; corn silking and doing well.

Kingman.—Harvest over, threshing begun, oats good, wheat poor; corn giving fine promise; sorghum and Kafir-corn doing well; pastures good.

McPherson.—Corn filling rapidly and a

best in the history of the county; prairie-grass is very good.

Gove.—Fine weather for corn, but too wet for good haying.

Grant.—Five inches of rain this month has made fine grass and practically insures plenty of winter feed; stock thriving.

Gray.—Corn could not look better, most of it out of danger; feed crops heavy; second crop of alfalfa heavy, cutting some seed from it; trees growing finely; spring wheat not cut yet but is reported a good crop.

Haskell.—A cloudy, cool, rainy, week; crops looking well; stock in fine condition.

Kearney.—Plenty of rain, delaying second alfalfa harvest which is good; everything growing finely; melon-seed doing well; pastures fine.

Meade.—Corn, potatoes, cane, and Kafir-corn in fine condition; best prospect in ten years.

Norton.—South half of county wet, north half dry; wheat-threshing begun, yield from 2 to 8 bushels, good quality; chinch-bugs and grasshoppers doing much damage; pastures good and stock fine.

Scott.—Sultry week; small grain not ripening right; weeds very bad; harvest progressing very slowly; flies worrying stock so that they are losing flesh in spite of the fine grass.

Thomas.—Harvest nearly finished; corn in fine condition, but more rain is needed.

Trego.—Harvest nearing completion; ideal corn weather; corn making ears; second crop alfalfa in stack; cattle and sheep in fine condition.

Wallace.—Wheat and barley about harvested; second crop alfalfa cut, very good crop; corn, all forage crops, and range grass fine; cattle in good condition.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Have you seen the "Jack of All Trades" advertised by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.? See their advertisement.

The Detrick Milling Co., of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, is offering in this issue some extra choice seed wheat of the Rudy and Russian variety, for sale.

G. W. Mendell, Sr., publisher of the Texas State Democrat, Austin, Texas, has an advertisement in this issue of the Texas school lands for sale which will especially interest many of our readers.

Write to Hagood Plow Co., box 410, Alton, Ill., for a free catalogue of buggies, harness, sewing-machines and farm implements. It sells direct at wholesale prices and goods are sent subject to examination.

When anybody mentions a potato-digger the name of Hoover is at once associated with the machine. There is good reason for this. The Hoover digger is used more widely than any other. It is a success under all circumstances in which the use of a potato-digger is possible. It will be well for all who grow potatoes on an extensive scale to write to Hoover, Prout & Co., Avery, Ohio, for literature on the subject.

The King Harness Co., Owego, N. Y., has been in business a number of years and is well known throughout the country as putting out an excellent line of harness. There is nothing from which a driver derives more satisfaction with his horse than a good harness. This company is putting out a first-class harness at rock-bottom prices, and it will be to the advantage of your readers contemplating buying a harness to write this firm for its 100-page catalogue, as per its advertisement in this issue.

There is war among the manufacturers of patent preparations for live stock. Before the enactment of the present internal revenue law, at the beginning of the war with Spain, nearly all such manufacturers claimed medicinal properties for their preparations. Doubtless most of them did contain medicines more or less beneficial to ailing animals, or tonic to well ones. But as soon as Uncle Sam required a 1-cent stamp on every package many of these manufacturers declared that their preparations contained only fattening materials and were not medicines at all. Their labels were changed and affidavits were made that the preparations were not medicines. The International Stock Food Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., declined to make such statement as to its preparations and has gone right along paying to Uncle Sam his dues according to law. This is said to cost the International Stock Food Company about \$15,000 per year. But the preparations of this company have medicinal as well as fattening properties and no attempt is made to make one statement to the internal revenue office and another to the customer.

Machines have revolutionized the civilized world. They have done more; they have made possible a degree of civilization impossible without them. Among the inventors of machines whose names will be long remembered, that of the inventor of the reaping machine holds a prominent place. A little over a half-century ago Cyrus H. McCormick placed on trial, in Virginia, a machine which, it is claimed, has doubled the value of every arable acre in the civilized world. The reaper has surely enabled the world to be better fed than would be possible without it. A most interesting account of the elder McCormick and the great establishment he left to the care of his son, together with a sketch of the methods of the son, under whose energetic management the business has continually grown, is contained in a late number of the Saturday Evening Post. It shows by figures something of the magnitude of the machinery-building establishment, the floors of which measure 70 acres in extent. The magnitude of the operations of the McCormick works is bewildering. Thus 20,000,000 feet of pine lumber must be brought in annually for boxing the machines. In the casting department 200 tons of gray iron are used every day. A small forest is required annually to make tongues for the harvesters. The Saturday Evening Post's article closes with a sketch of the hard-working Cyrus H. McCormick, who has succeeded Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor, in the management of the great concern.

Any subscriber can obtain Professor Waugh's new book on landscape gardening by enclosing 35 cents in addition to the subscription price of the Kansas Farmer. It teaches of making home grounds attractive and is worth the money to every possessor of a home.

Gossip About Stock.

In our special want column, John L. Wyatt, Jetmore, Kans., offers a lot of Berkshire boars for sale.

Gus Aaron and Jno. Bollin, Kickapoo, Kans., announce a public sale of Poland-Chinas at Leavenworth, Kans., October 14, 1899.

Colorado's wool yield this year aggregates 10,000,000 pounds, while that of Wyoming is 12,000,000 pounds, selling at an average price of 11 1/4 cents.

C. F. Armstrong, proprietor of the Clyde Creamery, Clyde, Kans., places a small breeders' card in this issue, of the celebrated bacon type of Tamworth hogs.

Our readers interested in high-class Hereford cattle will find the public sales claimed elsewhere in this issue. Our field man, Mr. Brush, reports that an excellent lot of the renowned whitefaces will be offered. Further particulars later on.

At Muscogee, I. T., on the 21st inst., W. H. Jennings, of Texas, purchased from Messrs. A. E. Spaulding, Clarence W. Turner, and D. H. Middleton, of Muscogee, 12,000 head of beef cattle. The price paid was \$450,000. This is the largest cattle transaction made this year in the Indian Territory. The cattle are being held and fed in the Creek nation for shipment to market this fall.

C. W. Sample, of Kingman, writes that there will be a picnic held by the Kingman County Live Stock Association, in Kingman, on August 7, 1899. The largest crowd ever assembled here is looked for. Secretary Coburn will make an address. The programme calls for plenty of amusement. Two beefs will be roasted. A good time is looked for. Cattlemen in surrounding counties are invited.

Our representative, W. P. Brush, says the coming public sale of strictly high-class registered Berkshire swine, announced elsewhere in this issue, by N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., ought to attract the attention of Berkshire breeders throughout the country. The offerings will be mainly the get of Baron Lee IV 3344, the best son of the noted Longfellow 18835. Baron Lee IV 3344 is regarded as the best individual animal and breeder ever in the Wood Dale Herd during its history. Fifty or more sows, boars, and gilts will constitute the offering. The sale will be held on the farm and ample conveyances will meet parties at either the "Katy" or the Missouri Pacific depot in Sedalia the day before or on the day of sale. Mr. Gentry will take pleasure in mailing all who desire it a free copy of the sale catalogue.

The well-known breeder of high-class tested Holstein-Friesian cattle, W. H. McCall, at College View (suburb of Lincoln), Lancaster County, Nebraska, places his advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week to which the attention of interested readers is called. Mr. McCall has scored a great success with the "black-and-whites" and deserves it all. His breeding operations have been conducted strictly upon a utility basis. He has not proceeded upon the supposition that Holstein-Friesian cattle can be bred just for the fun of the thing, nor for a mere show, nor for beef; they must be bred and fed and educated to a different purpose, that of a large producing capacity at the pail, and this is where the McCall cows shine. They are direct lineal descendants from the best milking cattle known to the breed. They have long been subjected to the business test of long-drawn-out and regular periods of milk production, not unnaturally forced to the limit for mere show, but kept everlastingly at it for the money there is in it from a strictly commercial standpoint. The result is that the McCall cows and heifers show an outstanding superiority in the matter of evenly and well developed milking traits, showing as they do remarkably fine escutcheons, very pronounced milk veins, well-balanced udders, elegant dairy form, and backing up all this rich promise with the right kind of performance at the pail. At the head of the McCall herd of about 50 registered cattle is the great breeding bull, Carlotta 2d's Sir Parthena. He is 5 years old, in the best of form, not fat, and will go forward again to head the aged herd on the State fair circuit, which opens with the Iowa State fair August 25-September 2. This bull's term of service in the herd has been most satisfactory from first to last. It is entirely from among his get that Mr. McCall will select to fill 2-year-old, yearling, and calf classes for the fall shows. The special object of Mr. McCall's announcement in Kansas Farmer is to offer for sale 2 richly bred yearling bulls, coming 2 years in November. They are sired by the Parthena bull and are just right in all essential features. They will be priced in the buyer's favor if taken in next thirty days. If not so taken they will be loaded with the show cattle and sold for more money to buyers who come to the fairs looking for the best. One of them is out of the old test cow, Geertje's Seffinga, that has made a straightforward winning in the Nebraska State fair. The 3-year-old bull, Carlotta Chief, dam Aggie Juliet 3d, formerly shown in young herd and always getting a ribbon, will also be offered for sale now. Mr. McCall will be prompt to attend to any inquiry by letter about these young bulls. See the advertisement in this issue.

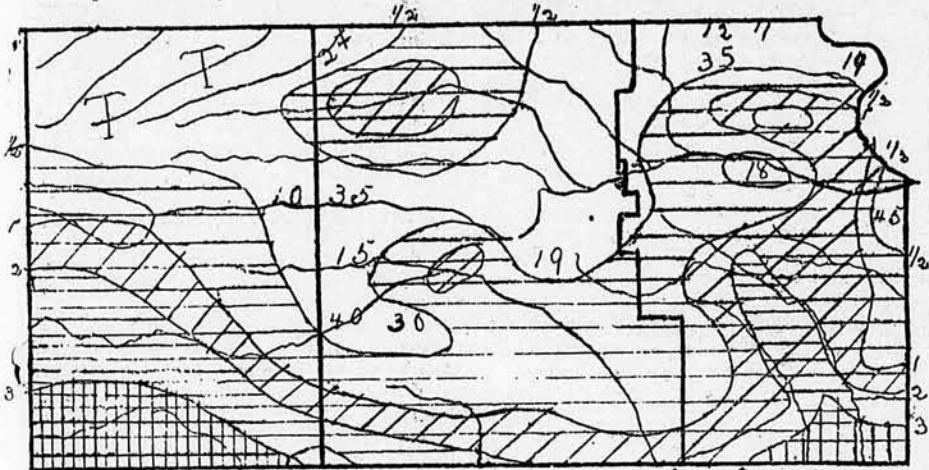
Notice of Appointment--Administrator.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.
In the matter of the estate of John S. Firey, late of Shawnee County, Kansas.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of John S. Firey, deceased, late of Shawnee County. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
J. B. McAFEE, Administrator.

Pilgrimage of Oryptic Masons of Colorado, Denver, Col., August 6-13, 1899.

For the above occasion the Union Pacific has made the greatly reduced rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, from points in Kansas and Nebraska.

Do not complete arrangements arrangements for your trip without first asking your agent about the magnificent train service and fast time to Colorado via the Union Pacific.



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1899.

some, but most hay up in good condition; corn tasseling and doing well; oats mostly harvested.

Douglas.—Good week for work; corn doing finely; much alfalfa and clover hay spoiled by too much rain; wheat threshing resumed, grain good except where sprouted in shock.

Elk.—Fine weather for crops; army-worm destroying Kafir and cane, but not hurting corn much yet.

Franklin.—Fine week for corn; too showery for flax harvest; threshing delayed; potatoes rotting in some patches.

Greenwood.—Crop conditions perfect; army-worm destroying Kafir.

Jackson.—Another good growing week; corn silking, prospect fine; good week for stacking grain and haying; threshing begins next week.

Jefferson.—Flax and hay harvest progressing finely; crops in good condition.

Johnson.—Everything in fine condition.

Labette.—Corn growing rapidly; cotton-worm attacking young corn; much wheat and oats damaged by rain; flax mostly in stack or threshed; plowing for fall wheat begun.

Leavenworth.—Crops doing well; pastures good; early apples very poor; wet for haying.

Lyon.—Corn is fine.

Marshall.—Early corn filling; second crop alfalfa cut, yielding well; small grain nearly all harvested, threshing begun; wheat yields 5 to 20 bushels per acre, quality fair.

Miami.—Fine weather for corn and grass, and not wet enough to damage flax and oats, both of which promise good yields.

Montgomery.—A wet week, no farm work done; wheat and oats in shock damaged; some flax will be a total loss.

Morris.—Early corn in roasting-ear; some millet being cut; early Kafir beginning to head, late Kafir being eaten by a green and black worm; apples and plums hanging well; grapes doing finely; plowing for wheat begun; threshing from shock well advanced.

Nemaha.—Good week for harvesting and haying, most of which is now done; threshing begun; wheat much shriveled; oats light; corn fine; early corn about made.

Neosho.—Corn fine; pastures and tame hay in good condition; blackberries and apples in abundance.

Osage.—Corn in fine condition, mostly in roasting-ears; haying nearly completed; watermelons coming to market; tomatoes on market, large yield.

Pottawatomie.—Second crop alfalfa secured; corn in fine condition; potato crop good yield and quality; pastures good; oats light crop, good quality.

Riley.—Temperature 3° below normal; rainfall normal in southern part, deficient in central and northern parts; corn doing finely; flies bad on cattle; oats nearly all harvested; threshing begun.

Shawnee.—Corn mostly laid by, in good

large crop promised; wheat threshing general, yield 15 to 20, grade 58 to 60; oats good; potatoes abundant and fine quality; much ground plowed; rain needed for plowing.

Osborne.—A fine growing week; early corn in roasting-ear, late corn in tassel and silk; Kafir-corn growing finely; arations wheat, yield fairly good; second crop alfalfa being stacked; potatoes abundant and ripening; all fodder crops looking fine; millet being cut.

Ottawa.—A dry week, quiet atmosphere; some roasting-ears in early corn; pastures good; much millet in shock or stack; rain needed.

Phillips.—Harvest ended, threshing in progress, wheat turning out well; corn fine, but needs rain; potato crop good; much new wheat on market.

Pratt.—Damp and sultry, with local showers; wheat all in stack and in good condition; all crops look well; some complaint of grasshoppers injuring corn.

Reno.—Fine growing weather; corn growing finely, promising a large crop; threshing in progress, wheat turning out fairly well, but not quite as good as expected; plowing for wheat begun with ground in good condition; prairie-grass fine, some being cut.

Rush.—Harvest ended; plowing in progress; threshing begins next week; much complaint of wheat heating in stack; a larger acreage than ever will be sown to wheat this fall; all spring crops are fine.

Russell.—Harvest ended, threshing begun; fine corn weather; all growing crops doing well.

Saline.—Threshing in progress, yielding from 5 to 30 bushels per acre, testing from 45 to 60; chinch-bugs in south part have nearly all died.

Sedgwick.—Weather could not be more favorable for corn; oat crop good in yield and quality; apples promise well; farmers plowing for wheat.

Stafford.—Wheat all in stack; corn doing finely except where grasshoppers are damaging it; stock doing well.

