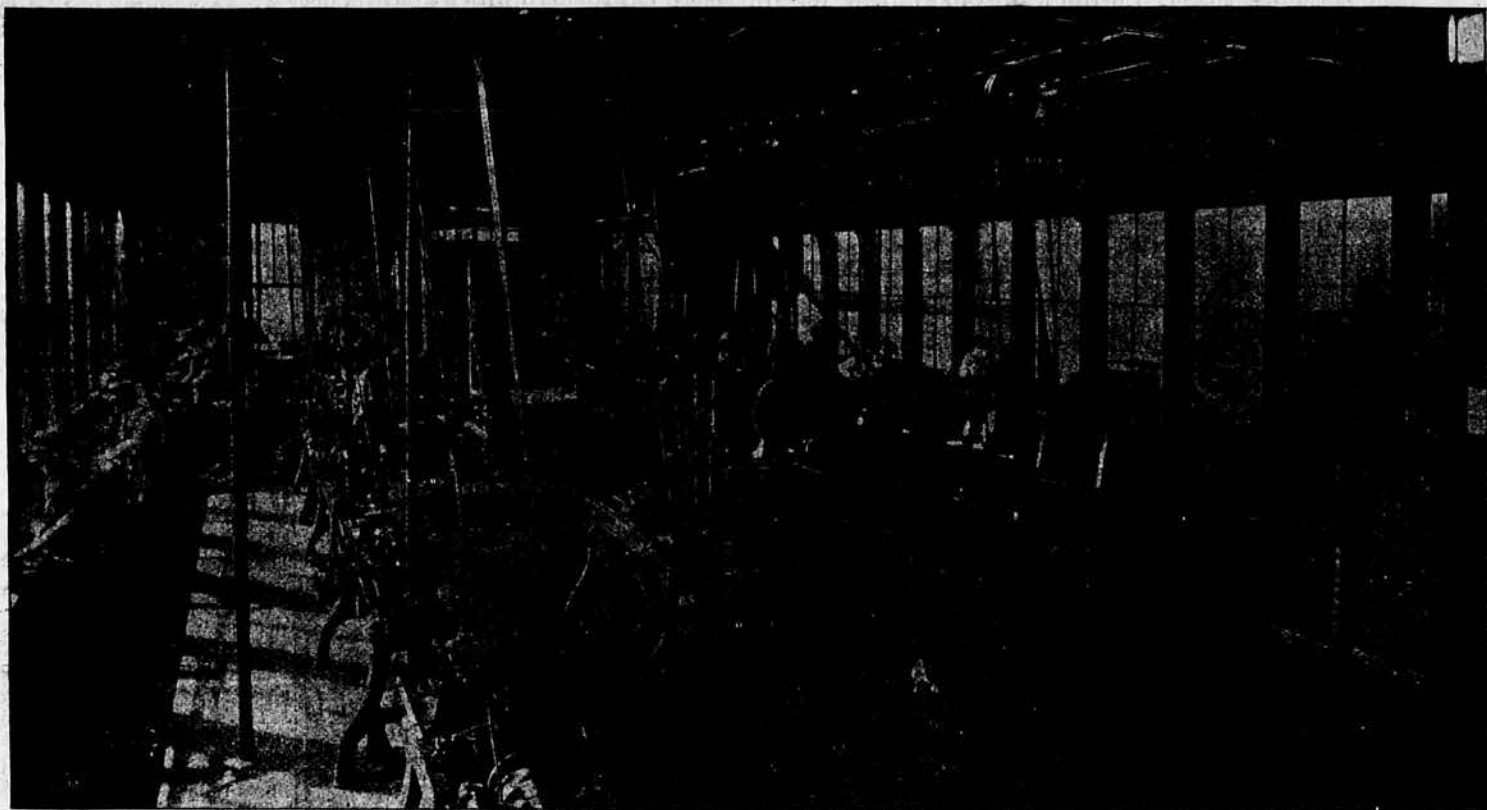


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MACHINE SHOP, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4893 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muncie, Atchison Co., Kas.

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HICKORY HERD of Poland-Chinas. Our 100 pigs for this year are of fine quality. They are highly bred and of outstanding individual merit. Orders booked now at reasonable prices. T. J. Beresford & Son, Ceresco, Neb.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Young boars ready to use. Choice weanling pigs. Mature sows bred. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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QUALITY HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Headed by Seldom Found 23037 O. 7815 S., Kiever's Chip Vol. 7 S. Fashionably-bred pigs for sale. Partidge Cochins fowls. Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas.

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SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Proprietors Merino Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Forty rams for sale. Correspondence solicited.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—You can buy high quality Shropshires, highest breeding, and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., on H. & St. Joe and M. & T. HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS or liquor habit cured. Home treatment. Best and cheapest cure known. Sent secure from observation. E. O. CURE CO., Box 253, Station A, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Stock Interest.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

By H. R. Hilton, in Kansas World's Fair Report.

The general belief that the demand will exceed the supply of beef in sight for several years, we believe, is well founded. The recent report of the Government Agricultural Bureau shows the reduction to have been 1,700,000 in one year in beef cattle. The next report will probably show a further decrease. It will require at least four years to increase the herds to equal the number of cattle for 1892, and seven years to equal the number of beef cattle per capita for that year based on an annual increase of 2 per cent. in our population during the present decade. A brief review of the past twenty years of the cattle industry in the West will help us to a clearer view of this question of a short supply.

From 1870 to 1883 men had grown wealthy in the cattle ranch business; capital, private and corporate, rushed into the business, breeders were eagerly sought for new herds, and nothing but fully ripe steers reached the markets; everything seemed to combine to stiffen the prices of all kinds of cattle, and every jump of prices increased the demand for more breeders. But the day of reckoning was reached, and from 1884 to 1892 the Western States have been as crazy to unload.

The great range demand for stock induced many Kansas farmers to enter into competition with Missouri and other States to supply the demand for blooded stock. Here was an item showing enormous shrinkage, amounting to 200 and even 300 per cent. Not only were the large ranches stocked up with breeders, but nearly every farmer in Kansas had a small herd of cows from which he raised his steers. But when he could buy two and three-year-old steers, ready for the feed lot, at 2 to 3 cents, as was the case from 1887 to 1892, the Kansas farmer could no longer afford to keep his farm stocked with brood cows, to compete with the big ranches.

The big corporations and ranchmen were quite as anxious to quit the breeding business as were the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska. Dry cows were all shipped as fast as possible as many female calves were marketed as possible; spaying knives were used, until there are about one-fourth the number of cattle there was ten years ago, and the crop of 1893 will not exceed 15 per cent. of what it was in 1883 in the same territory. Breeding on the large scale of the ranches, is now confined to the south half of Texas and New Mexico, and their supply will be of a lower grade than the Kansas farmer has been feeding for the past ten years.

Thus it will be seen why the markets of Kansas City and Chicago were flooded for the past six or seven years, materially reducing the number of brood cows and cutting off the future output of steers. In the territory west of Kansas City the number of steers over one year old has never been so few during the past ten years as at this time. Cattlemen are just awakening to this fact, and this spring cows that could be bought for \$15 per head two years ago, now command \$25 and \$30 each. This demand quickly withdraws from the market all the brood cows and female calves. Only fat steers will now come forward if prices are maintained through this summer.

I do not predict a famine for beef. High feeding and early marketing will supply part of the shortage. Pork and mutton can be increased rapidly, and poultry can be so increased in one year as to supply part of the beef deficiency. We do not anticipate as high prices as in 1882, but predict that good corn-fed beef will rarely sell below \$4.50 per hundred in Kansas City or half-fed cattle finished on grass below \$4, during the next five years, and that prime beef will often reach \$6 during the same period. The Kansas farmers are confronted just now with this problem: An average annual corn crop of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, which can all be converted into beef at home; a very small supply of available feeding steers in the State; a very much reduced supply of good range feeding steers by

reason of large shipments to Montana of yearling steers of the best grades.

Kansas farmers cannot longer depend on the sources of supply of the past ten years. The day of large range herds north of the 36th parallel are numbered. Small herds must take their place, giving a more certain and uniform supply.

Western Kansas is needed and is especially adapted for this purpose. Oklahoma will, after a few years, supplement this supply, for the eastern half of Kansas can fatten more cattle than can be raised in a territory three or four times its area. Home-seekers with the necessary capital find two phases of the cattle business in Kansas from which to make choice. One is the breeding of cattle in western Kansas; the other is the fattening of steers in central Kansas. The former can be handled with less capital and expense than the latter.

Sheep and Wool Situation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We still have wool and sheep in Woodson county, but the low prices of wool have discouraged the wool-growers and they are quitting the sheep business by fattening their sheep and selling as fast as possible, and no doubt the same feeling exists in general with sheepmen; and while I am free to admit there is not anything to be made by raising wool at the present price, yet, had we not better pause and consider before we sacrifice whole flocks?

In 1837, fine wools from Ohio and Pennsylvania brought in New York 70 cents per pound, and gradually decreased in value to 35 cents per pound. In 1843 a medium sold for 30 cents and a coarse 25 cents, and these prices were for brook-washed wools, on an average, two to four pounds to the fleece. Any amount of sheep were sold from 50 cents to \$1 each to go to the slaughterhouse. At that period meats were low and mutton not so extensively used as to-day. The whole carcass was boiled except the hams; hide and tallow were sold on the market for what they would fetch. In 1865, fine wools sold for over \$1. Then nearly every farmer wanted sheep and would pay extravagant prices to get them. I have seen ewes sell from \$25 to \$100 each, and inside of three years sell for almost that many cents; rams sold up in the hundreds, when inside of three years they could hardly be given away. They would have long pedigree, but a pedigree did not amount to much on a gummy sheep without any constitution.

There is an intrinsic value in sheep as well as in anything else, and sheepmen differ in their views as do men in politics. But especially under the present condition of things, we need to go cautiously and raise the kind of sheep that will bring the most money with the least expense; and as to the kind to breed, take into consideration your surroundings and if you want to raise mutton sheep, feed mutton feed. If you buy of any breed from a man that has highly fed or fitted his stock expressly for the show ring, you will have to keep up the same system or they will look like another family.

It is an old saying that the darkest part of night is just before dawn. I hope this may prove true with the sheepmen now, for I must admit that it is hard to see our way out at present, but my past observation has been that the men who stuck to their flocks in times past, when sheep and wool were low, came out all right, while many that sacrificed their flocks worsed their circumstances. Then, had we not better keep our best sheep and take good care of them, and improve both carcass and fleece? And, by the way, we don't want all wool or all mutton, nor all one grade of wool.

J. F. BAYLESS.

Yates Center, Kas.

Who Should Stand the Loss?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask, through your paper, the opinion of the farmers of Shawnee county in regard to the following case: A. had a male hog stray away about July 10, and it came into the enclosure of B. July 12, at night. The next morning B. found one of his hogs dead and at once concluded that this stray

hog had caused its death. B. immediately put the stray in a close pen and got out estray notice. On the morning of July 14 the owner (A.) came and claimed the hog. B. told A. that his hog had killed one of his hogs. They both went and looked at the dead hog and A. acknowledged that he believed that his hog had killed B's hog and that it was worth \$15 or \$16. The question is: What damages ought A. to pay B.? It is acknowledged by B. that it was not gross neglect but an accident. B. does not claim that he saw the hog killed by A's hog, but both parties believe that he did kill it. It is not the legal rights, but what would be right between neighbors? W. G. Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Snake in a Horse's Eye.

The New York Herald reports an unusual operation in veterinary surgery which was performed at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, some few weeks ago. A horse belonging to a butcher of that place was troubled with a film over one eye, and had also become nervous and intractable. Dr. Shephard, a well-known veterinary surgeon, was called in, and, after washing the eye with a lotion which removed the film, noticed a small live object wriggling about in the pupil. He recognized it as being a case of "snake in the eye," a disease very rare in this country, but common in India and other hot climates. Although Dr. Shephard had never conducted a similar operation before, he had seen three previous cases, and he decided to attempt to remove the snake. The horse was cast, and tied so that he could not move, and an incision was made in the eye at the lower angle. A silver hook, shaped like a button hook, was then inserted in the cut, the hook part being placed in the aqueous humor where the snake was revolving. Several vain attempts were made to hook the snake, but at length it was hooked near the middle and pulled out. It was so active that it was with difficulty held in the hand. It measured three and a half inches in length, and its body was no thicker than a horse hair, and was white in color. The snake has been preserved in alcohol, and has been placed in a medical museum. The technical name for the disease is *filaria oculi*.

A Queer Steer.

A peculiar example of the capacity of animals to receive instruction is related by Harper's Young People, as follows:

"In the slang parlance of some of our great cities, a bunco-steerer is a man whose occupation consists in luring unsuspecting countrymen into games of chance and defrauding them of their money.

"Billy Bunco, however, is not a man, but a Texas steer, and is probably the greatest arch-traitor in the land. For six years he has been employed in such a wholesale betrayal of his comrades that the burden of his sins, as expressed numerically, is simply astounding. Billy is owned by Armour & Co., the great Chicago beef house, and his vocation consists in leading cattle to slaughter. The cattle on arriving at the stock yards are much alarmed at the smell of blood, and it is exceedingly difficult to drive them, as they seem to have premonition of their impending doom, but where one of their number leads they follow blindly. So when the pens are opened Billy is at hand to lead his trusting companions to their death.

"An employe opens the gate of a pen and calls out, 'All right, Billy,' and Billy without delay places himself at the head of the frightened herd, and unhesitatingly marches to the door of the slaughter-house, where he quickly steps aside, while his deluded followers are driven to meet their fate.

"He then makes his way back to the yard, and waits for the next pen to be opened, and at the signal, 'All right, Billy,' he conducts fresh victims to the house of death.

"It is impossible to have very much respect for this wholesale and professional betrayer, Billy, but perhaps he is not so much to be blamed, as he probably knows that if he should fail to perform the unpleasant duties con-

Saddle-horse.

For every degree of back-irritation, Phenol Sodique. A raw place takes on a proper scab in a night. For all flesh.

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

nected with his office he would forfeit his head, and disappear in the house, whither he has seen so many of his kind enter, never to reappear except in the form of steak, roasts and canned beef.

"It is probable that he purchases his life at the expense of his happiness, for this betrayal of nearly a million lives a year is telling on him, and he wears a sad and shame-faced expression; so, possibly, some day, he will mix with the herd as they go to their death, and sacrifice his life to atone for his misdeeds.

Cattle Notes.

Skimmed milk and flaxseed gruel mixed make good calf feed.

Market your cattle young. It costs less to raise three 1,000 pound steers than two 1,500 pound ones, and you will get a greater profit in less time. The market would rather have good two-year-olds than four-year-olds.

A straw stack may have its abuses, as well as its uses. The worst way in which it can be abused is to try and winter the calves on that alone. They may be kept alive, but will come out poor and scrubby in the spring.

Two yearling cross-bred steers of each of nine different breeds, from high-grade Short-horn dams, were fed ten months in different ways at the Iowa station. The eighteen gained an average of 2.4 pounds per day, and sold at Chicago for 6 cents a pound.

Swine Notes.

Hogs grown under cleanly conditions make clean and wholesome pork.

All the milk to be spared on the farm should be fed to the pigs while it is yet sweet.

A person raising pigs might as well keep enough sows to make a business of it in their season as to let one or two go haphazard.

Brood sows especially are benefited by a liberal diet of roots both before and after farrowing. It is a safeguard against weak, puny pigs.

To know what to feed saves the pocket-book; how to feed saves the man; when to feed saves the pig; the combination makes a feeder and breeder.

Lice on pigs stunt them. A teaspoonful of kerosene in a half pint of lard, a few drops put on the back of each shoat every ten days, will kill the lice.

Fine-boned hogs must be selected if you wish to make them ready for market at eight to ten months old. The coarse-boned will make heavier hogs, but they cannot be fattened too young.

Cheap corn makes many hogs, for it is then that their services are most needed as freight condensers. Quick growth, early maturity and compact form are essential in this combination.

With the present demand for lean meat, instead of a carcass larded with fat, it is comparatively easy to keep pigs in condition to market at any time. A little grain with the grass will do it.

When you go to feeding corn find out how much hogs will eat up clean, and feed no more than that. There is no economy in throwing out a single ear of corn to be trampled and soiled.

If you cannot breed full-blood swine, at least have the boar pure and the best of his breed. But why not have the herd like him? Such stock sells well for the breeders and if not sold makes equally good pork with grades.

With hogs, as with many other crops, there is much in knowing when to harvest. Don't let them get too ripe, that is, to a point where they no longer pay for their food. The scales will help determine when this point is reached.

Give the boar a good bran and oat ration and a few roots and other green stuff if you would develop his powers and insure large litters of strong, hearty pigs next spring. Don't keep him in too close confinement. Weakness is often the result of inaction.

Agricultural Matters.

ARTIFICIAL CHANGES OF CLIMATE.

The questions as to whether it is possible to change the climate of a locality or section of country; whether, as countries are brought under settlement and cultivation, the conditions are rendered more congenial to human comfort and the production of human necessities; whether the rainfall is increased or diminished, or changed as to its distribution through the season; whether the growth or destruction of forests has an appreciable effect upon the humidity and other conditions of the atmosphere, have received a great deal of random discussion and have been answered with much assurance by persons who have given little scientific attention to the subject and have not even kept memoranda of the observations on which their statements are ostensibly founded.

Some of these questions have, however, been carefully studied by the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and an elaborate report on "Forest Influences" has just been submitted by B. E. Fernow, Chief of the division.

Under the head "Difference of Meteorological Conditions Within and Without the Forest," the results of observations are summarized as follows:

(1) *Soil temperatures.*—The general influence of the forest on soil temperatures is a cooling one, due to the shade and to the longer retention of moisture in the forest floor as well as in the air, which must be evaporated before the ground can be warmed. As a consequence the extremes of high and low temperature within the forest-soil occur much later than in the open, and both extremes are reduced, but the extreme summer temperatures much more than the winter temperatures.

The difference between evergreen and deciduous forests, which almost vanishes in the winter time, is in favor of the deciduous as a cooling element in summer and autumn, while during spring the soil is cooler under evergreens. The effect increases naturally with the age and height of the trees.

(2) *Air temperatures under the crowns.*—The annual range of air temperature is smaller in the forest than in the open; the effect upon the minimum temperature (i. e., the effect in winter) is less than on the maximum temperature (i. e., the effect in summer). The combined effect is a cooling one. The range of temperature is more affected than the average absolute temperature, or, in other words, the moderating influence is greater than the cooling effect.

The monthly minima for middle latitudes are uniformly reduced during the year, and the monthly maxima are much more reduced during the summer than during the winter. On the average the forest is cooler than the open country in summer, but about the same in winter, with a slight warming effect in spring.

The difference between the mean monthly air temperatures in the woods and in the open varies with the kind of forest much more than is the case for soil temperatures. The evergreen forest shows a symmetrical increase and decrease throughout the year. The deciduous forest shows a variable influence which diminishes from the mid-winter to spring-time, but increases rapidly as the leaves appear and grow, becoming a maximum in June and July and then diminishing rapidly until November. The annual average effect is about the same both for evergreens and deciduous forests.

Forests situated at a considerable elevation above the sea have sensibly the same influence on the reduction of the mean temperature as do forests that are at a low level.

Young forests affect the air temperature very differently from mature forests; in the former the minimum temperatures are always reduced, but the maxima are exaggerated. The observations on which this conclusion is based ought perhaps to be considered as pertaining rather to the case of temperatures in the tree-tops.

(3) *Air temperatures within the crowns.*

—The mean temperature of the air in the tree-tops, after correcting for elevation above ground, is rather higher than over open fields. The effect of tree-tops does not appreciably depend upon the height of the station above ground. The effect upon the minima is generally greater than on the maxima, the total effect being a warming one. A tree-top station is in general intermediate, as to temperature, between a station near the ground in the forest and one in the open field.

Evergreen forests show less difference between the temperature in the crown and below, and altogether more uniformity in temperature changes throughout the year, than deciduous growth.

The vertical gradient for temperature within the forest on the average of all stations and all kinds of forest trees is large, varying from 0.61° F. per 100 feet in April to 2.50° F. in July.

A reversal of the vertical gradient, namely, a higher temperature above than below, occurs in the woods, especially in the summer time. It also occurs in the open air regularly at night, and may be three or four times as large as that just mentioned. In general the action of the forest tends to produce a vertical distribution of temperature like that over snow or level fields on clear nights.

(4) *Air temperature above the crowns.*

—The temperature, at considerable heights above the forest, appears to be slightly affected by the forest, and more so with evergreens than with deciduous growth. The vertical gradients of temperature within thirty feet above the tops of the trees are all reversed throughout the leafy season; the gradients are also greater above the tree crown than below, at least during the clear sky and calm air. The wind affects the temperature under and within the crowns, but makes little difference above them. The surface of the forest crown appears meteorologically much like the surface of the meadow or corn field. It is as if the soil surface has been raised to the height of the trees.

(5) *Air temperature in general.*—From the preceding generalizations it appears that the forest affects the temperature just as any collection of inorganic obstacles to sunshine and wind; but as an organic being, the forest may be also an independent source of heat. Careful observations of the temperature within the trunk of the tree and of the leaves of the tree show that the tree temperature is affected somewhat by the fact that the rising sap brings up the temperature of the roots, while the return sap from the leaves brings their temperature down, and the tree temperature, considered as the result of the complex adjustment, is not appreciably affected by any heat that may be evolved by the chemical processes on which its growth depends. It is not yet clear as to whether the chemical changes that take place at the surface of the leaves should give out any heat; it is more likely that heat is absorbed, namely, rendered latent, especially in the formation of the seed; the process of germination usually evolves this latent heat; the immense quantity of water transpired and evaporated by the forests tends to keep the leaves at the same temperature as that of the surface of water or moist soil.

(6) *Humidity of air.*—The annual evaporation within the forests is about one-half of that in the open field; not only is the evaporation within a forest greatest in May and June, but the difference between this and the evaporation in the open field is also then a maximum, which is the saving due to the presence of the woods. The average annual evaporation within the woods is about 44 per cent. of that in the field. Fully half of the field evaporation is saved by the presence of the forest.

The quantity of moisture thrown into the air by transpiration from the leaves in the forest is sometimes three times that from a horizontal water surface of the same extent, and at other times it is less than that of the water. The transpiration from leaves in full sunshine is decidedly greater than from leaves in the diffused day-

light or darkness. The absolute amount of annual transpiration, as observed in forests of mature oaks and beeches in central Europe, is about one-quarter of the total annual precipitation.

The percentage of rainfall, evaporated at the surface of the ground, is about 40 per cent. for the whole year in the open field and about 12 per cent. for the forest, and is greater under deciduous than under evergreen forests.

The evaporation from a saturated bare soil in the forest is about the same as that from a water surface in the forest, other conditions being the same.

The presence of forest litter, like that lying naturally in undisturbed forests, hinders the evaporation from the soil to a remarkable extent, since it saves seven-eighths of what would otherwise be lost.

The total quantity of moisture returned into the atmosphere from a forest, by transpiration and evaporation from the trees and the soil, is about 75 per cent. of the precipitation. For other forms of vegetation it is about the same or sometimes larger, varying between 70 per cent. and 90 per cent.; in this respect the forest is surpassed by the cereals and grasses, while, on the other hand, the evaporation from a bare soil is scarcely 30 per cent. of the precipitation.

The absolute humidity within a forest exceeds that of the glades and the plains by a small quantity. The relative humidity in the forest is also larger than in the glades or plains by 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. Forests of evergreens have from two to four times the influence in increasing relative humidity that do forests of deciduous trees.

The gauges in European forest stations catch from 75 to 85 per cent. when placed under the trees, the balance representing that which passes through the foliage and drips to the ground or runs down along the trunks of trees, or else is intercepted and evaporated. The percentage withheld by the trees, and which either evaporates from their surface or trickles along the trunk to the ground, is somewhat greater in the leafy season, though the difference is not great. Deciduous and evergreen trees show but slight differences in this respect. More rain is usually caught by gauges at a given height above the forest crown than at the same height in open fields, but it still remains doubtful whether the rainfall itself is really larger over the forests, since the recorded catch of the rain-gauge still requires a correction for the influence of the force of the wind at the gauge.

In such cases where over a large area deforestation and reforestation have seemingly gone hand in hand with decrease and increase of rainfall, the possible secular change in rainfall must also be considered. Yet the experience of increased rainfall over the station at Lintzel with increase of forest area, points strongly toward a possible interdependence under given conditions.

By condensing dew, hoar frost and ice on their branches, trees add thereby a little to the precipitation which reaches the ground, and by preventing the rapid melting of snow, more water remains available under forest cover.

The question as to the march of destructive hail-storms, with reference to forest areas, which seems settled for some regions in France, remains in doubt for other, especially mountain, regions.

From these statements we would expect, as a consequence of deforestation, an effect on the climate of the deforested area in three directions, namely: (a) Extremes of temperature of air as well as soil are aggravated; (b) the average humidity of the air is lessened, and possibly (c) the distribution of precipitation throughout the year, if not its quantity, is changed.