Sumner.—Very favorable for corn; threshing and stacking in progress; wheat yields from 7 to 15 bushels per acre, tests about 50.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly finished. Corn is in fine condition and gives good promise. The second crop of alfalfa has generally been cut, though in Kearney the cutting is delayed by rains, it is a good crop. Forage crops are heavy, promising much winter feed. The range grass is unusually fine, and cattle generally are in very good condition, though Scott reports adversely on account of flies.

Decatur.—A good week for harvesting; rust has badly damaged late wheat; grasshoppers injuring corn in a few places; chinch-bugs appearing in many corn-fields.

Ford.—Corn and fodder promise to be the

The Home Circle.

NOW.

I leave with God to-morrow's where and how,
And do concern myself but with the now.
That little word, though half the future's length,
Well used, holds twice its meaning and its strength.

Like one blindfolded, groping out his way,
I will not try to touch beyond to-day.
Since all the future is concealed from sight,
I need but strive to make the next step right.

That done, the next! and so on, till I find,
Perchance, some day I am no longer blind!
And, looking up, behold a radiant friend,
Who says: "Best now, for you have reached the end!"

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. Truth.

ENTERTAINING IN THE COUNTRY.

By Mrs. John B. Sims, of Shawnee County, Kansas, in Ladies' Home Journal.

(Continued from last week.)

ARRANGING ROOMS FOR YOUR GUESTS.

The spare room or guest's room should be made ready for occupancy by extra airing, heating, or cooling, according to the season. Perhaps the daughter of the house tenders the use of her own room for one of the guests, then it will be sure to be truly home-like and habitable. If the visit be a summer one the particular work to do is to try to keep the rooms clean, airy, and cool; have always in them plenty of water and towels, fresh bouquets on the dressers, and well-filled and daily cleaned lamps, or shining candlesticks and smokeless candles. Give the guests the exclusive use of the bureaus and wardrobes. Let them understand that the ringing of a bell will be the signal for rising.

Allow your guests to choose their own way of spending the days for the most part. If the visit be made in a home where hired help is not employed, many happy moments may be spent together over the every-day household tasks. Accept gracefully the help offered by your visitors. Make them feel that you look upon them, while they are under your roof, as members of the family.

YOUR GUESTS WILL ENTERTAIN THEMSELVES.

If the guests be fond of reading, the business of entertaining is greatly lessened. If they be young people then the task ceases at once to be at all difficult. The fields, the woods, the creek, fishing, boating, wading, swimming, haying, corn-husking, straw rides, walks, horseback riding—everything in the country will prove interesting to the young visitors. Set up a tent for warm weather in the orchard if no other shade be within reach, and let the young folks camp out; nothing will please them better; give them plenty of bread, and good butter, milk, cream, and berries, apples and cold meats, and they will thrive in health and temper.

The art of entertaining in the country is to accustom one's self to enjoy the little things, to be ever on the alert for the pleasant things of life, never to see the unpleasant ones, and always to rely upon the resources within reach for entertainment and amusement.

A PRACTICAL NEIGHBORHOOD DINNER.

A friendly way in which to entertain one's friends and neighbors is to have a neighborhood dinner. If there should be a grange or farmers' club in the vicinity it should take the initiative. Meet in the largest room which can be secured; the schoolhouse will do, though some whole-souled farmer's house would be better. Each family might contribute to the general dinner. Appoint a toastmaster and give appropriate toasts; good music and a readable paper on some subject pertaining to the day will be well received. To make it still more impressive as a milestone on the road of brotherly love make it truly a neighborly affair, and let each family bring a contribution from its own storehouse of plenty. A big wagon will be needed to haul these contributions away to the orphans' home, the charity hospital, or to some needy family in the neighborhood. This is strictly practical. Within my knowledge it has been done again and again, corn, flour, meat, apples, and clothing being among the donations.

A strictly agricultural fair calls out the energy of the men and boys more distinctly. If there be no building suitable for it rent a tent; offer small premiums for the best peck of shelled or threshed grain shown in small, attractive boxes or baskets. Vegetables may be artistically arranged, and many ingenious ideas shown in the arrangement of grasses and grains in the sheaf. The pantry stores may be shown to good advantage, and little boys and girls may compete for the blue ribbon. Let it be free to every one in the village, and take the pay for the trouble in the pleasure and benefit each one will derive from the others' experience.

A PATRIOTIC AND POPULAR SOCIAL.

A flag social is attractive, easily planned,

and calls out the young people in particular. The tables should be trimmed in red, white, and blue; tissue paper is just the thing to cover them with; use flags for decorating. Sell candy, pop-corn, and lemonade from booths trimmed in red, white, and blue. A flag drill always holds the attention of the audience. Have patriotic music. How the veterans will enjoy it! Halting feet will mark time to "Marching Thro' Georgia," old eyes will brighten and then grow dim, old voices will quaver and stop, leaving the young men and maidens to carry the tune, as they must the burdens. Let "The Star-Spangled Banner" be sung, all standing, with all of the enthusiasm and reverence which it so justly deserves.

WORK OF THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

If the nearest city be too far away to permit participating in its attractions, bring some of it to the country; make a few sacrifices, if necessary, and secure a lecturer for an evening; sometimes a glee club or a good reader may be induced to penetrate into the wilds of the rural regions. Farmers' institutes are educating as well as entertaining to a large number of people, wherever held. They are being organized very widely over the country, and from actual experience with them for a number of years I know that they do more to enlighten, broaden, and educate the people, where they are held, than any other form of entertainment or amusement. At these meetings one comes in touch with some of the chief educators in the land; listens to the experiences of successful farmers, stock-raisers, dairymen, and horticulturalists, and gets the experiments made at the experimental stations located at the agricultural college of the State.

The only drawback to any intelligent community enjoying these privileges is lack of co-operation between the farmers themselves. Whenever a farming community realizes that in themselves lie the means of educating their sons and daughters to love the farm and the farm home, and that because one does not have the privileges of the town or large city there is no reason why he should stagnate either mentally or socially, they will have solved the problem of how to live happily and contentedly on a farm.

Home is Woman's Creation.

"In order that a woman may be successful and happy in her home life, she must inevitably regard her work as worthy the highest education and enthusiasm," writes Katherine Reich, in the July Ladies' Home Journal, of "The College-Bred Woman in Her Home." "Let her know, before she enters upon it, that it must for years occupy the greater part of her thoughts and time—there will be seasons when it must occupy her whole time—and be content that this is so because of the value of the result to be attained. The home where peace and order reign, and sweet influences of industry and education, of courtesy and religion prevail, is not made by chance. The woman's thought, and study, and ability have entered into it and determined its character. Where the servants are industrious and quiet, where the children are healthy, gentle and obedient, where the conversation shows intellectual life and generous thought, and the spirit of the home in its activities and pleasures is love, and joy, and peace—the praise is due, first, to the woman, who as wife, and mother, and mistress, and housekeeper, and homemaker, has made it her study and pleasure to rule her kingdom diligently, with intelligence and love. The home is her creation, springing from her own ideal of what is good and fair, and speaks to mankind as truly as if her thought had expressed itself in writing. It is a work of the highest art. If a woman thus regarded her work at home she would settle her mind to it without that restlessness and discontent she will always feel if in her heart of hearts she regard history, or art, or higher mathematics as being more worthy her attention."

"Another means by which a woman's success and happiness are secured at home is in making herself felt as the mistress of the household. She must be the one to arrange hours of work, and not the servants. She must be the one to regulate the habits of the children, and not they themselves. It is for her to set the standard of the home life. Her position requires firmness, and every member of the family should recognize and yield to her authority in her own domain. Let her assume with courage and dignity the authority which belongs to her, so that every one shall feel she is equal to it, while at the same time she welcomes counsel and suggestion from others. There are women who are too ignorant or indifferent to guide their homes successfully, and women too weak to meet the responsibility, women who are in terror of their servants, or slaves to the whims of children or husbands. It is not so that happy homes are made. Just as a man directs the work of his subordinates and keeps the control

of all his business in his own hands, so the woman who has a home to guide must be ready to assume and control the affairs of her household. Observation and experience go to show that as the years bring added responsibility, and also added comforts to the woman at home, she finds her restlessness growing less and her satisfaction growing deeper. The college recedes to its proper place as the academy of life, and the wife and mother realizes that heart and mind are filled to the utmost. Her great anxiety becomes rather to use all the opportunities open to her than to wish for others. She finds herself absorbed in her work without the feeling that she has been thwarted in her most serious ambitions."

Summer Aids to Feminine Beauty.

Cucumber peelings, boiled in water, will be found good for the skin. A slice of cucumber may be rubbed on the face, instead of soap. Lemon juice will remove sunburn. Dill-water is as good for the complexion as rose-water, though it makes the skin paler.

Elderflower-water is famous for its cooling properties, as is also lavender-water.

Never go out in blustery weather without a veil unless you wish a tanned skin or freckles.

Do not forget, when drying the face after washing, to rub upward toward the nose. This will prevent wrinkles, and will help to smooth out to a great extent the crease alongside the nose.

Use neither hot nor cold water exclusively for bathing. A good rule to follow is a hot bath at night and a cold one in the morning, but be sure to take a bath daily if you wish to keep your skin in good condition.

Do not wear tight shoes if you desire a graceful carriage; no woman can walk comfortably or well in shoes that are too small for her feet. Do not wear too small gloves.

Avoid tight lacing and any form of dressing which compresses any organ of the body.

A good cure for sunburn is made by slicing and soaking a cucumber for a few hours in milk, and bathing the face two or three times a day with it. Dry the face carefully afterward, using a soft towel.

To remove freckles, mix one ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, half a drachm of pulverized sugar, and let it stand in glass for a few days; then apply it and let it dry on the skin. Or apply with a linen cloth two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish mixed with a teaspoonful of sour milk. If a girl freckle easily she should keep this lotion and use it frequently, being careful not to allow it to touch her eyes.—July Ladies' Home Journal.

"Building the State."

The following is from Chapter XX of the "History of Kansas," by Noble Prentiss:

"The homesteader has been styled the 'Pilgrim Father' of Kansas. He left the great highways of travel and sought the vast, open country. From the line of timber skirting the stream, he might gather a few logs to build his cabin, but more often he shaped his habitation in or of the earth itself, a dugout or a sod-house, the walls built up of strips of prairie-sod turned over by the plow, the roof often covered with marl, or natural lime, as it was called, from the bottom of the prairie-draw. Here, with his wife and children, lived in the first hard years the homesteader, under the vast sky, girt about by an immense and remote horizon. And not alone did the homesteader use the sod wherewith to rear his residence and out-buildings; the 'prairie lumber-yard' had public uses also. The first school-house for the settlers' children was built of sod, and in the settlement of Jewell County, a fort of sod 50 yards square, with walls 7 feet high and 4 feet thick, was built; and within the enclosure was dug the first well in the county.

"At first the buffalo in their migration came near, wandering up to his very door, but as the vast herds which had furnished the Indians with food and clothing for untold centuries, without apparent diminution, retreated westward, he followed them, making an annual campaign against them in his wagon, which he loaded with meat. When there was nothing left of them save their bleaching bones, he gathered these up and hauled them to the distant railroad station, where they accumulated in great white piles. Thus he added to his slender store of ready money. From Hays City, in May, 1875, the shipments of bones amounted to twenty tons a day."

In a chapter on Jim Lane, Mr. Prentiss says: "On the evenings of Sunday, July 1, 1860, Gen. James H. Lane, while riding in a carriage with Mr. McCall and Captain Adams, on the Government farm at Fort Leavenworth, sprang from the vehicle as it stopped at a gate, uttered the words, 'Good-bye, Mac,' placed the muzzle of a pistol to his mouth and fired. The ball passed directly through the brain and emerged from the upper center of the cranium. With this terrible wound he survived for ten

days. Tireless, indefatigable, alert, full of audacity, endless in plans and resources, he was everywhere, in war, in peace, in combat, in diplomacy, in battle and treaty. He was early an advocate of the 'Topeka Government,' the first recognized effort for the admission of Kansas as a free State. He was a member of the Free State Executive Committee, of which Charles Robinson was chairman. He reported the platform of the Big Springs Convention; he was president of the Topeka Constitutional Convention. When Kansas appealed to the North he became a national character; he was called 'Jim Lane of Kansas.' In April he addressed the legislature of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg; in May, he spoke to a great meeting in Chicago, where \$15,000 was raised for Kansas.

"When Kansas became a State of the Union, he was elected, after a memorable struggle, one of the first United States Senators; and then came the great Civil War, in which he exhibited that strange blending of qualities, capacities, and dispositions, which belonged to him alone. He raised whole brigades, and commanded one of them in the field, even without a commission. As a Senator, he advocated the policy of President Johnson, and broke with Kansas. He made a bold fight for his long supremacy. It seemed, at times, that he would win it back, but he knew at last that there was nothing to hope. Those who knew him best said that the thought drove to madness and to death. He was a remarkable man. In the strange power of his speech there has been no other like him in Kansas. He made many enemies, but attached friends to himself as with hooks of steel, who remember him only as the 'Crusader of Freedom.'"

Good Taste in Dress.

With all this talent devoted to her begowning, woman ought to be (and probably really thinks she is) a very work of art—yes, a masterpiece; and it would seem to be rank, foolhardy temerity even, to hint that in her dress she is not only not a masterpiece, but generally very inartistic, even if not often a "sight"—at least, from an artist's point of view.

She is fashionably clad, it is true, and also expensively, but those two qualifications are the very essence of the trouble. She is merely a slave to fashion's decrees, however whimsical, and she follows most abjectly the slightest beck of that fickle old dame.

This is not a clamor for the abject observance of any set rules, esthetic proportions, or dogmatic precepts in dress; in fact this assertion of independence by our fair dames and beauteous damsels is thoroughly American. Let them follow their own (sensible) notions and tastes, remembering, however, that there are certain limitations beyond which lies treacherous ground. Let them array themselves in velvets and fine feathers, linen and royal purple, if they wish; but don't let them offend good taste.

Since we have become a fighting nation, own colonies, indulge in fin-de-siècle army scandals, and otherwise assert our rights to being one of the peoples of the earth, should we not show the other great peoples that we know how to dress artistically,—in short, that we know what is what?—Self Culture for July.

Baked Apples Filled With Nuts.

Wash and core ten or twelve large, tart apples. Chop fine a cupful of the meat of walnuts or pecans; mix with four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, fill the cavities, place them in a baking dish and pour one and a half cupfuls of hot water around them and bake quickly. When done, remove all the apples to a dish, except one of the softest; mash this to a pulp (first taking the skin from it with a fork), add to the water and juice in the pan; add a dash of nutmeg, a pinch of salt and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Pour all over the apples in the dish in which they are to be served. Sift powdered sugar over the top and serve cold with cream.—From What to Eat.



HAIR SWITCHES

Finest of Human Hair at about One-third Ordinary Prices.

SPECIAL OFFER THIS MONTH.

Weight	Length	Price
2 ounces	20 inches	\$0.65
2 ounces	20 inches	.90
2 ounces	22 inches	1.25
3 ounces	22 inches	1.50
3 ounces	24 inches	2.25
3 1/2 ounces	26 inches	3.25

Remit five cents extra for postage. The 65¢ switch has long stem, the others are short stem. Send sample lock of hair cut near the roots. An immense stock enables us to match perfectly any hair. All orders filled on day received. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Illustrated catalogue free. Everything in hair goods. ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO. 114 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Young Folks.

THINKIN' IT OVER.

Jed Wheeler, a feller, jes' spent his hull life
A thinkin' it over and over;
He never proposed nor picked out a wife,
Becuz he hadn't thought it over.
He never went fishin' nor nuthin' like that,
He never'd play ball an' stan' up with the
bat;
He said he'd like to dew this an' dew that,
An' would when he'd tho't it all over.

Jed Wheeler tho't summer an' winter alike,
Kep' thinkin' it over and over;
An' any new blow he never would strike,
Becuz he hadn't thought it over.
He wouldn't spilt wood which his father
had sawed,
Nor kery the water his mother hed
draw'd;
He wouldn't dig paths till the snow hed all
thawed,
Becuz he hadn't thought it all over.

Jed Wheeler grew aged, his form wuz bent
down,
And still he kep' thinkin' it all over;
He said he'd travel, but never left town,
Becuz he hadn't thought it all over.
So Jed was took sick, an' when dyin' he lay,
An' the minister tol' him to say his last
say,
He said he wished heaven would jes' let
him stay
Until he hed thought it all over.
—Joe Cone, in Little Joker.

A CLOTHES-PIN THAT OOST TEN DOLLARS.

Possibly one of the secrets of Thomas A. Edison's success as an inventor is his forethought. The Wizard of Menlo Park does not believe in leaving anything undone that can be done to further his researches. An illustration may be cited in his wonderful curiosity shop. This shop is a high-ceilinged room, the walls of which are filled with shelves divided into pigeonholes and drawers. Here are kept and properly labeled all manner of materials used in laboratories and workshops. No mineralogist has a finer collection of specimens. As to woods, the Smithsonian Institution or the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History are not more complete. The collection, for instance, of bamboo fibre, used in the electric-light bulbs, comprises every specimen known to science.

Besides these, the shop contains everything that an inventor could possibly want, whether he were inventing a new dynamo or a hobby horse that would shy at bicycles, or devising a gigantic electrical reproduction of the battle of Manila. Mr. Edison's idea in making the collection was to provide against any contingency that might arise.

"I want," he said, "to be prepared for any emergency. I don't want a million-dollar idea to go to waste while I am sending to town for 10 cents' worth of material from the village store."

When the shop was stocked Mr. Edison thought he would test its completeness. Therefore he offered a prize of \$10 to any of his assistants who should mention any material of possible use not contained in the collection. The prize was won by a bright young man after a hard day's work. And the missing article was a clothes-pin.—Saturday Evening Post.

Standard Little Jokes on the Poets.

In his library the other day Richard Henry Stoddard was talking with some friends about men and days that are gone.

"I met John G. Saxe one morning about fifty years ago," said the poet. "It was in Broadway, and I was on my way to the custom house, where I was employed. Saxe was a big man, a giant of a man, bluff and hearty. He was in a particularly happy mood this day, and before we had gone far he gave me the reason."

"My son," he said "is doing better than I expected. He is making a great success."

"How?" I asked.

"He has started a lumber yard up in Albany."

"All out of his own head?" I inquired.

"I don't believe that Saxe altogether liked my question, but I meant no harm."

Speaking of Saxe suggested other poets, and Mr. Stoddard asked whether any one could recall the conundrum once propounded concerning Fitz James O'Brien. O'Brien, by the way, was a thorough Bohemian. He lived up his last cent, and seldom occupied the same rooms for any length of time. No one remembered the riddle.

"I'll tell you then," continued the poet. "I think it was Marshal who propounded it. It was 'Why is O'Brien like the Almighty?' The answer was, 'Because he moves in a mysterious way.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Unexpected Always Happens.

A messenger boy has arisen who has vindicated his fellows' claims to promptness, good humor, courtesy and various other Christian virtues. He was riding uptown in an elevated train the other day, and according to the usual custom all the seats were occupied and nearly all the standing-room. The messenger boy was sitting com-

fortably a couple of seats away from the door, his brown face almost buried in a dilapidated paper-covered story book, and his eyes, when he revealed them to the public gaze, as he lifted his head and turned a page, fairly bulging with excitement.

It was when his interest was at its height that a portly, comfortable-looking old gentleman bent over and said in low tones which only those near by could catch:

"See here, my boy, I want you to do something for me. I want to buy that seat."

Between the old gentleman's fingers a dime glittered. The messenger boy raised his dazed eyes, stared stupidly a moment like one suddenly recalled to consciousness and then sprang to his feet.

"I don't want no mun for it," he remarked, sidling towards the door.

But the old gentleman pursued him.

"Here, sonny, take your money," he said, "that was the bargain."

"Naw," answered the messenger boy, proudly waving the bearer of base coin away. But the old gentleman dropped the dime into the blue coat pocket and turned back—to find that meek-looking woman was reposing happily in his dearly bought place.—New York World.

A Chapel in a Coal Mine.

Few places of worship in the country have more interest than the Miners' Sanctuary in the Mynydd Newydd (New Mountain) colliery, near Swansea. Situated 750 feet below the surface of the earth, with four long rows of pibwood to sustain the roof, a rude desk on a large lump of coal for a pulpit, and a series of rough-hewn planks as "pews," it is, indeed, the strangest of the many strange Bethels in wild Wales.

Every Monday morning without a break for fifty-four years the colliers have crowded into the novel apartment to ask the blessing of Providence upon the week's work.

To the eldest miner present the conduct of the service is customarily entrusted, but properly ordained divines have not infrequently descended into the mine before the Monday's "turn" has commenced, and the whitewashed walls of the little chapel have resounded with that Celtic fervor which Welchmen speak of as the hawl (which no irreverent Saxon should pronounce as howl).

One motto there is painted near the pulpit: "Os nos heb ddim ser nid nos heb Dduw deyrnasa lau wadnaw Mynydd Curriog." Freely interpreted, that is: "If it is night without stars, it is not night without God, for He reigneth under the foundations of the mountain."

Whether it be ascribed to good luck, to good management, or the responsive protection of Providence, it is a fact that for the last half-century Mynydd Newydd colliery has been singularly free from serious accidents.

The colliery is owned by Messrs. Vivian & Sons, and the late Lord Swansea did much to encourage the devotional exercises in the pit.—London Leader.

Sound Philosophy.

No profit grows where there is no pleasure taken; in brief, sir, study what you most affect.—Shakespeare.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.—Lord Chesterfield.

The heart of a loving woman is a golden sanctuary where often there reigns an idol of clay.—Limayrac.

A woman would be in despair if nature had formed her as fashion makes her appear.—Mlle. de Lespinasse.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Proverb.

Women complain of the lack of virtue in men and do not esteem those who are too strictly virtuous.—Blondel.

The art of conversation consists less in showing one's wit than in giving opportunity for the display of wit of others.—La Bruyere.

Sayings of Famous Men.

We attract hearts by the qualities we possess.—Suard.

A fig for your bill of fare; show me your bill of company.—Swift.

To give pain is the tyranny; to make happy the true empire of beauty.—Steele.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside.—Cowper.

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.—Tyrius Maxims.

If you wish for anything which belongs to another you lose that which is your own.—Epictetus.

There is more time wasted, more sin committed, waiting for a more propitious opportunity than from any other one cause.—H. C. Mable.

A business education is the best investment and pays the largest dividends.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

CLEANSSES THE LIVER AND BOWELS

AND FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM TO RESIST PREVAILING DISEASES.

"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness."

Editor Kansas Farmer—I have read an interesting article, copied from your paper of a year ago, which article relates to "Bacteria and Dirt." I am very glad to see such a reasonable and sensible view taken of a subject so important. It has been well said that "cleanliness is next to godliness." By the use of this all-important agent we can not make ourselves immortal, but we can do almost everything else. We can prolong life, we can prevent disease, and we can cure sickness when it has once taken possession of our bodies.

This is the line on which we may hope to successfully combat the foolish and injurious practices which spring from vivisection. It is almost useless to tell people that vivisection is a moral wrong, for so few human beings care for right and wrong when the right conflicts with their own interests. It is by showing our fellow men that in sanitation lies the key to health that we may reasonably look for a cessation of vivisection. This is not because the practice of vivisection has been, is, or can be beneficial to mankind, but because, through our selfishness, we human beings are only too glad to catch at anything which we are told will aid us, without counting the cost to others, nor the degradation to ourselves.

I wish to thank you for publishing the article on "Bacteria and Dirt," showing a common-sense way of preventing disease from the products of the dairy. Each article of this nature which appears in print is a help to the reform for which we are working (the total prevention of vivisection), and shows a rational and simple means of retaining health without the ridiculous use of injections and inoculations, of which we read so constantly.

LUIGI GALVANI DOANE, M. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Married Man's Musings.

"Man proposes"—only to be told that he looked "too silly for anything."

"Love laughs at locksmiths," but some wives won't let their husbands carry latch-keys.

My wife says marriage is not always a failure. Sometimes it is merely a temporary embarrassment.

Every married man can't help wishing that his wife would manage him without quite so much friction.

A woman with a stingy husband always takes pains to inform her dearest friends that diamonds are very vulgar.—Pittsburgh News.

No lake of the world, it is affirmed by many, equals Lake Champlain in variety and wealth of scenery. The region has an added interest from the fact that here was the scene of so many important events in America's history. For the summer tourist in this vicinity no better guide could be found than the finely illustrated article entitled "Lake Champlain, Historical and Picturesque," in the July issue of the New England Magazine. The author, Rev. John Wright Buckham, a thorough lover of the lake, writes with enthusiasm of its many charms. A careful student of its history as well, he recalls the stirring scenes which have here been enacted, in the early days when it was the battle-ground for warring tribes of Indians, and in later conflicts. The article is illustrated with more than a score of excellent views of the lake, including pictures of summer camping grounds, picturesque bits along the shore, and spots of historic interest.—Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday by the

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E. B. Cowgill, Pres. J. B. McAfee, Vice Pres.
D. C. Nellis, Sec'y and Treas.OFFICE:
No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

E. B. COWGILL, Editor.
H. A. HEATH, Advertising Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

Gold from the Klondike to the amount of \$11,000,000 is reported to have reached the mints this year.

The eighth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress will be held at Missoula, Mont., September 25, 26, and 27, 1899.

July is the critical month for corn. July is nearly gone and a more favorable month than it has been in the Kansas corn belt can scarcely be imagined.

An expert traveling over the Rock Island system in Kansas and Nebraska for one of the larger elevator operators at Kansas City, wires from McPherson: "Kansas has not had such a prospect for corn since 1889, the year of its largest crop. The conditions are as near perfect as they can be, abundant moisture, water in all the streams and ground in perfect condition. The only things that can prevent the crop's maturity are hot winds, and these are not probable under present conditions."

Prof. F. A. Waugh begins his little book on landscape gardening, just published, by showing the need of popular education in this art and then proceeds to do the educating, in a general way. He writes enthusiastically and very interestingly on this subject which, one would judge, is a hobby of his. In a very practical way he treats of the different kinds of artistic gardening, and the most appropriate use for each kind, and points out the mistakes an amateur is apt to make, as well as the beauty he may create in attempts of this kind. His ideas are very effectively illustrated by pictures from all over the world.

The investigation of the water resources of the United States is a part of the Geological Survey which has been assigned to a special division designated as the hydrographic division. It is under the charge of a most careful and experienced chief, Mr. F. H. Newell, who has established a reputation for reliability and thoroughness for all of his work. The results of that part of the hydrographic work accomplished in 1897 are published in a quarto volume of 814 pages. It is superbly illustrated with diagrams, maps, and photo-engravings. As a book for reference or as an entertaining work dealing with realities this report is valuable to the investigator and to the thoughtful reader.

Financiers are beginning to apprehend that the control of production and markets by the trusts may tend to reduce the exports of manufactured goods from this country. It is assumed that the trusts will limit production to supplying the wants of American consumers, making no surplus to be unloaded upon foreigners at the prices of the open market. The trust managers claim, however, that the economies of production which they are introducing will enable these giant combinations to produce at a profit for the unprotected market of the world. If they will sell at these same world-prices to those of us who are behind the protection wall perhaps the trust may not be an unmixed evil.

The First Greater America Exposition at Omaha opened its gates on July 1 under most auspicious conditions. The great buildings are almost filled with a splendid collection of exhibits and the colonial features are attracting widespread comment. This exhibit of the people and resources of

our recently acquired colonial possessions will be complete within a few days and offers a great opportunity to secure definite information upon a topic of vital interest to the American people. The special attractions are numerous and varied enough to suit every taste, and range from villages of natives of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, to a grand spectacular fireworks reproduction of the famous battle of Manila Bay, in which the boasted Spanish fleet went down before the unerring guns of the valiant Dewey.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO.

The return of Gen. Joseph K. Hudson to the editorship of the *Daily Capital* and the energetic interest he puts into the discussion of public questions lends interest to his printed utterances of a quarter century ago when he was editor and publisher of the *Kansas Farmer*. To enable the reader to translate his thoughts to that time we reproduce below one of his editorials on a subject which was then paramount in many minds:

POLITICS AND THE GRANGE.

[From the *Kansas Farmer* of July 15, 1874.]

We have insisted most earnestly that partisan politics should be kept out of the grange. We have stated frequently our belief that the permanence of the grange depended upon the observation of its expressed rule against political discussion and political action as a grange. On the other hand, our readers will bear us out in the position that we have urged upon patrons the more thorough observation of their political duties. We hope to see such thorough and earnest political action on the part of the members of the grange this fall as has never been seen. We have not urged this because they were patrons, but because they were citizens. While it is true that there is to be found in the grange only those engaged in agriculture and, therefore, a unity of interest exists such as is not found in other societies, it is also true that every shade of political opinion may be found in the grange, and wide differences of opinion upon the public issues of the day. It may be even true, that upon the selection of men for office there might be no great difference of opinion, but there are many grave reasons why the grange as a grange should not undertake to carry forward political contests or to place in the field a political ticket which would be known as a grange ticket. We have from the first believed that there was a wide field of usefulness for the grange upon which it has as yet scarcely entered. As soon as it departs from the line of work so clearly laid down in the principles of the National Grange and in the written and private work of the order, to indulge in the varying and bitter discussions which follow upon political action, just that soon will the first step be taken toward disintegration. The influence of the present farmers' movement upon the politics of the country will be in many ways beneficial. It will make possible, fearless independent action on the part of voters. It will compel the selection of better tickets, local and State. To these ends we hope to work and to see the farmers of Kansas aroused to a just appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens.

We are led to these remarks by seeing an effort which is being made by some of the State to place at the head of the State ticket this fall the name of the master of the State Grange, Mr. M. E. Hudson, of Bourbon County, for governor. Personally we have the highest regard for Mr. Hudson, who has ably and satisfactorily filled the difficult office of master of the State Grange. Against this effort to place the master of the State Grange and, through him, the granges of the State into a partisan contest, we emphatically protest. We do not know Mr. Hudson's feelings upon this subject, but we believe he will view this matter as did the master of the Iowa State Grange, Mr. Dudley Adams, who is now master of the National Grange. The politicians of Iowa undertook to capture the grange by selecting Mr. Adams, two years ago, for the head of their State ticket. Mr. Adams, who saw the political breakers ahead, declined most decidedly to compromise the order by subjecting it to political tests. It must occur to most intelligent persons that placing the master of the State Grange at the head of the ticket is merely to capture the grange vote.

Mr. Hudson, whose course as master of the State Grange has given entire satisfaction, could not commit the granges of the State to a ticket of which he would be the head. Whatever may be the faults, the blunders, and the failures of the party or ticket which bears the master of the State Grange, men of ordinary common sense can see that all their failures would be placed against the grange. It would be known as the grange ticket, liable to compromise the whole order for the empty office of governor. Should a patron, holding

a high and responsible position in the State Grange, be selected for any important political office, we believe it would be his duty to resign his office in the grange and make his political race as an individual and not as an officer of the grange. We have some means of knowing the feeling of patrons of various parts of the State; we know that they will look with suspicion upon any efforts to capture the grange vote by throwing sugar-plums to the officers.