Robbers.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* says he was present at an institute last winter when the President, in the course of a discussion, pointed to a farmer in the audience and said: "There is a man who farms on 200 acres and works alone, and does the best he can, but—weeds, you ought to see them." At what other business except farming

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could a man work along without help, to do it properly and live? Ought a man expect to make anything who lets weeds have their own way? You would sit up nights to catch a thief, any of you. Weeds are thieves. They steal the food from potatoes, corn, wheat, clover, etc., and in a dry year they do what may be worse—steal the moisture the crop so much needs. Suppose you let 500 pounds of weeds, dry weight, per acre, grow in your crop of potatoes. We have seen much more; so have you. The fertility in these weeds would furnish food to grow say twenty bushels of potatoes, and they would have evaporated from the soil about 150,000 pounds of water, and some quietly let them do this, year after year, and more too. Stop it, friends, even if you have to work night and day for a time. With the proper tools, used on time, the cost will be but a small part of the saving. It will pay better than banking or selling goods. The smoothing harrow, weeder and mower (used on stubbles) are the particular tools. Some do not believe this, but they must or get left, for many are actually doing it. Yes, many of our readers, and turning all the food and water into crops that bring money. Help enough to farm in a business-like way you must have. Then never let any robbers draw breath in your fields; robbers who would take from your income, which is none too large at the best. Pay close attention to what our writers tell you they are doing in this line. It is not mere talk. It is sound and thorough business farming.

Experience With Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will refer to an item in a recent issue of the FARMER, namely, the one Secretary Mohler handed in about a certain big wheat yield as reported by friend Finley. To be short, I will say that the idea held out is that the deep plowing caused the great difference in yield. There is no evidence of such being the case. Had the party plowed one acre shallow and one deep, on the same day, and the same side by side, with the result as stated, then a point would have been made in the case. But as reported it simply shows nothing, pro or con.

Now for what came under my own observation in Douglass township. Brothers-in-law had land adjoining, same quality, all broken the same year, as one broke and sold a part to the other. Each had some millet on his part. One stirred twelve acres of a piece on which he sowed clover seed in the spring of 1887. Only a few stalks were to be seen that fall; so he stirred and sowed to wheat in the fall of 1887, harrowing the eighteen acres of millet land three times with a good harrow. The stirred land was not stirred over two inches, if so much, but harrowed three times. The other man put on three good horses and tured twelve acres of millet stubble at same time, deep, harrowed it three times, and six acres of wheat stubble, treated the same. Both got seed out of same bin and all was sowed same week. Result: The shallow plowing and harrowing produced twenty-eight bushels and twenty-one pounds per acre, weighing sixty-three pounds test. The other party got eighteen bushels, even weight, sixty-one pounds test. Same amount of seed was sown per acre by each party, and all sold and loaded in same car. Here was a test case, clearly. J. C. H. SWANN.

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The Farmer's Forum.

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

FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE.

At the Kansas State Silver Convention, held at Topeka, July 20, 1893, the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows, was adopted:

The people of Kansas in convention assembled on the 20th day of July, 1893, irrespective of party affiliations, do adopt the following address and resolutions:

We call the attention of our fellow citizens everywhere to the tremendous importance of the financial struggle upon which we are now entering, and urge them to take their stand on the side of the "gold and silver coinage of the constitution." We endorse the opinion expressed by Hon. John G. Carlisle in 1878, that "The movement to totally demonetize silver is a stupendous conspiracy conceived by the monied interests of all countries to increase the value of one-half of the world's metallic money by destroying the other half." We further agree with the Secretary of the Treasury in the then expressed opinion that "The successful consummation of that conspiracy would be more disastrous to the people of the world than war, pestilence and famine." We are opposed to a universal gold standard because the gold coin of the world would not afford a sufficient basis for a currency adequate to the needs of commerce, and its adoption would cause an immediate increase in the exchangeable value of a dollar because of the increased demand for gold and an unjust increase in the burden of all debt, while the continuance of a gold standard, because the supply of gold available for coinage is not increasing in proportion to the population and needs for money, would cause the indefinite appreciation of the unit of value, the indefinite extension of business depression. We call earnest attention to the fact that nearly five-sevenths of the gold coin of the world is held by four nations, viz., the United States, England, Germany and France, and beg our countrymen to consider what will be the rise in the purchasing power of the gold dollar if our action drives India (not to speak of other silver-using countries) to a gold standard, and compels her people—outnumbering alone the four great nations named—to reach out after their share of the world's supply of gold. We favor the principle of bi-metallicism, not only because the entire quantity of both metals is necessary for money, but because the standard of value under a bi-metallic system is more stable as related to all other property, and because past experience has demonstrated its advantages; we believe that the use of both metals as primary money at a fixed ratio will cause less fluctuation in the monetary unit than can be secured by the use of either metal alone.

We believe that an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio is not necessary, and so long as England's co-operation is awaited, not probable, because she is a creditor nation and will be slow to surrender the advantages accruing to her ruling class by the appreciation. We therefore appeal to the liberty-loving people of the United States to remember that our forefathers secured political independence for us more than a century ago, and urge them to stand up for their country by asserting the right and ability of Congress to legislate for the welfare of our people, regardless of the wishes, the entreaties or the threats of foreign powers. We believe that the United States is able to maintain gold and silver at a parity at the present ratio and insist that no change in the ratio can be intelligently or justly made until gold and silver are accorded equal privileges at the mint. If the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the present ratio discloses the necessity for a change, it should be made, as in 1843, by decreasing the size of the gold dollar rather than by increasing the size of the silver dollar. We point to the fact that only the increase in the silver dollar is suggested as an evidence that the government has become more solicitous about the interests of the creditor than about the rights of the debtor. We believe that since free coinage can only give back to the silver miner so much of value as the law of 1873 took away, it is unjust, after reducing the price of his product by law, to then change the ratio and make perpetual the injunction against his property.

We denounce as selfish and inconsistent the action of the Eastern States which, having grown rich by laws intended to give special advantage to their manufacturers, now oppose laws demanded for the general good on the ground that such laws might bring an incidental benefit to the miners of silver. We also suggest, as an indication of their prejudice against silver, that they never complain of the increased advantage given to gold miners by laws which appreciate the value of that metal.

We call attention to the fact that the prices of our staple agricultural exports have fallen with silver and that the farmer has found his labor less productive, while his debts, remaining nominally the same, have actually increased in size, and insist that it is unjust to the tillers on the prairies of the West and in the cotton fields of the South to change the ratio by enlarging the silver dollar and thus condemn them to perpetual low prices. We also emphasize the fact that a change in the ratio, secured by increasing the size of the silver dollar, would necessitate the re-coinage of five hundred millions of dollars at a great shrinkage, thus reducing the sum of our currency and decreasing the value of all other property and

increasing the burden of all debts. If our example should be followed by all other nations the additional weight placed upon the producers of the world, by the shrinkage in the number of dollars, would amount to billions of dollars. We do not approve of the Sherman law, especially as interpreted, but rather condemn it because it treats silver as a merchandise rather than money; but we regard it as better than nothing in that it adds to the volume of our currency, and, by offering a market for one-third of the total annual supply of silver, the price of silver bullion is kept at a higher point than it would reach otherwise. We therefore oppose the unconditional repeal of the present law because it would suspend the issue of money needed by an increasing population and, by widening the breach between the coinage and bullion value of silver, make the return to bi-metallicism more difficult.

We condemn as suggestive either of ignorance or intent to deceive the refusal of the opponents of silver to present a substitute or outline any future financial policy, and insist that, as bi-metallicists, we are now in better position to fight the battle of the standards than we will be if we take the final step to a gold standard by the unconditional repeal of the present law.

We deprecate any suggestion of violence, believing that all wrongs can be righted at the ballot-box, confidently relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States to urge a careful consideration of present conditions and proposed remedies to the end that prosperity may be restored to the masses of our people.

Resolved, That we demand of our Senators and Representatives that they oppose the repeal of the Sherman law of July 14, 1890, except by the adoption of a law placing silver back prior to its demonetization in 1873.

We denounce it as inconsistent with sound public policy to confer or advise, directly or indirectly, with any foreign nation as to what the money or currency of the United States should be.

Kansas via the Gulf to Europe.

The Topeka correspondent of the St. Louis Republic wrote to his paper on July 19:

"Governor Lewelling announced today that he would appoint a commission to go to Chicago for the purpose of opening negotiations, through the representatives at the World's Fair, with the governments of Europe concerning the exchange of commodities with Kansas by way of the Gulf of Mexico. He understands that these representatives have no authority to act, but he is satisfied that they would receive his commission and present his scheme to their respective governments. He is confident that if he can secure the co-operation of one of the governments of Europe or of the merchants of a single maritime port of the old world he can establish trade relations with the trans-Missouri sections of America, which, in a short time, would be as firmly fixed as those of the Eastern seaboard. The Governor says it has been proved that the railroads can carry freight from Kansas to Galveston at a rate which would enable steamships from gulf ports to compete with lines from the Atlantic seaboard. It was only a few years ago when the Santa Fe opened its Texas line and put the rate down in order to divert trans-Atlantic business. The scheme was a great success until the Eastern pool roads protested. The Governor believes that by interesting foreign shippers in the project the railroads which have gulf connections will abandon their pool relations with Eastern roads and put down rates so as to establish a permanent European carrying trade. In an interview to-day he said:

"The steamship line between Copenhagen and the Gulf is now almost assured. It is only a question of time what harbor on the gulf coast the line shall come to, and a sufficient guarantee that the people of the West will unite in fostering the enterprise. In proof that the latter will be forthcoming I learn that a Kansas City grain firm, which also does business at New Orleans, has offered to buy the entire carrying capacity of the prospective steamship line on east-bound trips for one year, two ships a week, 2,500 to 3,000 tons each. The question is, however, to get west-bound freight. In solution of this question a railroad company whose Southern terminus is at New Orleans has offered to have its European agents try to secure the great shipments of tin from Swansea and crockery from Liverpool, and the proposition has been forwarded to Copenhagen. The action of the New Orleans railroad company convinces me that the gulf railroads would dissolve their pool relations with Eastern roads and take hold of the steamship

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project if they should be satisfied that their men, money and profit were behind it. I am informed that there are merchants in Copenhagen who stand ready, if they can get permanent trade relations established, to buy Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska grain and mill products by the cargo and pay cash against the shipper's bill of lading. I think it would be possible, by means of county associations or agents, for the farmers of a neighborhood or district to ship their wheat and corn directly from their thrashing machines or granaries, and thus save all the charges of elevators and commission men to which they now are subjected."

Letters of Fire.

The National Agricultural Union Cable, of London, England, of date July 8, under the heading "Letters of Fire," says:

"Week after week the long protracted drouth is bringing farmers nearer to disaster in those districts which have escaped the late partial rainfall. Scotland, under the combined influence of timely rains and of the genial sunshine by which they were followed, has plenty of keep, and an excellent harvest in prospect. In the northern counties of England the hay crop, though light, may prove to be sufficient, and the corn has not suffered for lack of moisture. Even in the corn-growing districts of the Midlands it is hoped that by careful economizing and cutting up their barley and oat straw, farmers will be able to tide their stock over the coming winter. But it is in the south and west of England, where little or no rain has fallen since the 20th of March, that the situation is so critical as to be nearly desperate. In Cornwall, Devon and Somerset especially, where stock is the chief means of the farmer's subsistence, hay is conspicuous by its absence, the pastures resemble stretches of arid desert, and so far there is but slender promise of any turnip crop. Stock there is in abundance, but it needs little foresight to perceive that it will be impossible to find the means of keeping it alive, much less in good condition through the winter and spring.

"It would be quite incredible were it not daily proved to demonstration, that the government is taking no practical step whatever to avert a catastrophe which threatens not only to involve the farmers themselves in prodigious losses, but to deprive the country at large of most valuable supplies of food. Yet it is idle to pretend that the 'resources of civilization are exhausted,' or that a visitation which, severe though it is, is not unlimited in its area, cannot be effectively dealt with, even if need be at the cost of some temporary departure from that policy of non-interference which our habits of self-reliance impose, wisely, we think, under ordinary circumstances, on the government. All sensible persons must admit that there are cases in which the policy of abstention may be carried too

far, nor can it be doubted that this point has been reached already when we are told that in not a few cases farmers are shooting their stock, in a state quite unfit for the market, in order to save them from starvation. Every animal so destroyed is a loss not only to the farmer in capital, but to the nation in food, and if by some timely expedient it could be saved from falling a victim to a scarcity, which, however severely felt, can only be temporary in its nature, the whole community would be the richer. Why should not the government import a sufficient quantity of foreign hay and advance it to the farmers to meet the emergency upon the security of their stock and upon easy terms of repayment? Landlords, we are certain, would concur with their tenants in giving such security as might be necessary to guarantee the country against a loss. But no. If our lot were cast in India, and a famine were imminent, no English government would dare to refuse its aid. If we were Irish peasants with a potato famine in view, we could dip into the public purse to any extent; but as we are only English agriculturists, the backbone of the country, and by far the largest customers in our home markets, we may ask in vain—not only for any help, but for bare justice; and we shall continue to do so, until we have learnt that organization and combination are essential to the very existence of every great industry in modern times.