AN OPEN GRANGE MEETING.

An open session of Oak Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was held at the hall of the order, at Mission Center, Shawnee County, on July 18. It was an all-day session with the sumptuous dinner accompaniment for which Oak Grange is famous.

The speakers of the day were Henry Rhodes, master of the Kansas State Grange, and Aaron Jones, of Indiana, master of the National Grange. The address of Mr. Rhodes was a well-prepared paper showing the prosperous and growing condition of the order in Kansas. The insurance department was the subject of an exceptionally fine exhibit, from which it appears that this department of grange work is conducted at small expense, affording this kind of protection at the mere cost of the risk and a very moderate charge for the clerical work. A copy of Mr. Rhodes' paper is promised for the *Kansas Farmer*, and may be expected in the near future.

The master of the National Grange delivered a most instructive address in which he presented the condition and work of the order with great force and so interspersed with wit and humor that the audience could not have told whether it was more pleased with the information or the manner of the address.

Mr. Jones showed that the order is now increasing more rapidly than at any time during the last fifteen years. That its influence on national affairs in which the farmer is concerned is great was shown by citing two important instances of the exertion of the influence of the National Grange. The first of these was in the case of the treaty attempted between this country and the Dominion of Canada. The proposed treaty was reported to affect the farmer in a very serious manner. At the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture the legislative committee of the National Grange was summoned before the treaty commissioners for the purpose of acquainting them with the views of the farmers on the one proposition affecting farming interests. A clause of the treaty provided that Canadian farm products should be admitted, duty free, to the United States, and in exchange for this advantage for Dominion farmers American manufactured products were to be admitted with reduced duties to Canada. The legislative committee of the National Grange got the proposition stated thus briefly and then stated to the treaty commissioners that the American farmer would never consent to have his interests thus traded off. The treaty commissioners have not yet agreed.

The second instance cited was the effort of the National Grange in favor of free delivery of mail to farmers. The bill had passed the House carrying an appropriation of \$150,000 for extending rural free delivery, and the legislative committee of the National Grange had gone home after receiving promises from a majority of the Senators to vote for this appropriation. But the war with Spain came on, large war appropriations were necessary, and a streak of economy went through the Senate. Mr. Jones told in a delightful manner how on coming in from the field for dinner his wife had informed him of the defeat of the appropriation in the Senate; how he had not at the time much of a supply of laundered gents' furnishing goods, but put on a fresh collar and took the first train for Washington. His account of his interviews with various Senators, especially that with Marcus Aurelius Hanna, brought down the house. On being confronted by the representatives of the great order of Patrons of Husbandry Senators readily admitted that they had made a mistake, and were in haste to make amends. The appropriation of \$150,000 was made.

The position of the order against trusts was next considered and the entire influence of the National Grange was pledged towards securing a fair field and an equal chance for all in production, in buying, and in selling.

Counting combined merchandise and specie exports and imports for the year ending June 30, it appears that the actual surplus of exports amounted to \$504,557,000 against \$534,626,000 for the previous year. The sum of these balances is \$1,039,183,000. Against this sum the authorities set off a debtor balance for interest-payments, travelers' expenses, ocean freights, etc., which they estimate at \$175,000,000 per year or \$350,000,000 for the two years. Adding to this \$20,000,000 paid to Spain for the Philippines there appears a total debtor balance

of \$370,000,000 to be deducted from the balance of trade for the two years. This leaves \$669,183,000 to be accounted for. Financiers find that accounts are now about even between this country and foreigners. It is therefore assumed that the great balance of \$669,183,000 has been settled by the return of American securities, in other words, that we have paid debts to foreigners and bought shares in our corporations amounting to this great sum. Nobody expects this record to be duplicated during the next two years.

HOG CHOLERA PREVENTION.

The guessers are making figures on the Kansas corn crop now growing. It is just as easy to write 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 as any other figures to represent the number of bushels to be gathered next fall, but a somewhat smaller estimate will more nearly correspond with the outcome. There is no doubt, however, of a big crop of corn, probably the biggest ever produced in this State. And in the cattle market feeders are going to be feeders this fall. They sold last week as high as \$4.80 in Kansas City. True, finished steers brought as high as \$5.50, and the difference is such as will return a fair price for feed judiciously handled. Hogs are also bringing a fair price and the farmer who is in position to turn his corn into pork is to be congratulated.

The fear of cholera outbreaks is the one element of trouble to the producer of pork. The *Kansas Farmer* believes, however, that science has successfully solved the cholera problem. Hogs may now be vaccinated for protection against cholera with as much assurance as people are vaccinated against smallpox. No hog has ever taken the cholera after vaccination by the method and with the materials used by Dr. Paul Fischer, the veterinarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Vaccinated pigs have been exposed in every possible way to cholera infection, but without effect.

It is to be regretted that this method, and the materials are not yet available to everybody. But Dr. Fischer is so cautious that, as yet, he insists on performing the operation in person. He is, however, in the pay of the State of Kansas and goes anywhere in the State for merely his traveling expenses, and vaccinates hogs at no charge for either his time or medicine. He passed through Topeka last Friday en route to Meriden to vaccinate a lot of hogs on Saturday. It will be well for owners of hogs to correspond with him at Manhattan.

If the guessers on the corn crop are within 100,000,000 of right we shall need to save every pig to help every steer we can find to turn this corn crop into a meat crop.

HUDSON RETURNS TO HIS OWN.

The reading public of Kansas will be pleased to learn that Gen. J. K. Hudson, founder of the Topeka Daily Capital, has returned to the post of editor-in-chief. A strong company with which he is interested has bought the property and without dismissing a single employee has added the force and energy of Mr. Hudson as chief of the editorial staff.

Kansas people, especially those who are attached to the constitutional provision and the laws which once well-nigh drove the saloon from the State, will not forget that to J. K. Hudson, in a peculiar sense, are we indebted for both the amendment and the laws under which, not only did the saloon-keeper become an outlaw, but the State made progress unparalleled in the annals of States. It will not be forgotten that so long as the voice of Mr. Hudson was heeded by his party and by the officers it elected, that party was secure in carrying the elections by continually increasing majorities. It will be remembered, too, that when the advice of Hudson and men of like views was disregarded the party of unparalleled majorities declined rapidly in power and became about half of the time a minority party.

The *Kansas Farmer* is not concerned with the success or failure of any political party, but on behalf of the homes of Kansas it hopes and expects to see General Hudson resume the fight against the saloon, the joint, and the brothel, and for clean, energetic, efficient enforcement of the laws of Kansas, with the zeal, energy, and ability which made the Capital so potent in Kansas affairs in the eighties. The *Farmer* extends the glad hand to General Hudson and hopes that his shadow may never grow less.

Cactus.

Editor *Kansas Farmer*—Please favor me with information on the following question: Is any part of your State troubled with an excessive growth of cactus? If so, I can turn the trouble into a blessing by converting it into a very palatable and easily marketable article. If one of each species is sent to me by freight (medium size) I will be able to select the most suitable for conversion. JOS. E. KUTCH.
No. 468 Cherry avenue, New York City.

SOUR CORN FOR CHINCH-BUGS.

Every farmer is on the lookout for means of combating the numerous foes to his crops. The war against insects is waged with particular vigor by both scientists and men in the field. It is well, too, that the practice of giving to the world all useful information discovered, either in the laboratory or on the farm, is becoming universal. Another characteristic of the scientist is becoming almost universal, i. e., the habit of building upon the information furnished by others.

Several years ago Chancellor Snow of the Kansas State University, made exhaustive investigations of diseases of chinch-bugs. He found them subject to more than one bacterial disease which was fatal to them under suitable conditions of weather. But at times of worst attacks of the ill-smelling pests upon the grain, weather conditions are usually against the bacteria and in favor of the bugs.

A letter received a few days ago by Secretary Coburn from W. L. Chambers, publisher of the Stockton Record, tells of an experience in that county which may open the way to the ready destruction of the chinch-bugs through the operation of Chancellor Snow's bacteria. This disease, it seems, may be promoted in a very practical way.

Mr. Chambers' letter is as follows:

Stockton, Kans., July 12, 1899.

Hon. F. D. Coburn:

Dear Sir:—Mr. F. V. Raynor, of Iowa, who has a farm in Ash Rock Township, this county, has made a discovery which is of very great importance at this time. He has found that soured green corn-stalks will produce the same germ-disease on chinch-bugs as Chancellor Snow's remedy. He has found that he can destroy all the bugs that come off from a harvested wheat-field by cutting the outside row of corn and letting it lie in small piles. The dead bugs will soon cover these piles, and no further damage will be done to the corn. The bugs turn white, and he believes the same fungous growth comes on them as can be seen on bugs treated by Snow. Perhaps you know this already, but thinking it might be new I am constrained to write you about it. Mr. Raynor's address at present is Stockton, Kans. In a week or two it will be Newmarket, Iowa. A number of our farmers have visited his place and find the story to be true. Resp'y,

W. L. CHAMBERS.

It is to be hoped that many farmers will try this method and report results, either favorable or unfavorable, to the Kansas Farmer.

Exports and Imports.

Taken as a whole, the trade of last year [ending June 30, 1899] exceeded that of the year preceding—the total of imports and exports combined being \$1,924,000,000 for 1898-9 and \$1,847,000,000 for 1897-8, showing an increase of \$77,000,000. The increase, however, has been entirely upon the imports which exhibit a gain of \$81,000,000, while the exports have declined \$4,000,000. This increase in the imports deserves attention. About three-fourths of that gain has arisen during the second half of the year; which shows that it has been almost entirely the consequence of the great revival of business which set in with the opening of 1899. This expansion in the imports, however, can hardly be regarded as an indication of a tendency to overtrading, whether comparison be made with the importations of previous years, or with the volume of the exports. Last year's imports fell \$82,700,000 below those of 1895-96—\$67,700,000 below those of 1896-7—and \$34,900,000 below those of 1894-5. The following comparison of merchandise imports with merchandise exports for each of the last six fiscal years will show the extreme moderation of last year's importations when measured by the volume of exports:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1898-9.....	\$697,000,000	\$1,227,400,000	\$530,400,000
1897-8.....	616,000,000	1,231,500,000	615,500,000
1896-7.....	764,700,000	1,051,000,000	286,300,000
1895-6.....	779,700,000	882,600,000	102,900,000
1894-5.....	731,900,000	807,500,000	75,600,000
1893-4.....	655,000,000	892,100,000	237,100,000

It will thus be seen that although the excess of exports over imports was last year less by \$85,100,000 than for 1897-8, yet it is fully double the average surplus of the four preceding years, and in fact has never been approached in any previous period of our history. It is not easy to put an exact value upon this extraordinary condition of the trade balance as an indication of what may be the future proportion as between imports and exports. It is superfluous to explain what is generally understood, that the extraordinary balance of our foreign trade for the last two years has been mainly due, first, to extraordinary cereal crops in this country concurrently with short crops in nearly all other countries, next, to an increase in our exports of manufactures, and next, to a comparative falling off in the imports, the im-

ports of the two last years having averaged \$656,500,000, while for the three next preceding years the average was \$758,800,000. The first of these causes—abundant crops—is likely to be less important during the crop year 1899-1900 than it has proved for the two last years; for, on the one hand, our wheat crop will show a falling off and on the other hand the foreign crops show a large increase, which is likely to reduce the price of our diminished exportable surplus.

HENRY CLEWS.

Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting.

The executive committee of the Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association has decided that it is advisable to hold a two days' meeting of the association at Kansas City, August 22 and 23, 1899.

The secretary, W. P. Brush, Station A, Kansas City, Mo., in his letter of announcement to the members, makes the following remarks for the benefit of the Shorthorn breeders generally:

"Do you recognize the necessity of all interested in Shorthorn cattle coming together and working harmoniously with a better understanding of the needs in putting the merits of our noble breed more thoroughly and effectively before the beef cattle-breeding public?"

"Are you aware that every breeder should strive, as it were, whilst the period of good times for beef cattle is here, to individually and collectively make hay while the sun doth shine?"

"Will it not be too late to wait until our next annual meeting in February, 1900, if we are to make a more united effort in preparing for the demands of the trade this coming fall, winter and even next spring?"

"If a combination public sale is to be held next November by members of the association, or at such time as may, at the proposed meeting be determined upon, should not all interested meet and take counsel thereon?"

"Varied were the excuses from a score or more of prominent breeders last February and among them were bad roads, worse weather, and la grippe. These objections can not well be set up during the latter part of August. At no time during the twelve months of the year has the breeder more leisure than during a few days the latter part of August. Therefore, are you willing and will you promise to use every effort to get all persons interested in Shorthorns to attend the proposed meeting and come yourself?"

"There are now nearly 1,000 persons in Missouri and Kansas who register or own registered animals. It was generally conceded by all that our annual meeting held last February was the most successful of the kind ever held west of the Mississippi River. Over 200 persons directly interested in the 'reds and roans' were in attendance. Our membership now numbers 124. Will you promise to do all that you can both personally and by letter to increase the membership to 300, or better?"

"If you are not already a member and do not hold a copy of our annual membership certificate, will you please enclose the secretary of the association \$1 and receive by return mail a certificate, and do some missionary work to induce others to do so?"

"Are you willing, if deemed best in the wisdom of the membership at the coming meeting of the association, to contribute from \$1 up to \$5, if necessary to further the interests of the Shorthorn?"

"A programme, after it shall have been determined that a successful meeting will be held, will be published, embracing such subjects as may be deemed most important for the welfare of the individual and collective interests of the association. No one will be assigned especially to any subject, but it will be expected that all will come prepared to discuss and advise, not only such subjects as will be announced in the several live stock and farm journals of our State and those adjoining, but those deemed important by any member of the association."

"Our meeting last February attracted attention in all parts of the country; especially was this true in sections east of the river where they are apparently just emerging from the shell of lethargy. It may be, if we act wisely and actively, that our more Eastern brethren will catch on, imbibe some up-to-date inspiration and shortly join us in keeping pace with our more active and competitive co-workers, the promoters of the welfare of the white-faces, the reds and the blacks."

"Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends." Don't go on drawing vitality from the blood without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood.

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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. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans. All such inquiries will receive prompt attention from Paul Fischer, B. Agr., M. V. D., Professor, and A. J. Burkholder, D. V. S., M. D., Assistant, Kansas State Agricultural College.

LUMP-JAW.—I have a red cow, 7 years old, that has a lump on the corner of her jaw nearly as large as a man's fist. It has not been there long. It is hard and only a little sore. It does not seem to be fast to the bone. It seems to itch and she rubs it on things. She does not seem sick. Is her milk good? What ails her? What will cure her? Since writing the first of this I have been examining the cow's jaw and it is growing and looks as if it would break open and run.

Industry, Kans.

Answer.—The trouble with your cow is probably lump-jaw, technically termed Actinomycosis. If the lump seems to contain fluid (pus), it should be opened and drained out, then washed out with a tincture of iodine. The most satisfactory treatment for this trouble is the use of iodide of potash internally. For animals of medium size, two drams dissolved in a pint of water are given once daily for about ten days. Then discontinue the use of the medicine for three or four days, after which begin again and continue as before. Indications of iodine poisoning (discharges from the nose and watering of the eyes) may appear. This is not dangerous, as all that is necessary is to discontinue the use of the medicine for a few days. It would probably be best not to use the milk at present, at least not without boiling.