"The lesson of agricultural union will be branded upon the records of 1893 in letters of fire."

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

The fastest race of the season was paced at Detroit last Friday. Flying Jib won the first heat in 2:07; Mascot took the second and third in 2:04½ and 2:06¼; Hal Pointer got the fourth in 2:07½, and Mascot won the fifth and race in 2:07½. In the second heat Flying Jib led all the way around and would have won, but being badly driven he broke just before reaching the wire. The other entries were Major Wonder, Guy, Manager and Blue Sign.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

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

Make Your Own Bitters

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

WHEATON, Ill., December 7, 1890.
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Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 30 cents, U. S. stamps, and we guarantee that he will send at once.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

"Free Coinage" of Words.

Words are the circulating medium of thought, just as dollars and dimes are the circulating medium of trade. A word represents a part or the whole of an idea, just as a dollar or dime represents the whole or a part of somebody's merchandise. As population and trade increase, so must the circulating medium increase to keep pace with the ever growing demand for enough currency to carry on exchange of commodities. And just as knowledge increases among men, so the demand increases for new words to express new ideas.

In science this is especially true. In the department of electricity alone the demand for new words to represent new inventions, new structures, new applications of old principles to new uses, is immense. In chemistry it is the same. Every month brings us an issue of new words to represent new chemical compounds and extractions. We see the same thing in surgery. The whole surgical world is alive and active in the field of research and experimentation. A few years ago we scarcely dared to open the abdomen for any purpose, while now it is opened thousands of times to find out what is really wrong. Bold indeed was he who would open the skull, while now it is often done. And recently the chest is being frequently invaded, the lung taken out and all manner of new things done in that chamber of "the temple not made with hands."

For every step in all these procedures there must be a new technology, a new set of words or phrases.

At the International Medical Congress, recently held in Chicago, the fact was almost painfully apparent that every step in surgical progress can be taken only after the coinage of appropriate words to express the new thought.

The inventor of every new thing of value must construct a model or a drawing of it and file that model or that drawing in the patent office before he can get patent protection of his invention. And that model must be accompanied by a verbal description of the thing invented and the uses to which it is to be applied, and nearly all such descriptions contain some new words invented to express some thought or shade of meaning for which there is no adequate word in our present dictionaries. The rapid rate at which the world is carrying on the free coinage of words may be illustrated by the fact that each new dictionary or cyclopedia has overgrown its predecessor. In Worcester's dictionary the words beginning with "a" number 6,933. In Webster's newer one they number 8,358. In the newer Century dictionary they number 15,621, while in the newest of all, the "Standard," which is just coming out, they reach the enormous sum of 19,736. If the whole alphabet grows as "a" has done, what work the book-makers will have a hundred years hence.

Take the whole range of the English, French, German, Russian or Spanish languages in which medical literature has its birth, cultivation and promotion, and no man can keep pace with the new technology of that one science.

Go to the coming Pan-American Medical Congress about to convene in Washington and you will find that while the English tongue is the official one, yet even to the most persistent reader of medical literature it will seem somewhat like sitting in a congress of foreign tongues where some English is sprinkled over the program. So many words that are apt and expressive will be heard there for the first time in any general medical assembly, that a pretty free reader would almost feel the need of special training in the use of words.

A pandect of medical science to-day would be an immense volume, and yet it at one time consisted of only a handful of aphorisms and a few verbal memoranda carried in the noddles of priests and pundits. The medical man who keeps up with the procession must sit up nights and gloat over the new books and journals that come fairly dripping with fresh ink to his table.

And the laggard, ah, the laggard,
How he stumbled, tripped and staggered
When he opened Rider Haggard;
And he thought the man a wizard
Who discussed the modern blizzard
And the still more modern sizzard;
Then he had a fit of fainting
When he saw the books on painting
And the modern art of tainting;
Then he fell down dead as Menees
When he read the histogenes
Of the new myco-protenes.

Dr. Tanner is at the World's Fair, and the restaurant concessionaire is "hot as a baked turkey" over it. The Doctor knows just how to walk around thirty or forty

days and see all the sights and go home without eating a mouthful. So the fellow who sells liver pads for sandwiches, stale bread from the old ovens of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and axle grease from Noah's ark, on the grounds, is disconsolate. One man on earth can get on without him.

What Would You Do?

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What would you do if you were God? The question at first thought may seem a queer and crazy one, but Mr. Ingersoll says he would make health catching instead of disease.

Arkansas City, July 20, '93. J. Y. C.

I would kindle and light every planet in the sky so they should warm and light the whole earth and make every square mile of it habitable by men without shivering or freezing. I would set the glow of eternal summer at the poles as well as the equator, and make it all redolent with the songs of birds and the fragrance of flowers. I would put songs and impulses of joy into the hearts and lives of all animate creatures. I would put some subtle fragrance, sweet and delicious, in each blossom. I would hang a harp in every breeze, and make its music sweet to every ear. I would banish the whole of all the grim, savage, remorseless forms of disease and suffering, and make joy and gladness a means of growth and spiritual enlargement. I would make it impossible for men to say that they derive spiritual strength and discipline from physical suffering. I would make perfect health the birthright and indefeasible inheritance of every child on the planet, and I would put into every heart the strong impulse to do the right thing at the right time without being spurred thereto by the sting of fear. I would take all the impulse to crime out of every human heart and make an unjust thought smite the thinker dumb until he repented of it. I would put resiliency into all constitutions and rebound into every frame and recoil into every vibration of physical being and make them a source of joy. I would cast every face in beauty's mould, and every form should be grace and harmony personified. I would make my own purposes and plans so clear to all men that they and I would have no clash of authority or purpose, and they would not, as now, dispute till they got red in the face over the question of whether the Bible was my book or somebody else's. Instead of leaving all mankind to guess at my will and purpose and have a thousand religions clashing with one another, I would at once crystallize into form and actuality all the good I could think of and pour it all into the blood currents of the race. I would put love, and truth, and justice, and mercy, and philanthropy, at once into every human soul, so that no man should ever need to be tried for heresy or horse-stealing, murder or manslaughter. I would set the energies of all men to spinning along the pathway of human betterment and see to it that every fraction of energy put forth did some good somewhere in the world. I would send the rain in the night time and the sunshine by day. I would make the soil neither muddy when it rained nor dusty when it did not. I would take the thorns off the trees and bushes. I would give my curculios and phylloxera something to feast on besides plum trees and grapevines. I would make it possible for every man to have Black Hamburg and Muscat grapes at each meal. Indeed, I would put all manner of fruits and foods within the easy reach of all men. I would take the sting from every insect, the poison from every serpent, the claws from every beast of prey, the talons and bloody beaks from the eagles and vultures, the murderous teeth and swords from sharks and sword fishes, and relieve them all from the murderous, carnivorous impulses.

In short and poetical phrase—

Had I the power to change all things
In whatsoever way I chose,
I'd clothe each mean and stunted shrub
With bloom and fragrance like the rose.

These are some of the changes I would make in the conditions of life as I find them. What I would do in the domain of uncreated but possible conditions is not clear to my own mind. I must leave some fields for other people to legislate in.

C. J. Hamlin's Globe 2:14%, and Wardwell 2:15, will be sent for a team record some time this season. The team record is now held by Belle Hamlin and Honest George, they having trotted together in 2:12½ at Providence, R. I., last fall.

Among the Ozarks.

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

A NEW YORK MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE AFFIDAVIT MADE BY A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.

Afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia for Fifteen Years—Did not Walk a Step for Five Years—Was Given Up by the Leading Physicians of New York City and Discharged From the Manhattan Hospital as Incurable.

(From the New York Tribune.)

For some time there has been an increasing number of stories published in the newspapers of New York City, telling of marvelous cures of various diseases that have been made by different medicines and treatments. It has long been the intention of the Tribune to investigate one of the most interesting cases that could be found and give the truth to the world as a matter of news. Happening on the case of Geo. L'Hommiedieu, the other day an investigation was made with the following happy result:

When the reporter called on Mr. L'Hommiedieu, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. Edward Houghtaling, 271 W. 134th street, he said "I am 51 years of age and was born in Hudson, N. Y. I served my time in the army, being Corporal of Company A, 21st N. J. Volunteers. It has been about fifteen years since I noticed the first symptoms of my disease. I consulted Dr. Allen, of Yorkville, and also Dr. Pratt, since deceased. Dr. Pratt exhausted his powers in my behalf and finally told me that he could do nothing more for me.

"Finally I was advised by Dr. Gill to go to the well-known scientist, Dr. Hamilton. He gave me a most thorough examination and did me no good. I felt I was growing weaker every day, and went to the Manhattan hospital, at 41st street and Park avenue, and was under treatment by Dr. Seguin. He treated me for about three months, and then told me that I had locomotor ataxia and was beyond the aid of medical science. I was now a complete physical wreck; all power, feeling, and color had left my legs, and it was impossible for me to feel the most severe pinch or even the thrust of a needle.

"If my skin was scratched there would be no flow of blood whatever, and it would take it fully six weeks to heal up. In the night I would have to feel around to find my legs. My pains were excruciating and at times almost unbearable. I would take large doses of morphine to deaden the pains. About five years ago Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of 285 5th avenue, made a trial of the French method of stretching the spine. Although I received no benefit from this treatment I shall always feel grateful to Dr. Sayre for his great interest and kindness.

"So severe had my case become by this time that I could not walk without assistance, and was almost ready to give up life.

"I began the use of Pink Pills for Pale People in September last. I took them rather irregularly at first with cold water treatment. In a very short time I was convinced that I was getting better and I began the use of the pills in earnest, taking about one box every five days.

"The first sign of improvement was in November, 1892, when I had a rush of blood to the head and feet, causing a stinging and prickling sensation. February 22, 1893, was the first time in five years I had ever seen any sign of blood in my feet. From this time on I began to improve. My strength and appetite have gradually returned; I now have perfect control of my bowels, and the pains have gradually left me. I can sit and write by the hour and walk upstairs by balancing myself with my hands. Without doubt I am a new man from the ground up, and I have every reason to believe that I will be hale and hearty in less than six months. I have taken about twelve boxes of pills."

Sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1893.

H. E. MELVILLE,
Commissioner of Deeds,
New York City.

[SEAL.]

The reporter next called on Mr. Robert W. Smith, a member of the firm of Marchal & Smith, who said:

"I have known Mr. Geo. L'Hommiedieu for twenty years. He became connected with our firm as Secretary in 1879, and attended strictly to his office duties until 1881, when he was stricken down with his trouble. As the disease advanced he was obliged to succumb and reluctantly gave up his office work. I know that he tried various physicians and their treatments without the least success, and, as he states, he was finally discharged from the Manhattan hospital, and told that he was in the last stages of locomotor ataxia and was beyond the hope of human aid. About six months ago or so he was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the cold water treatment. The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommiedieu he had gained the use of his limbs to such an extent that he could walk upstairs with the help of his wife, and is now doing much important work for us at his home.

ROBT. W. SMITH."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of March, 1893.

[SEAL.]

W. H. WOODHULL,
Notary Public, New York County.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills show that they 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 effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending July 24, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

In general, the State has been well watered. Light rains are reported from Stanton and Grant to Sherman and Thomas, with better rains in Morton, and heavy rains with very heavy hail in Cheyenne. Heavy rains from Meade to Sheridan and eastward through the central counties of the State.

Sunshine excessive, while the temperature was nearly normal.

The corn crop is generally in very good condition in the eastern third of the State and in the central counties of the middle third, while from the northern counties of the middle third reports are not so encouraging, as in the western part corn is drying up for want of moisture, and in the eastern part it was damaged locally by hail.

Threshing from the shock has been in progress in the middle and eastern divisions, the yield of wheat generally proving light, from two to twenty bushels. Oats are doing better, running from ten to sixty bushels.

The tame hay harvest is about concluded with good results. Flax harvest in progress in the south, has begun in the middle counties.

Chinch bugs have extended into Trego and are becoming quite numerous.

Within the rain area for the week conditions are generally favorable.



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF KANSAS is recognized everywhere as the Great Teachers' Training School of the West. Nearly 1,400 students for each of the past two years; 90 Kansas counties and 17 states represented last year. The New Wing gives us nearly 80 rooms, all told, for school purposes. The wonderful growth of the school, though confining itself to its one line of legitimate work, is a high compliment to its thoroughness and efficiency. It is the only school in the State whose diploma is a life certificate to teach. Mileage paid to Kansas students. Tuition free. Expenses as low as anywhere else. Equipment and faculty unsurpassed. Send for circular. Address A. R. TAYLOR, Pres., Emporia, Kans.