RINGBONE.—I have a bay mare about 12 years old. While riding her last winter at a rapid rate, while the ground was frozen and rough, she sprained the pastern-joint in the right fore-leg. I have not used her since, but have applied various liniments. She is not as lame as at first, but too lame to use. The swelling has diminished, and now extends only from the hoof to the upper part of the joint. She does not walk very lame in the pasture, but does when forced to go. I had a notion to destroy her, but thought I would wait until I heard from you through the Kansas Farmer.

Dubuque, Kans.

Answer.—The trouble with your mare is ringbone, the result of the injury to the joint. It is very doubtful whether the lameness can be relieved at all. The only treatment likely to be successful in cases of such standing is neurectomy. This operation consists in cutting the nerves on either side of the leg above or below the fetlock as may seem indicated. It can only be properly performed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.—I have some cattle that are troubled with sore eyes and as our veterinarian has so far failed to give relief I thought it best to apply to you. The trouble begins with the eye watering freely, and turning quite blue and very sore. They seem perfectly blind in the affected eye.

Alden, Rice County, Kansas.

Answer.—The trouble with your cattle is without doubt an inflammatory condition of the superficial tissue of the eyeball and of the mucous membrane lining the lids. It is known technically as infectious Conjunctivitis (and Keratitis). A useful application in such cases is a solution of corrosive sublimate made as follows: Corrosive sublimate, 2 grains; water 4 ounces; dissolve. Apply a few drops inside the lids twice daily with a dropper. Keep the affected animals out of the sun as much as possible.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most sickly seasons. The occasional use of Prickly Ash Bitters will insure vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1899.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. D. Frost, in Agnes City tp., June 26, 1899, one red steer, 2 years old, branded "F" on left side, and underbit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Coffey County—Dan K. Swearingen, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. J. Wheeler, in Burlington tp., (P. O. Burlington), May 25, 1899, one black mare, about 15 years old, weight about 800 pounds, left hip sunken, white in face, breast sore from collar; no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1899.

Harper County—W. W. Taylor, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. T. Sevier, in Eagle tp., (P. O. Anthony City), May 25, 1899, one 2-year-old red heifer with white face and belly, and red spots on face. Branded a T on left hip and with under bit out of left ear, and upper bit out of right ear; valued at \$20.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

STEERS—Taken up by Antone Delbalt, in Center tp., four 2-year-old steers, two, red and white spotted, one red, and one roan, all small sized, all branded with an indistinct brand, all have tails cropped about six inches, and have both ears slit; value of each steer \$25.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Russell, in Shawnee tp., June 26, 1899, one roan horse, 10 years old, star in forehead and shod; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1899.

Wallace County—O. N. Thorene, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Bussermon, whose residence is S. E. quar. 18-15-38 in Harrison tp., June 27, 1899, one sorrel horse, 8 years old, and one bay horse 4 years old, also one mouse-colored mule, 2 years old all branded N. B. on left shoulder; total value \$35.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. R. Walker, in Montana tp., (P. O. Montana), June 17, 1899, one 2-year-old gray horse, 15 hands high; valued at \$20.

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Horticulture.

UTILIZATION OF OUR NATIVE FRUITS.

BY PROF. W. L. HALL.

It is no longer an uncertain question as to whether all parts of Kansas are to be permanently settled. All parts are already settled by a population that may be considered permanent and expected to gradually increase rather than decline. Men have fought out the battle of subsistence against adverse natural conditions, and have won. They have won, and will hold the ground and establish themselves upon it. The western part of the State will be more scantily populated than the eastern part, but whether the population be dense or sparse the people will want to provide themselves with just as many comforts of life as possible. Wherever there is a home every possible provision should be made for its well-being. Our western friends have by no means lost their desire for the comforts they have had to relinquish by going West. They have not lost their relish for fruits because they have given their attention mostly to wheat and cattle. Everywhere man is a lover of fruit and ought to have it in abundance. The condition, briefly stated, is this: Kansas is settled by people who love fruit and who want to supply their homes with an abundance of it; they want it of the best quality and of the greatest variety that can be obtained; furthermore, they want to obtain it in the most practical way.

With this in mind, we must note that in most sections of the State the want is unsupplied. A good many sections have no fruit at all and in many others the quantity is not sufficient nor the quality what is desired. It is a pertinent question, then, as to how we shall obtain better fruit and enough of it.

First, we are expecting that varieties will be introduced into the State that we do not now have, and that some of them will prove valuable and will replace some of the varieties that we are growing at present. Most of the varieties which we now esteem have come to us in this way. The Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, and York Imperial have all come to us by immigration, though the Missouri Pippin did not come far. Most of our varieties of plum, peach, grape, and pear have reached us in a similar way. Our debt to other States for good varieties is great. Let us not underestimate it for the past, nor disregard it for the future. Wherever improved types of fruit are brought out, Kansas, because of her central location, is likely to be able to adapt them to her production.

While in bringing in foreign varieties we sometimes lose in quality, on the other hand we often gain. We have gained in the Ben Davis apple. The old Kentucky Ben Davis of the original type is not to be compared to the big red hero of Kansas. Our conditions have been more favorable for its perfect development than were the conditions in its original home; hence the improvement.

Second, we will develop new strains and varieties from those previously introduced. Already the process has commenced. In this way the Gano apple has come to us, and we hear of improved Winesaps and Missouri Pippins that are winning local reputations. The Kansas and Cardinal raspberries, the Clyde and Aroma strawberries, have come into our acquaintance in this way. Although these fruits promise much in quality, we have not as yet a large list to put into this category; and for those we have we must thank beneficent nature rather than praise the efforts of man, for most of them are wayside seedlings of accidental germination, and man's only credit comes from the fact that he permitted them to grow and fruit, and having observed that they were good, he propagated and cultivated them.

Third, there are in the State several species of native fruits that will be of value in the future—not that varieties from wild types will be brought into cultivation to exclude or even compete with the domestic types already producing successfully. It would be unwise indeed to attempt such an achievement, or even to uphold the theory; for we have fruits that are now far along the way to domestication, and it certainly would not be profitable to go back and begin over. There is much more advancement in quality to be expected by improving the varieties we already have than in bringing out new varieties from wild species. It may be suggested that by crossing our domestic varieties with native species we may bring about improvements in hardiness or productiveness. In theory it is possible, but as it has not been proven by experience it is scarcely worthy of discussion.

Though regarding the native fruits as having no value in the production of improved types over those which we already

have in the more fruitful sections of Kansas, there is still a very considerable field for them in the horticultural economy of the State.

Since a large portion of the State toward the west has failed till this time to make much horticultural advancement with the types of fruit that succeed in the eastern portion, we are confronted with the problem as to how fruits are to be obtained that will succeed in the dry areas of the west. We can hardly depend upon the fruits that are succeeding in the eastern part of the State. They have already been tried, and will not long withstand the conditions of drought and wind which they must undergo. There are three possible solutions to the problem which we may consider:

First, by selection of seedlings of the most resistant types of fruit that succeed in the east we may be able to develop the quality of hardiness to such an extent that the varieties can be carried toward the west, until all sections of the State have been provided with types that are adapted to them. Some progress has already been made in this matter of acclimatization. It is to be noted, however, only to a limited extent and in a few forms. From such fruits as European plums, sweet cherries, English blackberries, and gooseberries we can scarcely expect forms which will succeed in western Kansas; but from such types of fruit as are at home in eastern Kansas, like the common varieties of apple, peach, and grape, varieties may be produced which will prove entirely hardy in the west. It will be by very gradual development, because plants do not vary greatly in such constitutional elements as adaptability to climate. We are familiar with the fact that plants tend constantly to vary, and of the importance of this variation, both in natural and artificial selection. We must understand, also, that in certain characteristics variation is much more intense and rapid than in others. In characteristics affecting constitutionality, plant variation is but gradual and slow. Such qualities as productiveness and adaptation to climate are inherent; and to be mentioned as illustrating this, other qualities, such as size of the plant, shape, size and quality of the fruit, are less inherent, and vary more rapidly and with greater distinctness.

Because of this fact we find it difficult to induce a tree of a species that has always had abundant moisture to thrive in regions where moisture is scarce. This in part accounts for the impossibility of making eastern plants thrive in the West. It accounts for the failure of European grapes and plums and New England apples in the West. We are opposing this constitutional law when we seek to adapt the fruits of eastern Kansas to the conditions of western Kansas. We may therefore expect that progress in this respect will be slow.

Second, there is the possibility of introducing into western Kansas fruits that have proven hardy in other countries of similar climatic conditions. This would be an easy way out of the difficulty, provided that valuable fruits can be introduced; but the truth is, that other parts of the world having climatic conditions similar to those of western Kansas have very few fruits that Kansas would care to adopt or own. Unless the introduction and cultivation of them here is a means of improving them, there is little to be hoped for from them.

Third, by the development of the native fruits of the West. There are no native apples, peaches, or pears in western Kansas to develop, and whatever is obtained of these fruits must be obtained from the sources which have been already mentioned, but there are native grapes, plums, cherries, and currants. All of these except the grape give promise of great usefulness. Our most common native grape, *Vitis riparia*, gives but little indication of developing into any desirable form by cultivation. There is very little need of it, however, for in our great diversity of varieties already introduced we are going to find forms which will thrive in every part of the State.

The most promising plum for the West is the sand plum, *Prunus watsoni*, which is abundantly distributed along the streams of central and western Kansas. In its natural distribution it succeeds best in very sandy soil, but when removed to the garden will thrive and grow even more vigorously in strong, loamy soil. In its natural habitat it attains a height of from two to eight feet, having usually a tree-like form though often branching and bearing fruit from the ground to the top. This plum has in nature parted into many varieties wherever it occurs abundantly. Perhaps it is most abundant along the Arkansas River, where thousands of acres are covered by it. The writer has found as many as six distinct varieties in a ten-acre lot, all of them of considerable merit and some of remarkable excellence. The best of these were on bushes from two to three feet high with rather scant foliage and small

leaves; fruit fine in appearance, one inch to one and one-fourth inches in diameter, round or slightly flattened; color bluish pink; skin thin, with delicate bloom; flesh juicy, melting, rich; flavor, sweet and good. In size, appearance, and flavor this plum reminds one of the Japanese Abundance, to which it is but little inferior. The bushes were loaded with fruit when I saw them in July, and, I am told, never fail to bear. This is one form. There are hundreds of others of almost equal excellence.

The sand cherry is another western fruit, well known in the northwestern fourth of the State as the cliff cherry, chalk cherry, and hill cherry. The shrub is small, seldom attaining a height of more than three feet. It is very productive, bearing fruit which varies in size from that of a choke-cherry to that of an Early Richmond. The fruit ripens from the middle of July till the middle of August, though on a single bush the fruit usually ripens so that it may all be taken at one picking. The fruit is generally astringent to the taste, some forms being far superior to others, but none are equal in quality to our cultivated varieties. It is only in districts where our cultivated cherries will not succeed that we need to look to this fruit as a matter of necessity. The time may be when we will use the sand cherries and the sand plums for stocks for grafting our better varieties. This has already been tried, but not as yet with marked success. It is a matter for future experiment to determine.

The wild currant extends through the northern part of the State and becomes valuable as we pass the line of hardiness of domesticated small fruits. In the western part of the State this plant is a spreading shrub from two to four feet high, growing on rich soil along ravines and in plum thickets. It is very prolific in most locations, ripening fruit in June. The fruit is black, about the size of our common gooseberries, and edible from the hand, though not of very good quality. When removed into the garden the bush springs into more vigorous growth and produces larger and better fruit. The fruit is used for the same purposes as our garden varieties.

By their natural variations as to quality, their regular and continuous productiveness, and their hardiness these native fruits suggest their qualifications to supply part of the lack which the western part of the State feels for perfectly hardy fruits. Give them a chance. Bring the best types into the dooryard and garden, mix them with cultivated varieties, letting them cross if they will, and bring up the seedlings. If there are latent qualities of excellence in these fruits, why not try to develop them and make them useful to us? This matter of fruit development is something to be prosecuted with vigor all over the State, and whether it is done by introducing new varieties, or developing new strains and varieties from those we already have, or by bringing our native types into cultivation, it should have the earnest endeavors of all lovers of good fruit.

A Primer of Forestry.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue Bulletin No. 24, Division of Forestry. This bulletin is the first part of a paper entitled "A Primer of Forestry," and was prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Department. It deals with the units which compose the forest, with its character as an organic whole, and with its enemies. It is divided into four chapters.

The first chapter treats of the life of the tree. It describes its three parts—the roots, trunk, and crown—its food, composition of wood, breathing, transpiration, growth, structure of wood, annual rings, and heartwood and sapwood.

The second chapter is devoted to a discussion of the various requirements of trees—heat, moisture and light—their rate of growth and reproductive power, pure and mixed forests, and reproduction by sprouts.

The third chapter gives the life history of a forest showing the help and harm which the trees receive from one another. This history embraces the life of a community of trees, the life of a forest crop, the seven ages of a tree, the beginning of a forest crop, the forest cover established, the beginning of the struggle, growth in height, the struggle continued, natural pruning, the culmination of growth, the end of the struggle, and death from weakness and decay.

The last chapter deals with the enemies of the forest, of which fires and reckless lumbering are classed as the worst. In the United States wind and sheep-grazing come

next. Cattle and horses do much less damage than sheep, and snow break is less costly than windfall. Landslides, floods, insects, and fungi are sometimes very harmful. In certain sections numbers of trees are killed by lightning, which has also been known to set woods on fire, and the forest is attacked in many other ways.

The bulletin is illustrated with 47 plates and 83 text figures.

Kaffir-Corn, Not Kafir-corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer—The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Experiment Station, and our United States Department of Agriculture are singularly trying to improve the spelling of the word "Kaffir-corn." This inoffensive word has been chosen by ambitious word-menders for dissection, perhaps because it is a new word, supposed to have few friends. But Kaffir-corn grows now on 350,000 acres in Kansas and every one of the plants has friends.

In old maps of Africa a section in the southern part used to be irregularly outlined as "Caffraria," or "Kaffir-land." The Kaffirs were natives of that section; Kaffir-corn is grown there. So far as known, the Kaffir-corn now grown in Kansas is descended from seeds brought to this country from northern Africa, where the natives, the Kabyles, grow it for food and for forage. But the name, Kaffir-corn, indicates that Kaffir-corn came from the Kaffirs in southern Africa to the Kabyles in northern Africa, and it came from the Kabyles to Kansas, which is now its home.

The word Kaffir consists of two syllables; the first syllable ends in "f," the second syllable begins with "f." It is pronounced Kaf-fur, or Kaf-fer. There is not a superfluous letter in the word, and no good reason has been given for dropping one useful "f." The original spelling should be retained because the word Kaffir-corn teaches all that Kaffir-corn came from Kaffir-land.

The spelling of our words has descended to us from distant ages, and largely from foreign countries. In very many cases the pronunciation has changed, while the original spelling is retained. Our modes of spelling are consequently arbitrary, hopelessly confused and irregular. It would be very easy to spell correctly if words were always spelled exactly as they are pronounced, for the sounds would quite clearly indicate the letters to be used. It is said that our spelling is so difficult to learn that a person seldom becomes a good speller after 25 years of age. It should be so easy that any one could learn it in a few days. The sound of the word should indicate the letters to be used in writing the words, and the written letters should indicate the correct sound of the words. But this is not the fact, and it can not be made a fact by act of Congress or decree of court, nor by pronunciation.

It is difficult to persuade even one person to change the habits of a lifetime even in such a trivial matter as the pronunciation or spelling of a single word. It is very much more difficult to induce millions of people to change, even where change is for the better. We spell words as was done hundreds of years ago, yet we often pronounce them differently. We are creatures of usage and habit. Custom seems right to us, and innovations seem wrong. Words are but transitory sounds, yet many of our words are the oldest relics of the past. Many of them are older than England, older than Rome, older than Greece, older than Phœnicia. Our word "mud," for instance, is older than Chaldea. Our words have survived empires and will continue to do so. They are what the ages made them. They will go as they are through ages to come. We cling to the form of words which came to us from dim past ages.

Those who would remodel our systems of pronunciation and spelling have undertaken a very large task. It may be there are good and sufficient reasons for spelling the word "through" "thru," and the word "thorough" "thoro," but the mass of people never will. Long after these bold and self-confident word-reformers are dead Kaffir-corn will be spelled and written K-a-f-f-i-r-c-o-r-n, and will be pronounced Kaf-fur, or Kaf-fer-corn, for it is Kaffir-corn, that is, Kaffir grain, or grain of the Kaffirs, from Caffraria, or Kaffir-land, Africa.

A single letter is seemingly a trivial thing, but it will require many mighty men for a very long time to change or to do away with a single letter. Kaffir-corn will have a double "f" long after we are forgotten. There seems to be neither rhyme nor reason in spelling it in any other way.

The Western Hemisphere gave the world the potato and tobacco; the native names have been retained. Africa gave us Kaffir-corn, and that name should be retained. Africa and Asia gave us sorghum; it is not a nice name; its spelling might be improved, but sorghum it is and ever will be. And self-ordained word-carpenters may not tinker with the word Kaffir-corn forever and forever unharmed. KAFFIR-CORN. Medicine Lodge, Kans.



In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant in Dairying, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

WHAT A BALANCED RATION CAN DO.

After the meeting of the State Dairy Association, Mr. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, reports that he decided to try feeding his fresh cow on a balanced ration. The change in the yield of milk over the previous year was so marked that Mr. Dudley says a person would not have recognized her as the same cow.

Prof. O. P. Hood, formerly of the agricultural college, had a family cow which gave more milk than was needed for the family, and, being of a mathematical turn of mind, he went to experimenting. First he figured out a balanced ration which he fed to his cow for a certain length of time and kept an accurate account of her yield. He then figured out a ration that contained more carbohydrates and less protein and from time to time would change from one ration to the other. Professor Hood found that when the cow received the balanced ration she always improved at the milk-pail.

What an impetus it would be to Kansas dairying if all cow-owners would feed balanced rations. A cow can not make milk unless the feed contains the elements necessary for its production, any more than a blacksmith can make a horseshoe without iron. When a man applies the principles of the balanced ration to feeding his dairy cows, and notes results, he finds dairying not only profitable, but intensely interesting. His work then becomes a pleasure and not a drudgery. D. H. O.

A Two Weeks' Record of Zacona.

At the beginning of the month a statement was published as to what we desired our best cow at the Kansas Experiment Station to do for the month. Two weeks are now gone and the following is the record for that time:

For the first week, 290.3 pounds of milk; the average test was 3.47 per cent, making 10.07 pounds of butter fat. For the week ending July 14 the record stands thus, 285.8 pounds of milk; the average test was 3.6 per cent, making 10.39 pounds of butter fat. J. A. CONOVER.

Must Study to Succeed.

"Probably every one over 40 years old realizes that while young he did not avail himself of every chance to learn something. This seems to be inevitable and the common lot of humanity. The difference between indolence and application was strongly impressed on the mind of the writer by two letters received recently from former dairy students. One writes that since returning to his creamery he has been very successful in a new departure from his former business. He picked up the idea at the dairy school and is clearing \$20 per day at the present time by putting it in practice. The other letter asks for information in regard to cream-testing, the student saying that although he took the laboratory work at the dairy school he did not give much attention to this part of the work, as he says 'I never expected to have any use for any such a thing.'

"Among the 120 dairy students which we have each winter there are always some who need to be convinced that whatever they can learn about milk will some time be useful to them in any branch of dairying. Butter-makers will be helped by learning something about cheese-making and vice versa. No man can learn too much,

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but some fail to realize this until too late."—Prof. E. H. Farrington, in Farmers' Review.

Hints on the Milk Separator.

As the dairy industry increases our interest in dairy appliances increases. Possibly there are a few words in regard to the milk-separator that would be of interest. Milk-separators are not only expensive, but are also very delicate in structure. The farmer can not run a milk-separator as he does a mower and get a good result. The reason for this is evident. In the first place the bowl of the separator revolves at the tremendous rate of from five to six thousand revolutions per minute, in which time the outside portion travels a distance of nearly 2 miles. At this rate one gram of weight will exert a centrifugal pressure of over 2 pounds. This shows the necessity of keeping the bowl in balance. In the second place, the bearings that hold the bowl in position are both below the center of oscillation, there being no support above the bowl shaft. I have known the bowl of a large-capacity separator to wobble, when the only cause was that the upper disk had turned about a quarter of an inch around on the shaft that supports the disks. The difference in the weight must have been very small, yet it was sufficient to cause the whole machine to tremble. The rubber bowl ring may become bunched enough to cause wobbling, especially after the ring has become worn and stretched too large for the groove in which it fits.

Unsteadiness in turning is hard on the machine and may cause nervousness on the part of the bowl. The power should be applied steadily and constantly during the whole revolution of the crank. Sometimes the bearings become worn or the upper bearing is not properly adjusted. The latter defect must be remedied at the factory, but new bearings may be put in by any ordinary machinist. As soon as the steel point or steel ball, that supports the weight of the bowl, becomes worn it should be replaced by new bearings. The gear-wheel needs cleaning frequently, as its greasy surface accumulates grit and dirt which injure the cogs. The best oil I have ever used, or seen used, for the hand separators is the De Laval "Baby" separator oil. It is light in body and lubricates very readily. It never gums nor becomes too thick at low temperature. Other oils are apt to gum, and but few other oils lubricate readily enough for a short run. Should other oils be used it is well to clean the bearings occasionally with kerosene.

The separator should be fastened permanently to a solid floor or stand that isn't shaky, leveling it very carefully so that the bowl shaft will be absolutely plumb. A place should be chosen where no hard knocks or injuries are likely to be received. A shelf should be reserved for the separator dishes, where they can dry without danger of injury. It is well to provide a pole to string the disks on, if the De Laval machine is used. This may be placed on wooden brackets on the wall, high enough up to be out of harm's way. If steam is available it is better to place the separator parts on a shelf together as soon as they have been washed and scalded. The separator frame should be cleaned daily with waste or old rags. The price of these machines should be an index to the care they should receive.

C. D. MONTGOMERY.

Another Week With Skim-Milk Calves.

The agricultural college herd of thirteen skim-milk calves made the following individual gains for the week ending July 15, 1899: 25, 22, 19, 15, 14, 14, 13, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7 pounds, respectively. The average for the herd was 14 pounds, or 2 pounds per day per head. The best gain was 25 pounds, over 3.5 pounds per day, made by a steer calf just being weaned from skim-milk and being pushed along the line of beef.

Oleomargarine Under a Microscope.

By W. F. Jensen, Secretary Kansas State Dairy Association.

(Continued from last week.)

Another grade of oleomargarine, which was made from a sample that was bought in the regular way, shows fat, salt crystals, pieces of animal tissues—which may harbor trichine—dirt of various kinds, and forms that are very suspicious. If an article of food upon your table revealed to the naked eye contents like these, not only would it be hustled into the garbage box or injudiciously fed to the hogs, but the simple memory of it would disgust us with food for a week. The apologist for this kind of rotteness meets this sort of revelation with the statement that the milk that is drunk in a city contains, in the course of the year, literally, loads of manure. This may be true, but it furnishes no reason why we should be willing

to add to the supply of manure and other filth by eating such a product as is here illustrated. Anybody can obtain pure butter if he wants it. He need not eat dirty butter if he does not prefer to, or is not too indolent to ask for it. He certainly is not forced to eat a compound, some of which is made partly from the most disgusting fat that is taken from the animal carcass.

But the worst feature of the matter is that there are strong suspicions that some of the stuff contains tapeworm eggs. Other forms of eggs were found in the sample of oleomargarine. We do not know what they are, but we should dread to take one into the stomach. One microscopist has said: "I have in my possession slides of oleomargarine in which specimens of lean meat may be found, and if the whole package from which the sample is taken contains lean meat in proportion, there is enough to populate a nation with tapeworms." But some tell us that oleomargarine—as we now denominate all imitation butter—is mostly made from the oil of hog's lard, and that the tapeworm comes from cattle and not from swine. If that were true there would still be the danger of trichine. But the eggs of one species of tapeworm are found in the fat of hogs. Oleomargarine, however, would not of necessity be free from tapeworm eggs even if they were only found in lean meat. The fat and lean are so closely united that in separating one from the other not only might pieces of muscle be detached, but the eggs might be dislodged in the process of separation and get into the fat. All the microscopic examinations of oleomargarine, so far as we know, have developed plates similar to those we mention. There is nothing new in them to those who have given close attention to the subject for the last twenty-five years.

It is quite generally considered that oleomargarine has a field of usefulness in the South. It stands up better than pure butter, which means it doesn't get soft so easily. But even here this very fact that it stands up so well is its own condemnation. To look for the cause that makes it stand up better in a warm climate we find that paraffined wax is incorporated to give it its hardness and ability to better resist the higher temperature. Would anybody think of eating paraffined wax? Its substances are indigestible and insoluble in acids. Thus the one distinction we are giving oleo in the South would be easily dispelled, considering that this one feature makes the compound dangerous to the public's health and well-being.

And now we can not but ask ourselves, and request the public to consider, what is the excuse for the existence of this tremendous fraud, this cancer on the human system? Shall we continue to have in our midst the food-adulterators and permit their nefarious practice, their very existence depending on deception? It is up to you, fellow citizens; it is touching you in a very vital place, your stomach, and it is disgusting to the average American citizen, knowing as we do that honor and integrity are the foundation of all patriotism.

Increasing Farm Cattle.

The Nebraska Farmer has been asking a number of pertinent questions concerning the live stock industry, and publishing answers from farmers, feeders, and breeders who have been especially successful in their particular lines. One question was: "Suggest methods by which the number of cattle on the farm may be materially increased," and the answers will bear careful reading and practical application.

Elmendorf: The number of cattle on the farms may be materially increased by providing better quality of pasturage. This may be obtained by sowing a greater variety of grasses, and whenever pasture becomes in the least short, supplement with green corn, sorghum or similar soiling crop.

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Producing as large a proportion of alfalfa as possible will aid in general result. I would not, however, wish that attention to these details in an effort to increase the number of animals, should obscure the fact that it is usually more profitable to maintain a smaller number of strictly good and well-cared for cattle than a large number of cattle only fairly well provided for.

Detwiler: The number of cattle can be materially increased by the sowing of clover and other tame grasses to be used for pasture, and by saving the corn fodder for winter feed. With the improved corn-harvester, and with shredder, or by threshing the fodder and corn, an acre of average corn will be of equal value to an acre of hay. All the expense will be in labor in securing the fodder.

Kemp: It is easier to tell how the number of cattle kept in the country is being constantly reduced than to tell how it may be increased. We believe the short-rent system is at the bottom of the whole business. The farmer who rents a farm for but one year has no use for many head of cattle, as most rented farms are kept producing corn, and if one of these corn-raising renters gets on a farm with a few acres of grass or pasture on it he generally makes it hot for the owner until he gets permission to break it up for corn. So many farmers are going to town to live that rented farms are in greater evidence than formerly, with a consequent decrease in the number of cattle kept. Rent those same farms on condition that one-half of the acreage is to be kept in grass, and all products of the farm fed out to stock on the place, and you will solve the stock problem, as far as the question of increasing the number of stock kept on a given farm is concerned. I believe the number may be quadrupled easily. In the first place, all the corn produced should be shocked, whereas, not one-fifteenth part is now so handled. Secondly, more clover, millet, and cane should be grown for winter feed. Cane will produce four times as much feed per acre as corn, and fed in connection with corn fodder or millet hay is a grand feed. Were this system of farming generally adopted farmers would find themselves much better off financially than at present. There would be no such thing as 15-cent corn, as the home market would require it all.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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The Poultry Yard

HEREDITARY HEALTH.

Altogether too little attention is paid to the "family history" of the fowls we intend for breeding purposes. We are all of us too apt to be careless of that great natural law of heredity, that like produces like. We heed it in part, but not as we should. We may strive hard to perpetuate in the offspring some of the special features in points or prolificacy, whichever be our hobby, but often lose sight of the most important thing of all, perpetuating health. Only healthy fowls can beget healthy chicks, yet we ignore this, and sacrifice health in the effort to get nearer perfection in that particular feature, be it utility or fancy, which is a step closer to the goal we are vainly striving to reach. We are blind to the fact that we defeat our own purpose if we neglect to count health first.

By health, I mean to use the word in its broadest sense, not merely present apparent good health, but a sound, vigorous constitution inherited from parents equally sound. Fowls are naturally healthy; if they were not they would not have withstood, for centuries, the abuse to which they have been subjected. No other live stock has been so abused, so shamefully cared for, ill housed, ill fed, ill bred, and yet, in spite of all, they come up smiling, with a fair percentage of hardy specimens. The parent stock, generations back, must have had iron constitutions and the ability to impart some of it to their progeny. In the case of these fowls, bred by farmers, it was a survival of the fittest. Only those inheriting a sound constitution won through, and were able to produce young. In fact, they were not bred, but did their own breeding, nature choosing her own methods. The result was that the strongest lived and thrived after their own fashion, and are still with us.

DEBILITATED ANCESTRY.

With the fowls bred by the back-yard fancier (and sometimes those who are not "back-yard"), sick and debilitated fowls are used in order to gain some special end. The ill-begot chicks are nursed and carefully tended, that they may win through and "make a live of it" in spite of the weakened constitutions they inherit. Years of this breeding from birds in ill condition, rumpy fowls, overfat fowls, immature, weakened, old, and debilitated fowls, have been the means of developing in poultry all the evils flesh is heir to. This carelessness, ignorance, or willfulness in breeding fowls unfit for the breeding pen, has resulted in developing conditions which are a menace to public health. Even the slipshod ways of the careless farmer are to be preferred to those of the would-be fancier who willfully breeds from diseased stock. Both have much to answer for.

A considerable amount of the poultry which now reaches the market is wholly unfit for food, because of disease; and, in many cases, it is disease which is primarily or secondarily hereditary. By the former term I mean directly transmitted, and by secondarily I mean that the predisposition to the disease has been transmitted.

It is policy and also a possibility for us all to breed only from the best specimens of physical health obtainable. We should place health, in its broadest sense, first of all; sacrifice everything else to health. This does not mean that we are to throw out promising and apparently sound breeders because of some slight indisposition which they may have had and have recovered from; but we should aim to use only healthy fowls born of healthy parents, and those which have at any time been victims of constitutional disease should be thrown out. Constitutional weakness, even when apparently overcome, should be barred out of the breeding pen.

LIFE SHORT AT BEST.

The life of a fowl is too short to allow it to recover sufficiently from diseases like canker and roup to be fit to breed from. The tendency is almost certain to be transmitted to the offspring. Deformities of all sorts (if not the result of accident) are transmitted to the young with unfailing accuracy. Abnormalities of the reproductive organs are almost certain to be reproduced in the progeny. One peculiar thing about heredity is that evil seems more sure to be perpetuated than good. Sometimes an entire generation may apparently escape, but the trouble looms up in the next generation. For this reason we can not give too much importance to securing, whenever possible, the family history of fowls intended for breeding.