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**Farmers & Mfrs Commercial League,
706 GARDEN CITY BLOCK,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Adam and Eve.

BY NANNIE BEAUCHAMP JONES.

'Tis not of the first pair, who in Eden did dwell,
But of another I write, who lived down in the dell.

Or up on the hillside, where the pennyroyal grew,
And the sun scarcely shone the thick foliage thro'

Of the wide-spreading beeches, whose branches bent down
Till their waving green tresses coyly kissed the damp ground.

There grew the tall oaks, 'neath whose checkered shade
This well-beloved pair their home ever made.

There the green brier twined its tendrils around
The sturdy young tree, and over the ground
Soft velvety moss like a carpet was spread,
Whose tiny green cups were the raindrops' bed.

This very queer pair lived 'neath the dark mold.
Perhaps 'twas because they were afraid of the cold

And chilling spring wind, as it swept o'er the hills,
Which, like so many of our own human ills,

Proved a blessing indeed. Lifting the leaves
Dead and brown,
It tossed them in heaps o'er this home underground.

Thus covered so snugly from winds that were rife,
This tiny queer couple awoke to new life.

They daily grew larger, their forms rounded out,
And strained the white garments that wrapped them about.

Soon a pair of green arms were tossed overhead,
Pushing their way through the soft, yielding bed
Of wrinkled brown leaves; soon a fresh summer breeze,

Playing "hide and go seek" 'mong the grim forest trees,
Stooped and kissed the green things, 'twas a daring south wind.

And it lingered and kissed them again and again.

There we children found them 'neath the whispering trees,

Flatt red and caressed by the light, fickle breeze,
With sharp-pointed stick or broken case-knife,
We ruthlessly dug them and so took the life
Of Adam and Eve, the twin roots that grew
In the cool shaded places we children well knew.

Ah! the flavor of those roots come back to me now,
Tho' silver threads gleam in the curls o'er my brow,

And I long once again, in the cool dewy eve,
To hunt on the hillside for Adam and Eve.

I suppose even now, in the same Southern wood,
Adam and Eve still grow, as toothsome and good
As then, and are sought for by the children to-day,

Just the same as when you and I hunted that way.

"Not the correct name," you say? Well, I shall
ever beieve

That the best name of all is Adam and Eve.
Baxter Springs, Kas.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The Germans not only look upon their language as an integral and essential part of the national life, but the more cultivated classes revere it with an almost idolatrous veneration. Notwithstanding the difficulties presented by its indistinct and crabbed type, its intricate and half illegible script, its arbitrary genders, its highly artificial inflectional system, and its illogical syntax, its study is extolled not only as a means of mental culture and discipline, but as an impulse to originality of thought and expression. These facts render all the more noteworthy the leading article in the April number, just issued, of Prof. Hans Delbrück's "Preussische Jahrbuecher," perhaps the most prominent of German literary reviews. It is from the pen of Dr. A. Schroer, professor of philology at the University of Freiburg, and its subject is the importance of introducing into the schools the study of the universal language (Welt-sprache.)

The writer begins by condemning all attempts, however scientific, to construct an artificial language, like Volapuek. No language which possesses neither literature, historical development, nor linguistic relations can ever serve as a medium of general communication, for the reason that no one will take the trouble to acquire it, merely as a "tool of trade," until it becomes universal. Therefore, it can never become universal. Such attempts, however, are not only idle and aimless, because they can never obtain the general consent of mankind, but they are useless, for, says Prof. Schroer, there exists already a universal language, i. e., a language which, by its spread over the whole earth, and by the ease with which it may be learned, has already gained such a long step in advance that neither natural nor artificial means can deprive it of its assured position as the future medium of international intercourse. And this language is the English.

It is interesting to find this fact acknowl-

edged and promulgated by one of the foremost of German periodicals. During the present century the English-speaking population of the world has increased five-fold—from possibly 25,000,000 at its commencement to at least 125,000,000 at its close. No other language has ever been so rapidly developed; no fact in civil history is more significant than this. In all quarters of the world the English language is the conquering tongue; the wide spread of the English colonial system, the marvelous growth of the United States, and the facility with which it absorbs every foreign element, bear witness to this great fact. Therefore, Prof. Schroer advocates making the study of the English obligatory, not necessarily to the exclusion of Latin and Greek, but at least in conjunction with them. "This," says he, "is not a question of taste or of rivalry between the 'moderns' and the 'ancients'; it is simply a historical necessity."

Prof. Schroer is careful to warn his readers not to set their aim too high, for to learn to speak and write fluently and correctly a language which holds so high a place in the scale of culture and refinement as the English is "monstrously difficult," but for the average man this is not necessary, for even the average Englishman has but a limited command of his mother tongue, and the daily intercourse of life requires but a small and easily acquired vocabulary. This is true of every language; but the absence of puzzling genders and inflections and syntactical forms renders the English easy, in comparison with others. "The English," concludes Prof. Schroer, "is the world speech, and will, to all appearance, become more so every year."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Roast Beef.

Of course it is not expected that a farmer's wife or the "cook lady" of any farmer's establishment will care to follow all the minute directions given in the following recipe for baking a piece of beef; still there are many who like to read how the operation is done "to the queen's taste," and to such it may furnish new ideas which they will be able to put into practice even in ordinary farm kitchens.

As a fillet of beef with mushroom sauce is one of the standard and epicurean dishes that never goes out of fashion, every housewife should know how to prepare one, remarks a cuisine writer for the New York Post. First have your butcher remove the skin and fat from the top of the fillet, and trim and lard the upper side. In a baking pan put a bed of seasoning consisting of a small onion sliced and peeled, a third of a little carrot, a bay leaf and a sprig of celery, and a number of strips of pork. Lay the fillet on this foundation, pour in two tablespoonfuls of hot stock and bake half an hour in a hot oven. Baste occasionally with melted butter or stock. To make the sauce add an ounce of butter to the gravy in the pan, and when it is melted add two ounces of flour. When smooth and brown turn in one pint of hot stock and stir until it thickens. Strain through cheesecloth, season with a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, salt and pepper. Garnish the fillet with parsley, or pour the sauce around it. It is well before putting the fillet in the oven, to cover it over with buttered paper, and just before it is taken from the oven remove the paper, so that the surface will brown. Stuffed tomatoes and the hearts of lettuce heads make an attractive garnish for a fillet of beef. An entire fillet of tenderloin is only necessary for a large dinner, as three and a half pounds will serve at least eight persons. If it is necessary for you to lard meat yourself, select the best salt pork you can get without any streaks of lean and cut it into even strips that are as thick or thin as you may wish. If broader in one part than another, you will have trouble in drawing them through the meat. In hot weather it is well to lay the lardons in a bowl of ice and water as you are using them. This will make them hard and firm. Even the best of cooks sometimes has the misfortune to scorch some thing. If it be a stew or fricassee of meat a dash of curry powder will often conceal the objectionable flavor.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Grate two ounces of sweet chocolate; put it over the fire in a saucepan and melt it by gentle heat; heat a quart of milk quickly, stir it into the melted chocolate, and let the mixture cool; separate the yolks and whites of six eggs; when the chocolate is nearly cool mix the yolks with it, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, or more if required, and bake the pudding in an earthen dish set in a pan of hot water for twenty minutes; meantime beat the six whites to a stiff froth, add to them twelve heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, mixing the sugar very gently with the whites to form a meringue; put the meringue on top of the pudding and return to the oven to color. Then take the pudding from the oven, and serve it either hot or cold. In summer it is best cold.

The oldest flute in the world is made of the thigh-bone of a sheep, and was found in a tomb on the Nile.



He praised her snowy gown so fair,
Her lily hand, her shining hair,—
"Whence comes their charm?" he said.

The maid replied with laughing tone,—
"Nature's been kind to me, I own.
A secret for your ear alone—
It will not fill you with surprise,
In Ivory Soap the magic lies."

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The Canals of Mars.

The interesting theory that the "canals" of the planet Mars are actually the work of the inhabitants of that globe, has perhaps never had so authoritative a recognition as has just been given to it by the distinguished French astronomer, M. Faye. It is worth while to read his own words on the subject, as he addressed them to the Academy of Science in Paris recently. Referring to the theory stated above, he said:

"For my part I decline to adopt this view provisionally. I imagine that under the almost constantly clear sky of Mars, in the absence of fecundating rains and fertilizing rivers, the construction of these immense canals became necessary in order to conduct the slightly saline water of the shallow seas over the low-lying continents.

"I suppose that the labor of making those canals must have been singularly facilitated by the feebleness of gravity and the slight density of the superficial layers, which it sufficed only to scratch, so to speak, in order to make way for the water. But I am quite ready to accept other views, if it is possible to make the numerous details that we possess upon this planet accord better with them."

The idea that beings resembling men should be able to construct canals averaging eighty miles in width, and many thousands of miles in aggregate length, has generally proved too staggering for acceptance, but M. Faye is a scientific astronomer, and it is at any rate interesting to learn that he does not see any insuperable objection to the hypothesis.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Best Baths of All.

There is talk about a new fashion of flower baths. It is not exactly a new fashion, because baths of herbs, baths of crushed fruit, baths of flowers, baths of leaves, baths of powdered roots have been in use from time immemorial among ladies who wish to preserve their beauty. There were also at one time—but these have gone out of favor—baths of earth. Fancy lying up to your neck in garden mold, with a few worms, centipeds and such things squirming about your ribs! Then there are the sun baths. At a certain place—perhaps there are a dozen—in Switzerland and Germany, the patients lie in little rooms with glass roofs enjoying the warmth of the sun. After an ordinary English summer I dare say a sun bath would prove efficacious in every kind of disease that can be imagined. And there is something poetical in a bath of crushed fruit—one of crushed raspberries, for instance, should impart a delicate pinkness to the skin; but, after all, the fruit would be more useful for the promotion of health in a currant and raspberry pie—pie, please, not tart.

A bath of violets would make one go about for an hour or so suggesting the immediate neighborhood of a penny bunch of violets, but perhaps the flowers would be more lastingly useful in a vase. And when all is told, I am quite certain that the finest

bath in the world is one of water, either hot or cold, and I always recommend as a physician hitherto unlicensed and uncalled, all my patients to take a cold bath every morning in summer and a tepid bath every morning in winter, and a hot bath whenever one has got a cold or feels low. It suffices the cheek with a delicate bloom like that of the common or garden peach. It brightens the eyes and clears the complexion and keeps the loveliest woman young until she gets old.—*Walter Besant.*

Castles seem to be a drug in the market. Only last week, Hedingham, in Essex, the finest Norman keep in the world, failed to obtain an offer, and on Tuesday, Studley, in Warwickshire, with its great tower, about ninety feet high, and 3,500 acres, shared a similar fate. The next castellated building to be brought to the hammer is Lord Fingall's Irish residence, Killeen.

The Sultan of Turkey is the most extravagant housekeeper in the world. According to a recent estimate his domestic budget runs thus: Repairs, new furniture, mats, beds, etc., £600,000; toilet requisites, including rouge and enamel for the ladies of the harem, and jewelry, £2,000,000; extra extravagances, £2,600,000; clothes and furniture for the Sultan personally, £400,000; douceurs and wages, £800,000; gold and silver plate, £500,000; maintenance of five carriages and horses, £100,000—a total of £7,000,000.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally, you need a good tonic. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Try it.



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A temperance drink.
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A drink that is popular everywhere.
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

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send stamp for catalogue to Paddock
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The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Our Mailing List.

Mr. Black and Mr. White,
Mr. Day and Mr. Knight,
Mr. Short and Mr. Long,
Mr. Little and Mr. Strong—
Altho' in name they differ queerly,
'Tis in naught else but in name merely.
All are united and agreed
That it is good for them to read—
To take and read the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. North and Mr. West,
Mr. Good and Mr. Best,
Mr. King and Mr. Queen,
Mr. Brown and Mr. Green—
Altho' in name they differ queerly,
'Tis in naught else but in name merely.
All are united and agreed
That it is good for them to read—
To take and read the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Fickle and Mr. Fair,
Mr. Meek and Mr. Bear,
Mr. Stone and Mr. Pearl,
Mr. Dean and Mr. Earl—
Altho' in name they differ queerly,
'Tis in naught else but in name merely.
All are united and agreed
That it is good for them to read—
To take and read the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Bitter and Mr. Sweet,
Mr. Love and Mr. Haight,
Mr. Rich and Mr. Poor,
Mr. Wise and many more—
Altho' in name they differ queerly,
'Tis in naught else but in name merely.
All are united and agreed
That it is good for them to read—
To take and read the KANSAS FARMER.

The mailing list while conning o'er
To see what names should stand no more,
Whom to "scratch" and who to renew,
With this end and aim in view,
The thought to me kept off-recurring,
As to the list I was referring,
Of the great diversity
In names of men there seems to be
Of those who take the FARMER.