DO NOT INTENSIFY FAULTS.

Never permit the mating of males and females possessing the same fault, unless you wish to magnify that fault in the offspring. If, for any reason, it is deemed best to use a bird of doubtful soundness, be sure that the health of the mate and its parents is beyond reproach. If one

parent is strong where the other is weak, the weakness may be modified, and even lost in the majority of the offspring.

Evil or good inheritance will not be transmitted to all the progeny, but those which apparently escape the mark of heredity may transmit it with remarkable fidelity to young of their own, or even to their grandchildren.

As has already been stated, abnormalities of the organs of reproduction are transmitted with remarkable celerity. If we play upon this tendency, and breed from the most prolific layers, we are able to perpetuate the prolific laying habit. If we observe the laws of health, breed only the most robust and healthy specimens, making sure that both parents are from prolific ancestors, we are certain to increase the tendency to prolificacy in the offspring. Just how far we may be able to carry this remains to be seen. Two hundred and fifty eggs in a year hens have already been produced without apparent sacrifice of constitutional soundness. The limit will be shown when the percentage of prolific layers in the female offspring is lowered to less than half the get of an individual mating, where both parents inherit alike the prolific tendency, and are healthy and unrelated.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MALE.

It is a mistake to think that the male plays a less important part than the female. The male and female share equally in the elements which make up the embryo chick, with this difference, that the female furnishes, in the egg, food and nourishment for the growth of the embryo to the successful termination of incubation. This food probably has an influence, but is of comparatively small moment. The great bulk of the egg is food and protection for the embryo. All that is to be the chick is contained in that small spot known as the germ, which has been given life by the male element. Both parents share alike in this minute germinal spot, sometimes both parents give equally toward the future chick, and sometimes one parent may have greater influence than the other. Just how, why, and what these influences are is still a secret, and the mysteries and wonders of creation will probably remain undiscovered; but we do know that the responsibilities rest equally upon both parents, and should not give credence to any talk of lesser influence on the part of the male parent.

It is best to take the extreme view, and consider the male the "biggest half" of the flock. With a good male even inferior females may be made to produce good offspring; but an inferior male will stamp all his progeny with hereditary taint, no matter how good the females.

Never under any circumstances use a male bird that is physically unsound. Seek to have him as nearly a perfect, healthy specimen as possible. Be sure that he is out of healthy stock. Even if he does lack some special feature you wish to perpetuate, if he possesses health, and is out of parents having the desired trait or points, you will be certain to find in the offspring a liberal percentage of the wished-for characteristics if he has been well mated. You can not place too great importance in the selection of your male breeders if you value the product of the mating; but if you can avoid it don't sow good seed in poor ground.

THE GREATEST BENEFIT.

In selecting breeders remember that hereditary health is the greatest benefit you can bestow upon your flock, yourself, and all poultrydom. It is possible to breed only healthy poultry if we will each year use only the best physical specimens and avoid careless inbreeding. Many a fowl which now goes into the breeding pen is better fitted for the chopping block and burial. Less doctoring of sick birds, and more axe treatment would help the poultry business wonderfully. Breed only sound birds from equally sound parents; keep them in good health by providing healthful surroundings and wholesome food judiciously fed, and when you get good sound chicks keep them so. Even if the chick is handicapped by evil tendencies handed down from some ill-conditioned ancestor, you may be able with care to help it outgrow the taint.

VALUE OF THE HATCHET CURE.

I do not want any one to kill every bird that happens to get a little out of condition, but such birds should be cured and in good condition before bred from. If some simple ailment overtakes them in the breeding pen, they should come out until thoroughly recovered, even if it means the loss of the birds' services for an entire season. It is the safest way. I do not know of a single person now breeding poultry (myself included) that would not be better off if he used the axe more freely, and doctored his birds less. It is natural to wish to save the life of a specimen we set store by, but if the bird is seriously ill it is poor practice. Any constitutional dis-

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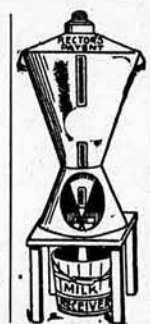
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Do not guess at the richness of your cow's milk. Test it before taking to the creamery. The "Scientific" tests to one one-hundredth fraction. Simple and easy to operate—better and more accurate than the old \$10 tester. Delivered free to any address on receipt of 50 cents. No stamps taken.
THE SCIENTIFIC TESTER CO., Oswego, Kans.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

Percheron and Roadster Horses and Shetland Ponies; also one Denmark Saddle Stallion; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock of each class for sale.

Also a car-load of young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Pedigrees guaranteed. Address
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Successful Dairymen use 1 cent's worth of SHOO-FLY.

Saves 3 quarts milk daily if used in time. NO FLIES, TICKS, VERMIN OR SORES ON COWS. Thousands duplicate 10 gallons. Beware of imitations. "I have used several so-called 'Cattle Comforts', none equal to 'SHOO-FLY'. It is effective and cheap. Used 100 gallons." H. W. COMFORT, Fallston, Pa., President Pennsylvania Dairy Union. Send 25 cents. Money refunded if cow is not protected. SHOO-FLY MFG. CO., 1005 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Then use our Automatic Waterer to keep them Healthy, it waters them when you are away from home, pays for itself in a week's use, frost proof, and warranted to please. Reimer's pig forceps save sow and pigs at farrowing. Write for circulars. We want agents.
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BINDER TWINE 7½, 8½, 9½ cents per pound. GET UP CLUBS. KANSAS CITY TWINE COMPANY, Station "A," Kansas City, Mo.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE W. BARNES, Auctioneer, Valencio, Kas. Lowest terms. Extensive experience both as breeder and salesman. All correspondence given prompt attention.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS. Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Col., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 3,530; 484 calves; shipped Saturday, 137 cattle; no calves. The market was steady to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
19.....	1,355 \$5.50	8.....	1,351 \$5.50
18.....	1,372 5.15	14.....	1,396 5.00
3.....	1,186 4.50	1.....	1,320 4.00

WESTERN STEERS.			
24.....	1,159 \$4.85	41 T.....	1,240 \$4.70
33.....	1,109 4.25	1.....	970 4.00

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
4.....	967 \$4.35	1.....	840 \$4.00

NATIVE COWS.			
1.....	1,440 \$3.70	1.....	1,080 \$3.65
1.....	1,060 3.55	1.....	1,090 3.45
1.....	1,240 3.40	5.....	886 3.10
7.....	892 2.75	1.....	683 2.25

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
35 yrl.....	668 \$4.80	2.....	590 \$4.70
420.....	4.25	3.....	888 4.25
460.....	4.25	1.....	700 4.00
620.....	4.00		

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,102; shipped Saturday, 260. The market was 5 to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

66.....	273 \$4.55	63.....	270 \$4.55	58.....	236 \$4.52
68.....	296 4.52	67.....	265 4.50	82.....	201 4.50
71.....	294 4.50	60.....	277 4.50	84.....	259 4.50
73.....	230 4.50	109.....	192 4.50	78.....	243 4.47
76.....	194 4.47	74.....	213 4.47	55.....	231 4.47
90.....	226 4.47	55.....	200 4.45	95.....	187 4.45
72.....	208 4.45	27.....	174 4.42	75.....	181 4.40
93.....	171 4.25	2.....	295 4.00		

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,056; shipped Saturday, 412. The market was strong and active. The following are representative sales:

14 lms.....	75 \$5.85	12 lms.....	73 \$5.75
47 sw.....	62 5.35	152 N. M. y.....	74 5.00
58 U. g.....	108 4.49	85 N. ewe.....	91 3.75
65 fdrs.....	81 3.35	40 b. lms.....	60 3.00

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market steady to strong; beef steers, \$4.00@5.75; butcher grades, \$3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.65; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market steady to strong; pigs and lights, \$4.55@4.65; packers, \$4.50@4.65; butchers, \$4.60@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; native muttons, \$3.50@4.25; lambs, \$4.00@6.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; beef steers, \$4.50@5.85; cows and heifers, \$1.75@5.00; Texas steers, \$4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market firm for good, slow for common packers; mixed and butchers, \$4.40@4.65; good heavy, \$4.55@4.65; rough heavy, \$4.30@4.50; light, \$4.50@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; sheep, \$2.75@5.15; lambs, \$4.00@6.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	July 24.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wht—July....	70%	70%	69%	69%	
Sept.....	70%	71%	70%	70%	
Dec.....	72%	73%	72%	72%	
May.....	75%	75%	75%	75%	
Corn—July....	32%	32%	32%	32%	
Sept.....	31%	31%	31%	31%	
Dec.....	30%	30%	29%	30%	
May.....	31%	31%	31%	31%	
Oats—July....	24%	24%	24%	24%	
Sept.....	19%	19%	19%	19%	
Dec.....	20%	20%	19%	19%	
Pork—July....	9 00	9 00	8 92 1/2	8 92 1/2	
Sept.....	9 20	9 22 1/2	9 00	9 02 1/2	
Lard—July....	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 40	
Sept.....	5 57 1/2	5 50	5 45	5 47 1/2	
Ribs—July....	5 15	5 15	5 12 1/2	5 12 1/2	
Sept.....	5 23 1/2	5 25	5 15	5 17 1/2	

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, July 24.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 185 cars; a week ago, 178 cars; a year ago, 498 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, 63@66 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 60@64c; No. 4 hard, 57@63c; rejected hard, 52@61c; no grade, 52c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 67c; No. 3 red, 61 1/2@66c; No. 4 red, 60@62c; rejected, 56 1/2c. Spring, No. 3, 59@61c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 101 cars; a week ago, 86 cars; a year ago, 89 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 29 1/4@30c; No. 3 mixed, 28 1/2@29 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 27 1/2@28c; no grade, 26c. White, No. 2, 30 1/4@30 3/4c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 4 white, nominally 28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 3 cars; a week ago, 19 cars; a year ago, 28 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 21@22c; No. 3 mixed, 18@20c; No. 4 mixed, 16 1/2c. White, No. 2, nominally 23 1/4@24c; No. 3 white, 23@23 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 21@22c.

Rye—No. 2, 56 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 55c; No. 4, nominally 54c.

Hay—Receipts to-day were 50 cars; a week ago, 91 cars; a year ago, 28 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$6.00@6.25; No. 1, \$5.50@6.00. Timothy, choice, \$7.50@8.00. Clover, pure, \$5.50@6.50. Alfalfa, \$6.00@7.00.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, July 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 71@71 1/2c; No. 3 red, 67 1/2@70 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 67@68c; No. 3 hard winter, 65@66c; No. 1 northern spring, 70 1/2@71c; No. 2 northern spring, 70@70 1/2c; No. 3 northern spring, 66@70 1/2c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 32 1/4@32 3/4c; No. 3, 32@32 1/2c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 24 1/2c; No. 3, 23 1/2c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, July 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 70 1/2c; track, 71 1/2@72 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 70c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31c; track, 32c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 24c; track, 24 1/2c; No. 3 white, 27 1/2@28c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, July 24.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 9c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 16 1/2c; firsts, 14 1/2c; seconds, 11c; dairy, fancy, 14c; store packed, 11 1/2c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 7 1/2c; broilers, 9c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 5@8c; geese, 5@7c; turkeys, 15c; 7c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Lettuce, home grown, 15@25c per bu. Plantain, 10c per doz. bunches. Spinach,

home grown, 60@75c per bu. Asparagus, home grown, 25@40c per doz. bunches. Radishes, 5c per doz. bunches. Green beans, 30@35c per bu. Peas, 40@75c per bu. Sweet corn, 30c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 15@30c per peck. Cucumbers, 20@50c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 20@40c per doz. Potatoes—Home grown, new, 12@17 1/2c per bu.

I CAST HOROSCOPES

That tell "Lucky people" why they are "lucky." That tell "unlucky people" why they are "unlucky." That give all sorts of information about yourself.

Full particulars for a 2-cent stamp.

CHAS. S. DEXTER, Sedalia, Mo.

EXTRA CHOICE..... SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

We have 800 bushels choice Rudy wheat raised on 20 acres and 600 bushels choice Russia Red raised on 16 acres.

These varieties have been demonstrated to hold up, to produce more on an average per acre, weigh more per measured bushels, and give better results for flour than any other varieties produced in the State of Ohio.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER.

1 to 4 bushel lots, \$1.20 per bushel.

5 to 10 bushel lots, \$1.10 per bushel.

10 to 20 bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel.

F. O. B. Cars at Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Bags furnished at 15 cents each.

Any material change in the market prices subject to change.

Reference—Tipp. National Bank, Troy National Bank, and Commercial Agencies.

Shall be pleased to answer all inquiries and mail small samples of the wheat. Address

THE DETRICK MILLING CO.,

Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio.

FOR SALE!

TEXAS SCHOOL LANDS.

Soon to Be on the Market.

In addition to the public free school and asylum lands belonging to the State, now on the market, by an act of the last legislature, which takes effect and goes into operation on August 27th, 1899, three million acres more will then be placed on the market for sale by the State, at the minimum price of one dollar per acre for grazing land, and \$1.50 per acre for agricultural land, on terms within reach of all, viz.: one-fortieth of the purchase money cash, and the balance on forty years' time, at 3 per cent annual interest. This and all the other free school and asylum lands can be bought by actual settlers in tracts of from 80 acres to four sections (640 acres each). All detached sections can be purchased by any person over 18 years of age, regardless of settlement or place of residence.

On receipt of one dollar will send a map of the State by counties, and a pamphlet giving a full text of the State laws governing the sale of these lands, the forms used in making application to purchase same, the names of the counties in which the same are located, and the quantity in each, together with full instructions, how to proceed to purchase any part of the same when placed upon the market.

This is an opportunity of a lifetime to get some good land cheap, as cheap lands in Texas will soon be a thing of the past. Send money by draft, P. O. order or express. Money order payable to undersigned.

Address all communications to G. W. MENDELL, Sr., Austin, Texas.

References: Any of the State or county officers, or any bank in the city.

HUMANITY'S BENEFACITOR.

Thousands Who Were Afflicted Raise Their Voice in Gratitude to This Wonderful Man.

Prof. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., is doing more for the afflicted than any man known to history. He is the direct cause for placing Magnetic Healing on a scientific basis. It is conceded that his physiological explanations are the only logical ones, scientists therefore term his method Weltmerism. His absent treatment, which dispels all disease at a distance just as readily as those brought to Nevada, has effected such marvelous cures that some claim it to be supernatural, others that there must be a divine force existing in the Professor, different from others. From the mere fact that Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and his students are just as efficient as himself, disproves this belief. Hon. Press Irons, Mayor of Nevada, was afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for ten years and could find no relief in the usual remedies. In one week he was completely restored by Prof. Weltmer. Mrs. Jennie L. Linch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with ulceration of the womb, heart and stomach troubles. In less than 30 days she was cured by the Absent Method. Mrs. M. M. Walker, Poca, W. Va., suffered severely with female trouble and eczema, and was entirely restored by Prof. Weltmer in a month without ever seeing her. In like manner thousands have been restored. Lost vitality and kindred ailments positively cured. By writing Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., you will receive free the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated magazine, and a long list of the most remarkable cures ever performed.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS. Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best-paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making \$10 to \$50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. For full instructions write to The American School of Magnetic Healing, Nevada, Mo.