BELLE.

HOW IT FEELS TO DROWN.

To stand helplessly on the river shore and witness the struggles of a drowning fellow-being is a harrowing experience, and little less heart-rending to contemplate, but, in matters of this kind, like many others, "things are not what they seem."

At any rate, death by drowning is not as horrible as it may seem to the onlooker. The thoughts of being dragged along the muddy bottom of the river and found later in some out-of-the-way, willow-tangled spot, is what adds to the horror of such a death. The dread of such a fate is really worse than the fate itself. I once left this world by that route as nearly as one can and get back.

It was an accident, and was some twenty years ago. A companion and myself were bathing in the Ohio river. At the point where we were a large raft of logs was lashed to the bank, and for quite a while we amused ourselves by jumping from the raft into fifteen feet of water to see who could bring up the largest number of white gravels each time.

We went down several times with varying success. The last time I made the effort I filled my lungs with air and leaped far out into the river and went to the bottom head first. I groped about for a handful of gravels and spent more time in the search than I should have done. The water was warm, however, and I had no fears of drowning.

When I could stay down no longer I started swiftly for the surface, and when within a foot or two of the top of the water my companion, not knowing exactly where I was, jumped headlong into the river. His head struck me squarely between the shoulders and knocked the last ounce of air out of my lungs and a deluge of water at once took its place. The weight of his body falling on me produced a terrible shock and I sank to the bottom of the river like a stone.

That is where I got my experience in drowning. When the water rushed into my lungs and stomach it felt for all the world like a pleurisy pain, which has also given me a tussle in later years, but was over in a second. Then my body settled quietly to the bottom and my arms fell limp at my side. In my half-conscious condition I could see all my relatives and acquaintances crowding about and looking down on me with tearful faces. All the events, it seemed, of my prosy career passed slowly in review, and the good, bad and indifferent acts stood out before me in bold relief. Even little school boy tricks claimed attention. I knew I was drowning and remember thinking, "Why, this is not so hard after all!" I wondered where my body would be found, and shuddered at the thought that it might never be found. I also wondered whether or not my companion had become alarmed and run away and left me to my fate, or whether he was diving here and there to find me. Then I pictured my burial and how the clods would resound on my coffin when it was lowered

into the chilly grave, and my fate would be pointed out to other boys by anxious mothers as a warning.

At the next stage I could hear bells softly ringing in the distance, together with little tinklings and chirrups sounding in my ears. Then I began to see pretty pictures. The colors of the rainbow danced before my eyes and intermingled and formed into all sorts of odd shapes. I had no pain and no fear of what was expected to follow. I seemed to be enchanted at the scene before me. Everything was light and calm and moved about without any visible impelling force. It was like looking into a large mirror with every beautiful thing that the most vivid imagination could conjure up revealed thereby.

The last stage which I entered, increased the beauty of the surroundings. All discordant noises ceased and were superseded by the softest, sweetest music that could be thought of. Apparently I had been transported to a place flooded with bright, calm sunshine. It was neither too hot nor too cold, but seemed like a clear autumn day.

Then I seemed to rise from the ground and float off into space like a thistle-down. Higher and higher I went until I seemed to look down on the world from a great height, and then came a blank.

The next thing I knew I was lying on the raft with my companion looking down on me with a pale face. After several unsuccessful attempts he had succeeded in finding me and getting me out of the water. By vigorously rolling me over a log he had succeeded in re-kindling the little spark of life that remained. For the next half hour I think I suffered a great deal more than for the same length of time before or since. I shall never forget how it feels to drown, but I would not advise any one to try it to find out for himself. Resuscitation is too painful.—Charles A. Hartley, in Cincinnati Times.

A Bird Story.

Early one morning last summer I was called to the window by a great noise among the bird people of the garden and saw the following scene: A young black-bird was standing fascinated by a cat, who was crouched under a bush ready to spring on him. An old blackbird, on an ilex close by, was uttering loud and agitated cries, and there was a general cackle of anger and sympathy from other birds all round. After a few seconds the cat sprang on the young bird and held it down. At that instant the old bird came down on them. There was a moment's struggle, the bird beating her wings violently in the cat's face, and, I think, pecking at her eyes; then the cat jumped back to her bush, the young bird made off with long hops, and the old bird flew up to the ilex amid a jubilant chorus of commendation which lasted quite some minutes. I never saw this before, though I have seen a robin come right close to a cat stalking another bird, and scold and flap his wings in her face. The ways of birds are delightful, and in a small garden you can have many by keeping earthenware saucers full of water for them to bathe in.—London Spectator.

On a Peruvian Cliff.

Explorers have found a great many mummies in caves in cliffs among the Peruvian mountains. How the Indians who entombed their dead in this way reached the caves hundreds of feet down the sides of the steep cliffs, is a matter of conjecture. A French traveler, M. Weiner, narrates a visit to one of these sepulchres, and the serious danger he was in of ending his travels then and there.

"I went with two Indians," he writes, "to a point on a high plateau below which was one of the caves, and had the Indians lower me over the precipice with leather ropes. A journey of 100 metres straight downward, made in such a way, is extraordinarily long. I arrived at last at the tomb. It was half closed with rocks. I went in and found two skulls and a mummy. I tied the skulls to my belt, and taking the mummy in my arms gave the signal for the Indians to draw me up.

"They obeyed, and gradually I neared the top of the precipice. The Indians had not looked over it, and had no suspicion of what I was bringing in my arms. When the yellow skull of their ancient ancestor appeared above the edge of the cliff the Indians were terribly frightened, and let slip the ropes. I can not describe my feelings in the next second, the awful terror of beginning to fall. In my fright I let go of the mummy, and it was dashed into a thousand pieces at the bottom of the abyss.

"But the Indians had not lost their hold of the ropes; they drew me up again, and in a moment I stood up in safety at the top of the precipice. My superstitious Indians explained to me that when 'those good people,' the mummies, are disturbed by Indians they seize them in fatal embrace, and they assured me that, as this mummy's head rose into their sight, it opened its mouth and would have uttered a fearful curse upon them, had it not just then been dashed to the bottom of the abyss.—Youth's Companion.

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Or try struggling along with the cheapened, adulterated five-cent soaps. With Kirk's the work is early out of the way, done in half the time. Then, too, there's a great difference in the appearance of the clothes. Kirk's soap is PURE, and leaves your clothes pure, fresh, sweet and healthy—Kirk's saves Time, Labor, Money.

LATHERS FREELY IN HARD OR ALKALI WATER.

The best hot-weather bathing soap is KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

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James Whitcomb Riley's latest poems, illustrated, mailed for one wrapper Juvenile Soap and 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send for list Kirk's Free Library, 360 North Water Street, Chicago.

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What a Volcano Can Do.

Few people in this country imagine what terrible work a volcano of the regulation size can do when it gets fully aroused. In 1838 Cotopaxi threw its fiery rockets more than 3,000 feet above the crater, and in 1857, when the blazing mass confined in the same mountain was struggling for an outlet, it roared so loud that the awful noise was heard for a distance of 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud and lava which dammed up a great river, opened new lakes, besides making a deposit of seething mud, ashes and lava 600 feet deep over the whole area of the valley, which was twenty miles long and averaged 1,000 feet in width.

The stream of lava which flowed from Vesuvius in 1837 and passed through the valley of Terre del Greco is estimated to have contained 333,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter. In 1760 Aetna poured out a flood of melted stones and ashes which covered eighty-four square miles of fertile country to a depth of ten to forty feet. On this occasion the sand, scoria, lava, etc., from the burning mountain formed Mount Rasini, a peak two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high.

In the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., the time of the destruction of Pompeii, the scoria, ashes, sand and lava vomited forth far exceeded the entire mass of the volcano itself, while in 1660 Aetna disgorged over twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes into Syria, Egypt and Turkey. It hurled stones of 800 pounds weight to Pompeii, a distance of six English miles, during the eruption of 79 A. D. Cotopaxi once projected a block of stone containing over 100 cubic yards a distance of nine and a half miles.—Philadelphia Times.

The following item was taken from an agricultural paper published in London. It may be news to Kansas folks: "Mary Lawler, of Topeka, in Kansas, disappeared two years ago, and her husband supposed that she had committed suicide. Last week some farmers' boys saw a strange creature devouring wheat and Indian corn in a field in Doniphan county. This was Mary Lawler. She fled when she found herself observed, but was pursued and captured. She had made her home in the woods, which extend down to the banks of the river. The bones of sucking pigs and domestic fowls showed how she had sustained life during a period of nearly a year."

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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The orders for infected chinch bugs are pouring into the experiment station at an unprecedented rate, averaging 150 orders per day. Chancellor Snow has so far been able to meet all demands. About 5,760 packages have been sent out this year. This means about 854,000 bugs, and the cost of sending them has been \$165.50.

A war cloud has appeared rather suddenly in the orient. France makes rather humiliating demands from Siam. That little country fails to give a satisfactory answer. France rather expects to have to fight and decidedly wants to strengthen her position in the East. The British lion thereat shakes his mane, Germany is glad she has provided for an ample army, and Russia is always ready.

One of the grandest irrigation projects ever undertaken in Arizona is one just started near Yuma, the narrows on the Gila river. The dam will be of solid masonry, 4,500 feet in length, 110 feet high, the water front covered with asphaltum finish, impervious to water. The reservoir will be twenty-five miles in length and it is said will be eight miles wide at the widest point, and will contain water sufficient to irrigate an area of about 30,000,000 acres of the finest land in the valley of the Colorado.

According to the reports furnished to the Department of Agriculture the acreage of winter wheat is 22,615,500 and 11,985,450 of spring, making a total acreage of 34,600,950. The yield is estimated at 394,355,000 bushels, which is over 121,000,000 bushels less than the yield reported for 1892. But once in the past eleven years have we had a smaller crop of wheat than is estimated for 1893 and that was in 1885, when we had a crop of 357,112,000 bushels. The lowest price for wheat in Chicago that year was 73½ cents, but recently it has been lower than ever before.

The financial "object lesson" which Wall street asserted it had set for the country is somehow working backwards. The *New York Press* of last Saturday publishes a table which shows that during the last eleven months there has been a mighty shrinkage in the financial showing of New York city. According to this showing, on June 25, 1892, the banks of that city had loans and discounts, \$284,396,600; deposits, \$311,575,900; surplus funds, \$43,091,700, while on July 12, 1893, they had loans and discounts only \$211,833,607.63; deposits, \$179,157,168.13; surplus, \$27,334,157. The shrinkages, the "object lesson" for Wall street, are on loans and discounts, \$72,563,992.37; on deposits, \$132,418,731.87; on surplus, \$15,757,543. This seems to have been a back-action gun.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A convention of Kansans who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a ratio of sixteen to one was held in Representative hall at Topeka on July 20. This body had the appearance of being a representative one, composed of members of the three political parties of Kansas. The offices and the positions on committees were bestowed in a manner to give all parties fair representation, although a majority of one committee, that on resolutions, was found to be Republican.

The address and resolutions adopted are published on the fourth page of this paper. The speeches of ex-Attorney General Ives, Congressman Davis, ex-Governor Osborn and Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, were in entire harmony with the address adopted.

It is worthy of remark that similar conventions have been held in other Western States, and there is scarcely room for a doubt that the great majority of the people of the great West are in favor of substituting free coinage for the Sherman law. The position of the *KANSAS FARMER* in favor of this is well known.

It is interesting, however, to inquire whether this course, which is clearly in the interest of the producing and the debtor classes, or the opposite course, i. e., entire abolition of the use of silver as a money metal for other than subsidiary coinage, as demanded by the creditor and fixed income classes, will prevail. In considering this question it is well to review the course of events.

Twenty-five years ago the money in use in the United States consisted entirely of paper, which, for all purposes of trade, was so completely the standard of values that gold and silver were bought and sold with it as corn and wheat are bought and sold. Gold was even "cornered" and sold "short." All ordinary transactions and debts were based on paper money which had a less value per unit than gold and silver.

The creditor class then invited us to improve our credit by raising our paper money to a par with gold and silver. We accepted the invitation.

Several of the commercial nations of Europe were invited to increase the value of their monetary standards by making gold their only money metal. England did it long ago. Other nations have followed with greater or less reluctance. The United States did it in 1873, and subsequently partially went back on the action. The silver question has, therefore, been a prominent one in this country for many years. But, while we have been discussing it, nation after nation has yielded to the demands of the creditor, whose victories have been so rapid that it is probably indulging a vain hope to suppose that the United States will hold out much longer. It is always judicious to see the situation as it is, and it is probably wise to be prepared for whatever may befall on account of the probable continuance of events in their trend for the last twenty-five years, as manifested in this country—much longer in the older civilizations.