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BUGGIES, HARNESS, SEWING MACHINES at wholesale prices: No agents, no middlemen, no money in advance, 40 per cent saved. Sent subject to examination. We discount prices of any other company. We also sell Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Binding Twine, 1000 other things. Send for free catalog. HAFORD FLOW CO., Box 410 Alton, Ill. P. S.—We are the only Flow Factory in the United States selling implements direct to the consumer.



200 Shropshire Rams.

Extra Choice Registered Rams to Head Pure-bred Flocks

Car Lots of pure-bred and high-grade yearlings, large, strong, well-wooled rams for range trade, all at prices to meet hardest competition.

Come and see them or write wants.

KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.



FREE

A valuable book for the farmer or breeder. It fully describes Hog Cholera and Swine Plague, and gives a positive and proven

CURE.

It is so plainly written that even a child can learn to know the two diseases. Free for the asking. Address the publishers,

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,

Des Moines, Ia.

Alton, Ill.

TRADE MARK.

BLACKLEGNE

REGISTERED.

Special form Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine.—One application. All ready for use. No Mixing, no filtering, no "outfit" or syringe required. Supplied in packets of three sizes: No. 1, 10 doses, \$1.50; No. 2, 20 doses, \$2.50; No. 3, 50 doses, \$6.00, including needle for applying.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other.

Twenty-Two Railroads Center at these Yards.

Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World.

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CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in Constant Attendance.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Receipts for 1898.....	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,303
Sold in Kansas City 1898.....	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580

C. F. MORSE,

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E. E. RICHARDSON,

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Insures Against Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclones and Tornadoes.

The only company in Kansas with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It writes more business in Kansas than any other company. It has paid losses amounting to \$493,266.63. Call on your home agent or write the company

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The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas., to whom inquiries relating to this department should be addressed.

GOOD STOCK.

If your bees do not seem to do much good change the stock. If you think that all bees are just alike, and one is as good as another, you will change your mind after you have thoroughly investigated the matter. The common run of farmers who have bees have had for years perhaps the same stock with never a change, and the fact never enters their minds that such is necessary. Apply this kind of management to your farm animals, poultry, etc., and how long can you expect profitable stock? Changing the stock, simply, is not all, by any means. It is just as desirable to seek out and secure the best stock possible with bees as it is in any other stock. The apiarist that understands his business is a very careful breeder of bees. He rears queens only from his choice stocks, those that have the qualities he wishes to bring out more prominently, and thus produces a strain of bees that are superior to the ordinary run. Very rapid progress may thus be made in breeding bees. The general-purpose bees of well-bred stock are the most industrious; they exceed others in the quantity of honey gathered. They are also more gentle and may be handled with more satisfaction. The hives may be opened and the combs taken out and the bees do not become excited, but remain quietly on the combs and go about their work. The queens do not stop laying eggs, but continue depositing eggs in the cells while you have the comb in your hands. The best of queens are very prolific, and lay more eggs than others, and this means strong colonies, producing large quantities of honey.

Color has become a prominent feature with bees now. This has been so since the introduction of the Italian bees into this country, as the only means of readily distinguishing them from the common bees is their color. The Italian bee is a very beautiful bee, having bright golden bands encircling the body. The original Italian bee had three of these golden rings very plainly visible. The apiarist, not content with this number of golden rings, concluded he would add another one by experimenting along the line of breeding, and in this he succeeded, and not only did he produce one more golden band, but two more of them, producing the "Five-Banded Italians" and the result was a stampede among beekeepers of this variety. The more reserved, fearing that a rage for color would injure the good qualities otherwise, thus breeding for color exclusively, rather condemned the course, and also some of the bees, so that this line of breeding was somewhat checked. But not in most cases did this destroy any of the good qualities otherwise, and many yet continue to produce them.

Another feature in breeding bees is to produce a non-swarming strain, or, at least, to breed out of them to a great extent the swarming mania. Swarming is usually objectionable to the apiarist, since the profit is in a honey crop, and not in an increase of bees. Little if any surplus honey will be obtained from a colony that turns its attention to swarming, so that it is very desirable to have colonies continue to store honey right along, without attempting to swarm. Good results in this respect also have been obtained, and the swarming notion has been largely bred out of some of the most carefully bred strains.

That there are colonies of bees that produce and finish up a finer grade of comb honey than others seems to be no mistake. Some of our best breeders have experimented in this line of breeding, and they do not hesitate to say that they have accomplished results fully up to expectations. In this particular, it is said that the old black or German bees are equal, if not superior, to all others in completing or capping-over comb honey so as to give it a good appearance. The reason given is that the black bees cap the cells a little above the honey so that it does not touch, hence the capping remains white, while the Italian bees cap directly against the honey to some extent and thus the capping is colored. But no one wants the old black bees now, and no beekeeper who gives his bees any attention to speak of keeps them. Of all the races of bees that have been brought to this country, none compare with the Italians, so that other races are but little heard of at the present time.

Bees in a Tool-box.

Editor Kansas Farmer—I put up a lot of decoy hives in trees this spring, and up to the present time I have secured thirteen swarms of bees in them. I had nine swarms to start with this spring and now have twenty-seven. My bees are all doing pretty well. A great many bees winter-killed in this locality last winter, it being so ex-

tremely cold. I lost three colonies only, having packed my hives in wheat straw for the winter, leaving fronts open, and have had good success both this winter and last. We have considerable alfalfa in this vicinity and it has been a perpetual bloom since the middle of May. I transferred a swarm to-day from a tool-box of a threshing-machine belonging to one of my neighbors. The bees had been in it some time before they were discovered, and the owner, being afraid of bees, concluded that he was about to lose the use of the box of tools and was glad to have me remove them. It was a difficult job, but I succeeded in getting them in a hive in good order. I have taken them out of buildings when located between the weather-boarding and ceiling, but did not find it so difficult as the tool-box. I would be glad to hear of others' experience with bees, through the Kansas Farmer, as no doubt many of its readers keep bees.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Talmo, Kans.

What to Do With Wool.

This is a question that confronts the wool-grower and the farmer who keeps sheep, with great regularity year after year. It is a question of more than ordinary importance, too, being one that applies more directly to this crop than to any product of the farm. The grain goes to the elevator, the live stock to the local buyer, etc., but what to do with the wool is indeed a puzzling question. Most persons who have wool to sell know that there are in all the large cities persons or firms who will take and are anxious to secure wool under any conditions, firms which agree voluntarily to pay all sorts of prices and to sort, grade, store, and sell wool for almost no commission.

Many persons know, however, from sad experience, that most of these so-called wool commission firms carry their places of business around under their hats; that they have no established place of business, no facilities for handling, and practically no business standing or rating. We are justified in these statements by complaints which we have received in the past.

We may say for the benefit of our readers who have wool to market, however, that there are firms in this country which are responsible, that are engaged in the wool commission business; men who have devoted the whole of their business lives to this one line; men who are entirely above reproach in a business sense, and who by their honesty of purpose and fair dealing with patrons have built up an enormous business; men who by their long experience and intimate acquaintance and business relations with the woolen manufacturers can do for you things which you could not possibly hope to do for yourselves.

Such a firm are the Silberman Brothers, of Chicago, who, by persistent effort, honesty of purpose, and business integrity have built up the largest wool commission house in the West. They have ample facilities for storage and ample capital to hold and carry your wool until a favorable opportunity offers for selling it. Their commissions for such service are as low as are consistent with the facilities they afford and good business. Write them for their wool circular, which will keep you fully informed as to prices, conditions of the market, etc. Please mention this paper in writing.

The Hog as a Work of Art.

There are men who will go on feeding hogs year in and year out, until they are too old to do it any more, without ever beginning to realize what an interesting creature the porker is. Men look at the animal and say that he probably weighs so much, and that he is worth so much; and there their interest ceases, for the hog is to them merely so much bacon, spareribs, and ham on legs. The hog is, nevertheless, a very entertaining and instructive animal, and has more sense than he has ever been credited with. It is true that he is stubborn and sometimes balky, but that does not argue that he is short on reasoning power; it merely shows that he is independent, and has the courage of his convictions. Not long ago we met a man who was endeavoring to persuade an old black sow to cross a bridge. He had a rope tied to her hind leg, and first he endeavored to drive her; she wouldn't drive—she wasn't broken to work single—then he tried to pull her across, backwards, but she wouldn't be pulled; she had no use for that bridge; she had heard many moving tales of collapsing bridges, and she wasn't going to be caught that way. Of course, the man got mad, and said things that would have shocked his grandmother, but the sow kept her temper, and didn't seem at all rattled. This would indicate that the sow had more sense than the man.

Now, suppose some strangers had come along in a balloon, and had endeavored to force that man into it, to take a ride seven miles high in the air. He would naturally

have balked, for most people hate the idea of leaving solid ground; had the strangers tied a rope to his hind leg, and endeavored to yank him into the balloon, he would have balked sure, and would have struggled his hardest to keep from being kidnapped in such a manner; yet the balloon is no worse to him than the bridge was to the sow. To the average hog a bridge is a thing of evil, an invention of the boggy man for the destruction of innocent porkers, and it is not fair to say that a hog is a gumbasted fool because it hates a bridge. Take a sow into your confidence, and show her the plans and specifications of the bridge you want her to cross, and demonstrate by geometric rules that the bridge will hold up all the hogs in the county, and she will cross it cheerfully and redeem her reputation for good sense.

No animal in the world, barring man, can express so many sentiments by tone of voice as the hog. We mix up swill for some sows in a barn; the animals know to a minute when meal-time comes, and, as we go ahead compounding the swill, it is remarkable how much emotion they express by their squealing and grunting. First we dump some water in a barrel, and then some shorts; the hogs know that this is the first stage in the proceedings, and their squeals are impatient and imperious. They say, as plainly as though they used the English language: "Now, don't be all day mixing up your vegetable compound; we are all-fired hungry and have no patience with red tape." When we add the vanilla and crushed strawberry, they know that the important moment is at hand; they are divided into separate pens, and their voices are imploring, as though they said: "Remember me first; consider the long years of my servitude; the long-legged pirate in the next pen can wait a few minutes." As we decant the swill into the Etruscan vase which we use to pour it into the troughs, the racket becomes tremendous, and the squeals indicate triumph, anger, hope, anxiety, every emotion under the sun; but when the swill has been disbursed, and the hogs have filled their tanks, their placid grunts express absolute contentment and happiness. They seem to say: "We have enjoyed the reward of virtue; it is a very bright and sunny world, and we are glad that we are alive." And yet there are people who deny reasoning powers to animals so capable of expressing their emotions.

We have a gentleman hog which we have treated with courtesy and kindness ever since we got him. He has never been kicked nor punched nor abused, but an occasional scratching has been given him, and we wish he might be seen and studied by those who argue that hogs have no sense. He is quite as affectionate as a dog; he will follow his owner for hours together,

Mr. G. H. Snyder, a well known citizen of Lawrence, Kan., said:

"I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a coldness or numbness in the feet, then creeping up my legs, until it reached my body. I grew very thin in flesh, appetite poor and I did not relish my food. At last I became unable to move about. I consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me I had locomotor ataxia, another that I had creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but continued to grow worse. Almost a year ago a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before I had finished my first box I found they were benefiting me. I used twelve boxes in all, and was perfectly cured. Although it is six months since I used my last pill there has been no recurrence of the disease." From Lawrence Journal.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

if permitted. He can be driven anywhere without trouble, and when it becomes necessary to lift him or pull him around he never squeals, for he knows that nobody will hurt him. The children of the neighborhood go into his lot and ride him around as though he were a Shetland pony. It pays to have a hog so gentle. When the average farmer has to catch a hog, it is a matter of a foot-race and a furious struggle, and perhaps an accident.—Walt Mason, in Western Swine Breeder.

The Minneapolis Times reports that hard-wood lumber has advanced during the past year at an exceedingly rapid rate and the price is now higher than ever before in the history of the trade in that city and 25 per cent to 33 per cent higher than that of 1892. The rise is due to the shortage in the supply of northern-grown hard wood and the rapidly increasing demand. The Wisconsin hard-wood forests are gradually being exhausted. It is asserted on good authority that the local trade will in a few years have to depend almost wholly upon the southern forests for a supply. For many years Wisconsin has been supplying a large portion of the red and white oak, maple, elm, basswood and birch used in this State. The business up to date this year has been 35 to 40 per cent larger than it was last year and seems to be still increasing. Prices this year are \$4 to \$5 higher than last year.

For a clear complexion, bright, sparkling eye, and vigorous digestion take Prickly Ash Bitters. It puts the system in perfect order.

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THE FARMERS VOICE, Chicago, Ills.

John W. Breidenthal, State bank commissioner, has received report of their condition at the close of business, June 20, 1899, from the 373 State and private banks of Kansas. The deposits were \$24,122,593, an increase of \$1,727,038 over one year ago. The reserve is \$11,192,435, an increase during the year of \$356,520. The deposits and the reserve are the largest and the borrowed money the smallest since the department was established. There has been no failure since the Kirby Bank at Abilene, June 30, 1898.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin gives the yield per acre of winter wheat at 16 bushels in Ohio; 8.5 in Michigan; 9.5 in Indiana; 11 in Illinois; 9.1 in Wisconsin; 11 in Kansas; 13 in Texas; 15 in Iowa; 12 in Nebraska; 15 in Washington; 14 in Oregon, and 12 in California. The total supply of wheat on July 1 was 134,000,000 bushels, indicating 76,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands, 33,000,000 bushels in the regular visible, and 25,000,000 bushels of other reserves.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

Chautauqua Lake and Return.

On July 28 the Nickel Plate Road will run an excursion to Chautauqua Lake at one fare for the round trip. Write to General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (23)



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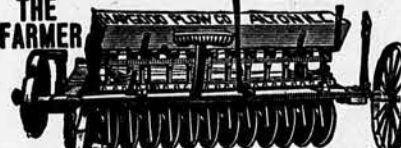
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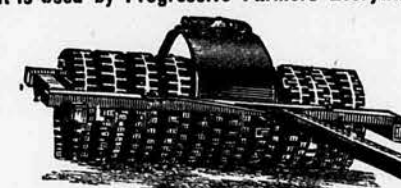
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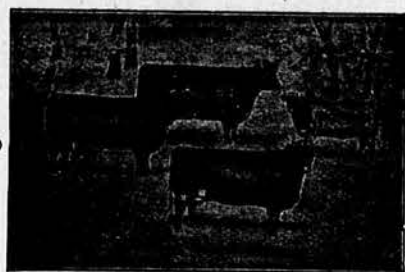
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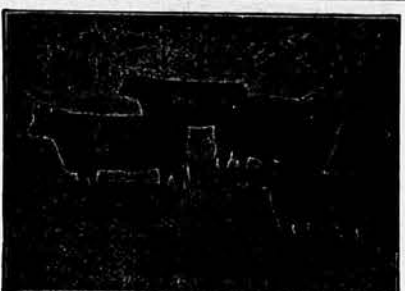
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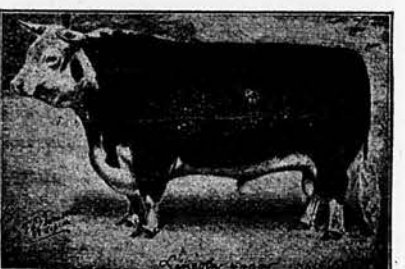
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40 1-year-old HEIFERS and
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These cattle are as good individuals
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Finding that 400 head and the
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Address **C. A. STANNARD,** Emporia, Kans.**VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.****THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS**

**Lord Mayor 112727 and
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For full particulars write to **FRANK B. HEARNE**, Secretary American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo. If you want to buy a Galloway he can give you the address of breeders.

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THURSDAY, August 10, 1899,
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