The plan of the managers is to first secure the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and take their chances for defeating the enactment of any substitute inimical to their interests. This will not be accomplished without a fight, and some of the representatives of mining States base a hope upon the demands of the thousands of hungry miners who are even now without the means of support, owing to the cessation of mining on account of the depreciation of the price of silver. They apparently forget that a hungry man or a man in destitute circumstances is practically without political influence; that the care of the politician is for the man who can promote or injure the politician's fortunes, and who is able to be an active and potent factor in shaping events. The woes of the poor, the hungry, the half clad, may appeal to human sympathy, but it is the demands of the prosperous, the active, the aggressive, the combined, which receive attention from Congress and see their demands enacted into law.

The extra session of Congress has

been called for the express and declared purpose of completing the demonetization of silver, and a great majority of the papers and financiers of the East have assumed that this will be promptly done. The protests of the West show that a fight will be made, and an attempt to make free and unlimited coinage the condition of the repeal, but the course of events and the will of those whose demands have been potent in shaping legislation point only in the direction of unconditional repeal.

WHEAT RECEIPTS AT PRIMARY MARKETS.

According to compilations of Cincinnati *Price Current* the annual receipts of wheat at Western primary markets are approximated in the following exhibit, for years ending July 1:

	Winter markets.	Spring markets.	Total bushels.
1885-86.....	27,000,000	66,000,000	93,000,000
1886-87.....	41,000,000	94,000,000	135,000,000
1887-88.....	30,000,000	86,000,000	116,000,000
1888-89.....	30,000,000	82,000,000	112,000,000
1889-90.....	33,000,000	90,000,000	123,000,000
1890-91.....	30,000,000	88,000,000	118,000,000
1891-92.....	72,000,000	175,000,000	247,000,000
1892-93.....	84,000,000	183,000,000	267,000,000

It is to be observed that the groups of winter and spring grain markets do not distinctly show the relative receipts of winter and spring wheat. For instance, Chicago is in the spring grain group, and receives large quantities of winter wheat. The receipts also are to be recognized as showing more or less duplication, but in a general way the comparison is probably fairly correct.

The production of wheat in the States tributary to the Western primary markets for years indicated is shown in the following compilation:

	Spring wheat.	Winter wheat.	Total bushels.
1885-86.....	119,000,000	123,000,000	242,000,000
1886-87.....	192,000,000	138,000,000	330,000,000
1887-88.....	188,000,000	145,000,000	333,000,000
1888-89.....	170,000,000	149,000,000	319,000,000
1889-90.....	211,000,000	142,000,000	353,000,000
1890-91.....	150,000,000	126,000,000	276,000,000
1891-92.....	269,000,000	196,000,000	465,000,000
1892-93.....	246,000,000	140,000,000	386,000,000

The foregoing figures represent official estimates, which for 1891-92 and 1892-93 are conceded to understate the production.

NOT A RECIPE.

Occasionally, even in these enlightened days, a man is found who expects an agricultural paper to be a sort of recipe for farming, a prescription what to do and how and when to do it. Such a man—he was not a farmer—visited this office a few days ago. His idea seemed to be that an agricultural paper, to be of any value, should direct each farmer how much of his land he should put into wheat, corn, oats, grass, etc., when and how deep to plow, how many horses to use, how many cows and other cattle to keep, when to sow, plant, cultivate and harvest, etc., etc. He should, to his demand for prescription, have added directions for taking, thus:

"To be well shaken
Before taken."

It may be remarked that the best agricultural papers ceased some time ago to profess to be a patent medicine for all the ills of farming, and they are now devoting themselves to the dissemination of such information and to such discussions as will assist the intelligent tiller of the soil, the live breeder of stock, to such consideration of the problems before him as to enable him to apply the latest and best information extant to the circumstances and conditions of his case.

Farming, less than any other vocation, can be successfully carried on according to a recipe. The manufacturer or the merchant who stems the tide of present competition has to be alert and thinking, to keep informed and to apply his information with judgment to his particular situation and circumstances. Much more is this necessary with the farmer, who now has to compete with other farmers who are pushing the cost of production down by the judicious use of all that modern investigation is making available. In the fierce competition of the present, the day for an easy-going prosperity has disappeared, and the individual who is not alert and up with the times, who does not read and think, who does not make a specialty of his occupation, must expect to be relegated to a position of inferior distinction and small returns for effort.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

No doubt many farmers are experiencing some inconvenience; perhaps some are suffering losses on account of the financial stringency. Certainly those who are selling on the market depressed by the lack of money are receiving less for their products than they would have brought under brighter financial skies. But on the average the interests of the Western farmer, the producer of the necessities of life, bread and meat, suffer less inconvenience than any other except the person of fixed income and the speculator, who may be using the present distressed condition of commerce to acquire other people's property at small cost.

The general condition of the business world in the United States is well stated in R. G. Dun & Co's. review of business for the week. It says:

"This week the country has withstood surprisingly well the extraordinary strain. The failure of many banks and firms have come despite the relaxation in the Eastern and in some Southern and Western money markets. The Denver banks were overthrown largely by the crazy wisdom of the people, but in most cities the statements show the banks in a healthy condition, and there has since been noticed more readiness to extend accommodation. Under all conditions it is astonishing that business has been so well maintained with so little evidence of unsoundness.

"The scantiness of new orders at the cotton and woolen mills are noticed, and there has been great frequency of cancellations. There has been a decreased distribution among consumers so that the dealers were left with a part of their stocks unsold, and the wholesale dealers found less encouragement to buy. In dry goods cancellations are still numerous and orders are small. Some improvement was seen in dress goods. The sales of wool are remarkably small. The stagnation in the iron closed many mines. Pig iron is inactive, and though dealings in bar and structural products are somewhat larger, the prices are the lowest ever known. Purchases of tin are moderate and prices lower. Ten cents is reported for lake copper, while lead is weaker at 3.6 cents.

"Wheat has fallen 2 cents, corn 1 cent, pork products and oil are lower. In place of the expected advance in sugar a decline has come, and cotton, after some advance, recedes again. Western receipts of wheat are moderate and exports are fairly large, but unprecedented stocks press for sale.

"The stock market by Wednesday reached the lowest average of prices since 1883. London and short sellers then bought, and some recovery followed. Chicago reports 19 per cent. decrease in clearing, 25 per cent. in real estate sales and 9 per cent. in east-bound shipments; an active demand for loans, but more freedom in lending, and a better feeling.

"Receipts of products are 45 per cent. larger for corn and 30 for wool, but in most other articles there is a decrease—70 per cent. in wheat, 50 in dressed beef and 28 in cattle.

"At St. Paul trade is restricted. At Minneapolis the lumber sales are reduced and sales of flour were below the output. Trade at St. Joseph is fair. Receipts of cattle are light at Kansas City. Denver trade is demoralized, but is now more hopeful, and the many reported assignments are regarded as a measure of protection. St. Louis reports business good in volume and character, but trade is checked by the closeness of money, the banks fortifying themselves.

"The Treasury has been paying gold to the banks, but on the whole increasing its holdings. The exports of products are a little larger than a year ago, but the imports are also large.

"The failures during the past week number 467 in the United States, 158 last year. Last week the failures in the United States numbered 374."

The free silver convention was a bigger thing than was expected even by those who got it up. Its promotion by a level-headed farmer, Mr. A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, was without the usual noise and clap-trap of the politicians, but was effective nevertheless.

AN OLD PLAN IN NEW HANDS.

That the Sherman law will be promptly repealed, according to order, seems to be confidently assumed by those who most favor the repeal. Some have gone so far as to inquire: "After the repeal, what?" It is realized that but for the increase in our money, on account of the somewhat awkward use we are making of silver, the speculators in money would have no serious difficulty in controlling this instrument of commerce through combinations which have not been outlawed.

Realization of the fact that the selfish interests of such combinations would levy additional toll on the marketing of every pound of wheat, corn, meat and cotton, on every yard of cloth and pound of iron, on every day's wages and every night's rest, has led some of the advocates of repeal to consider the question as to what shall take the place of the Sherman law a matter of great importance. Strangely enough, the experiences of the last few weeks have led to a revelation of the iron hand at the throat of commerce to many who have regarded all who hinted that such things were possible as pessimists of the worst sort.

We have been assured that the obtaining of money in any desired amount for any enterprise was simply a question of credit and security, that the idea of a corner on money was insanity, etc., etc. But when money cannot be borrowed on the security of government bonds, when applicants for loans are told that it is not a question of security, that no note can be made good enough to command money, the business world begins to pause and inquire, "What next?"

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago the venerable philanthropist, philosopher and successful financier, Peter Cooper, of New York, proposed a plan for at once relieving the government of much of its interest burden and at the same time solving the money question. Lately Albert Head, a banker of Des Moines, Iowa, has advocated a similar plan. He says:

"I think if Congress will, in the month of August, provide for the issue of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in currency, convertible in 2 per cent. bonds at the will of the solons of currency, there would be enough money to handle the immense crops of produce and stock and enable the people to meet outstanding obligations.

"Yes, sir; gold bonds of the United States at 2 per cent. would be better than gold, and would not be called for by holders of currency. A currency that will command a gold 2 per cent. bond is better than gold, and would circulate as long as better than 2 per cent. could be realized for the use of money. It would be far better than to issue and sell them on the market, for the reason that in that manner it would be merely taking out of one pocket to put in another, while if the government issue the currency direct and make it convertible into bonds at option of the holder the currency would go into immediate circulation and thus relieve the present stringency and stimulate commercial business and enable shippers to handle produce, and farmers, merchants and others to pay their debts.

"Yes, I think the fact that the President has fixed a time for Congress to meet will have a beneficial effect and will restore confidence in a great measure, in the expectancy that wise and conservative legislation will result.

"Iowa has over \$300,000,000 worth of products matured and maturing for the markets, and I hope when Congress meets ample provision will be made to carry it to the consumers at a remunerative price to the producers."

If this plan ever receives sufficient attention from the creditor class so that its possibilities shall be understood, it will be no occasion for surprise if it receives ardent support from that quarter. The prime object of the ordinary creditor is to receive his interest regularly and to have both principal and interest well secured and payable in money of at least as great value as that loaned. If in its wisdom (?) Congress happens to enact laws whereby the money of payment is made more valuable, dollar for

dollar, than that loaned, that body is extolled for its "honesty" and "patriotism."

That this may easily be arranged under the inter-convertible bond plan is apparent on examination.

Suppose the bill provides (1) that all of the paper money of the United States shall be redeemable in these 2 per cent. bonds; (2) that this paper money shall be full legal tender for all purposes in the United States; (3) that these bonds shall be purchasable only in exchange for the paper money of the United States, and that no United States depository shall exchange any of said bonds for coin or anything else than paper money of the United States; (4) that said bonds may be had at any time in exchange for paper money in quantities of \$100 or multiples of this sum, and shall draw interest for the time held by the purchaser.

Such provisions would undoubtedly send paper money to a premium and put into circulation all the gold in the country; for, when gold is laid away it earns nothing, and since the holder cannot exchange it for the interest-bearing bond he will pay out his gold and hold his paper money, and as soon as he has accumulated \$100 will convert it into a bond which will earn \$2 per year while idle. Gold will be undesirable because it cannot be thus exchanged.

This plan has its advantages, but the fact that the currency proposed will have so great a value is an objection, since it is unfair to the creditor to make him pay in a more valuable dollar than that he borrowed. Possibly this objection is overcome by the fact that he still has the right pay in gold, and the gold will be available under this system. Another objection is found in the fact that those who speculate on the misfortunes of the people who are impoverished by the withdrawal of money from circulation will be assured a profit on the money they hide away, for they will have simply to convert it into bonds to get it out of circulation, and these bonds will pay regularly 2 per cent. on an absolutely safe investment.

The plan is, however, worth considering with a view of so modifying it as to eliminate the features which may be used oppressively.

THE RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The railroad assessors have completed their work for 1893. The total assessment of the roads of the State is \$61,984,407.03, an increase of over \$10,500,000 above the former assessment.

The Santa Fe comes in for the heaviest increase. This road operates about one-third of the track in the State, yet it has to bear over one-half of the total increase in assessed valuation. The assessed value of Pullman cars was reduced from \$6,000 to \$4,500. The assessments of the various roads for this year are as follows:

Santa Fe.....	\$24,022,364.94
Rock Island.....	7,341,996.22
Union Pacific.....	8,518,738.94
Missouri Pacific.....	12,492,459.90
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	2,399,736.86
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis.....	2,916,078.05
Grand Island.....	1,442,179.24
Burlington & Missouri River.....	1,469,291.42
Branches, etc.....	829,445.70
	552,115.75

Total for 1893.....	\$61,984,407.03
Total for 1892.....	51,404,543.74

Increase.....\$10,579,863.29

Approximately this makes an increase for the Santa Fe of \$5,500,000; for the Rock Island \$1,200,000; for the Union Pacific \$3,500,000; for the "Gulf" \$600,000; for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas \$500,000; for the Burlington \$250,000, etc.

In the Santa Fe's case the taxes this year will, figured on the same basis as last year, 3.52 mills, amount to \$850,000, and including \$52,000 additional road tax, just about \$900,000.

It will be remembered that in 1891 sweeping reductions were made in the valuations of railroads. So great was the popular disapproval of this that the State officers who constituted the assessment board failed in the conventions of their parties to receive renominations, though most of them were candidates, and they made a vigorous defense of their action. The increase just made places the assessment a little above what it was before the reduction.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

Whether by improved agriculture or on account of a favorable season, the harvest in India proves the wheat crop of 1893 to be about two bushels per acre better than full average crop. Ten bushels per acre was what was expected, but the yield turns out to average twelve bushels. The crop of '93 exceeds that of '92 by at least 32,000,000 bushels, while some statisticians place the increase at 72,000,000 bushels.

Commenting on this, however, Beerbohm, the English statistician, remarks that stocks of old wheat have been more than usually exhausted and that the surplus to be exported should not be measured by the increase in the crop. "Indeed," he continues, "unless prices improve, India seems likely to export less than the average this year."

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FOR THE CROP YEAR.

The value of breadstuffs exported during the crop year ending June 30 was only \$188,981,992, against \$288,925,000 in the preceding crop year.

The exports of wheat for the crop year amounted to 113,750,317 bushels, against 152,803,036 bushels for the preceding crop year; and the exports of wheat and flour combined aggregated 186,694,125 bushels, compared with 219,225,252 bushels for the crop year of 1891-2.

For the crop year the exports were 38,742,898 bushels of corn and 2,320,267 bushels of oats, against 73,770,002 bushels of corn and 9,018,404 bushels of oats for the preceding crop year.

The exports of rye and barley for the crop year just ended were respectively 1,477,056 bushels and 3,034,675, against 11,827,044 bushels and 2,799,729 bushels for the preceding crop year.

TO LOAN SEED WHEAT.

It is stated that the Kansas Farmers' Alliance proposes to arrange a loan of seed wheat for every one of its members who, on account of crop failure, is in need of such assistance, the wheat to be returned after the next harvest without interest. This is a move in the right direction and will doubtless succeed. It is quite probable that those who receive the seed would be willing to pay a reasonable interest, and yet it is not unlikely that the bushel of wheat to be returned next year will be worth enough more than the bushel loaned will bring now to make the transaction a fairly profitable one for the lenders.

Something similar to this was done on a smaller scale in 1874-5 under the management of the Grange. Having lost their crops in '74 by grasshoppers, the County Grange of Barton county took contract notes from its members, endorsed the notes, placed them in the hands of an agent, who negotiated them with the Grangers of southwestern Iowa for both seed and other supplies. The notes bore 10 per cent. interest and were promptly paid to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both parties.

No doubt the State Alliance can successfully carry through its plan for the present relief of those who have suffered loss of crops in several counties.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A Washington dispatch dated July 23, says:

"Estimates have just been received for the sugar crop of the present year. This is in response to the request of the Treasury Department, where the information is desired in order to get ready to meet the bounty which is due this fall.

"The total acreage of sorghum cane for the Parkinson works at Fort Scott and at Medicine Lodge is 3,953, and estimated pounds of sugar 1,800,000. The product of last year was 1,136,086 pounds. As will be discovered, the increase in Kansas is encouraging. No other State is engaged in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, but quite a number of others are doing something with the sugar beet. In Nebraska the sugar beet shows an acreage of 4,900 and estimated product of 7,000,000 pounds. Utah has an acreage of 3,500 and estimated product of 6,000,000 pounds. California has 15,993

acres and estimated product of 43,500,000 pounds, while Virginia has 400 acres and estimated product of 700,000 pounds.

"This gives a total beet acreage of 24,793 and an estimated output for the year of 57,200,000 pounds. This is the total showing in the United States of the sugar product for the year from sorghum and beets.

"In the division in the Department of Agriculture where the sugar industry is cared for and among those who have made it a study, and hence who are entitled to an opinion on the matter, every assurance is given of faith in the matter of getting sugar from sorghum cane. It is believed now to be practically demonstrated that it is a commercial possibility and that no longer should capital be timid in the face of that enterprise. In other words, it is believed to be demonstrated that it is possible to conduct the business with reasonable profit and that the climatic conditions in Kansas warrant the expectation of a wonderful business in that line very soon."

NOT THE SHERMAN ACT.

Ex-President Harrison has a mind of his own on public questions. He tells the *New York World* that:

"The Sherman act is not alone responsible for the prevailing want of confidence that this country now experiences. The distrust is not against silver only. It is not against government issue of silver. People are not holding gold through the country. Relatively, gold is circulated as freely as is silver. People are holding gold from the circulating banks or the savings institutions and are locking it in safe deposit vaults or hiding it away in old stockings. They do this not because they have not confidence in government money, but because they are fearful of business calamities."

The ex-President is also a partisan, and, of course, lays the depression to the party which defeated his re-election. Possibly his defense of the Sherman act is an indirect defense of his signature to it.

TO CROP REPORTERS.

The KANSAS FARMER requests each of its crop reporters, and as many other farmers as are willing to contribute information as to the yield of crops harvested and the condition of crops yet growing, to write and mail us a postal card on Friday, July 28. In order to make these reports comparable with those of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, it is desired that estimates be made in percentages of a "full average crop."

1. Yield of wheat.
2. Yield of oats.
3. Area of corn.
4. Condition of corn.
5. Yield and prospect for hay.
6. Condition of pastures.
7. Condition of apples.
8. Condition of peaches.
9. Condition of other fruits.
10. Condition of work animals.
11. Condition of other live stock.

It is desired to publish these reports in the KANSAS FARMER of August 2 and to have them as complete as possible, so that our readers may act intelligently on all matters depending upon knowledge of the crop situation.

The latest estimates of the wheat crop of France place it at about 300,000,000 bushels. This is about 40,000,000 short of the annual requirements of that country.

Beerbohm, the English statistician, says: "The world's visible supply of wheat on July 1, compared with the two previous years, is as follows—(000 omitted):"

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for U. K.....	28,800	20,224	20,688
Afloat for Continent.....	15,544	7,920	18,960
Visible supply in U. S. Atlantic.....	72,640	33,280	19,520
Visible supply in U. S. Pacific.....	2,800	2,400	2,600
Stocks in U. K. ports.....	20,800	24,000	12,000
Stocks in French ports.....	5,200	16,000	5,800
Stocks in Paris—wheat and flour.....	2,984	3,168	840
Stocks in Antwerp.....	2,400	3,400	2,200
Stocks in Berlin, Danzig and Stettin.....	1,384	944	368
Stocks in Odessa.....	2,400	3,200	1,800
Total July 1.....	163,032	114,536	84,776
Total June 1.....	107,416	127,144	112,552
Total May 1.....	171,760	131,344	95,424
Total April 1.....	182,220	147,688	101,024

CLUB FOOT Dr. Hartman's treatment for Club Feet. Book free to so afflicted. Address **SURGICAL HOTEL, Columbus, O.**

In the Dairy.

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

Dairy Lessons.

The following are some of the facts which are taught the pupils in the Dairy School, at Oneida, N. Y.:

Why should the udder, etc., of the cow and the hands of the milker be made as clean as possible before milking? To keep bacteria from getting into the milk.

Why should the milk be removed from the stable as soon as possible after milking? To prevent absorption of any odors of the stable.

Why should milk not be put at once, after milking, into closely-covered cans? Because, by so doing, odors are retained in the milk.

Why should milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans or put into cans for immediate delivery be aerated? To remove animal and other odors from the milk.

Why should milk be set as soon as possible? To stop the action of bacteria.

Why should the temperature of the milk be reduced as quickly as possible for creaming? To prevent the formation of fibrine and the growth of bacteria.

Why should milk that is to be set for cream be agitated no more than is necessary before setting? Because agitation favors the formation of fibrine.

Why should milk pails, pans, cans, churn and every utensil used in the dairy be kept most carefully clean? Solely to keep out bacteria.

Why is cream ripened before churning? To develop flavor and render churning easier.

Why should the ripening process of cream not be allowed to continue too long? To prevent the development of bacteria that produce offensive products, such as bitterness, and destroy aroma.

Why should a thermometer be used at every step in the process of making butter? To be sure that the temperature is the one desired in each stage or division of the work.

Why does cooling the milk prevent or retard souring? Retards growth in bacteria.

Why do milk and cream sour less rapidly in winter than in summer? There are fewer bacteria in the air and the temperature is lower.

Why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily? The albuminous matter of cream is rendered less tenacious.

Why does milk become sour? Bacteria change sugar into lactic acid.

Why should the room in which milk is set be made perfect in its sanitary conditions, such as good ventilation, cleanliness of floors, walls, etc., freedom of bad odors without, etc.? To keep out undesirable bacteria and to keep products free from bad odors, etc.

Why is butter worked? To lessen the per cent. of water and caseine.

Why does the presence of caseine in butter injure it? It affords nourishment to bacteria, which causes butter to decompose.

Dairy Notes.

Cows that kick, break through fences or have a tendency to hook should have a post mortem passed on them.

It is downright barbarism to stake cows out in the sun from morning until night without shade or water, as is the case in the suburbs around Topeka.

The horn-fly made its appearance about the 8th of July and is still here, although in limited numbers. The common fly seems to annoy cows more this summer than ever before.

Teach the boys not to tease the calves and colts. Many good calves have been spoiled in this way. It may seem amusing to some to teach a calf to hook and bunt, but such tricks are easier acquired than broken off, besides, such animals when grown up are extremely dangerous.

The system of winter milking in dairies and raising the best heifer calves from the most profitable cows, is proof that if we continue on this line we shall soon have full herds of continuous milkers, and consequently a paying milk supply the year round. It is an established fact that a cow

calving in the fall and fed and cared for in the best manner will give several hundred pounds more of milk in a year than one that freshens in the spring, and will hold out from one to two months longer in the year.

To secure the largest amount of butter and lose the least fat in the buttermilk, the churn should not be filled more than half full. When too full the cream receives but little concussion, and a portion of the most valuable part, the result of time and hard work, and worth not less than 20 cents a pound, is fed to the hogs. The best kind of a churn in any sized dairy is the box or barrel. Patent churns that do the work quick are "no good."

The auctioneer is a man whose calling requires him to keep his eyes and ears open. Such a business demands that a man shall be observant of what he sees. It makes him practical in every direction. This description of a dairy cow by one of the fraternity at a sale of farm stock in England strikes us as being an extremely neat definition of a good milker:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, thin in her thighs,
Big in her rib, wide in her pines,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Lo'g in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling the pail.

Somebody is always asking the question: "Doesn't it pay to feed grain at pasture?" Here is one of the dairymen who reported his work to the committee at Bovina. He says: "My cows begin coming in in February; we made 348½ pounds per cow last year and expect to do better this season. Fed grain the entire year—about a ton of feed to each cow." There it is in a nutshell. He will make 350 pounds of butter per cow and will feed them a ton of ground feed apiece. Does it pay? Would he do it if it did not pay? If it pays him why will it not pay any man, always provided he has equally good cows to feed the grain to?

Without good cows it certainly will not pay to feed grain the year round, and that is, in our belief, wherein the Cornell failure occurred, of feeding grain at pasture. It is the same old story over again; extra care and expense should only be expended on extra good animals or you are likely to waste everything. Just how you are to get those extra good animals is where the rub comes in. There are no rules for collecting a herd of good paying cows, so that anybody can do it; but on the contrary, it requires a man of special gift to be able to collect such a herd, especially with the old method of guessing at everything.

At present, with the use of scales and the oil test, a man can tell very nearly just what a cow is worth for his purpose in a few months. The only thing is to get him to take the trouble to test them.—*American Dairymen.*

The Poultry Yard.

The Sleepy Disease.

The sleepy disease derives its name from the fact that the chicks seem to droop and sleep. They will stand on their feet, close their eyes and appear to sleep until they die. Examination for lice shows none, because persons usually look for the red mites. The real cause of the trouble is the large gray lice on the skin of the heads and necks, which are easily destroyed by a drop of sweet oil well rubbed in. Such lice usually go from the hens to the chicks, and they cause a great mortality among young turkeys.

Old Geese for Breeding.

It is almost equivalent to giving the geese away when the old ones are sent to market, as they are seldom salable. It pays to retain them and sell off the young ones as soon as they are large enough. Old geese will breed on until they are very aged, and they make better mothers than the younger ones. It is not necessary to have the sexes equal, as the proportion should be one gander for two females, and we have seen flocks that contained only one gander with four females, the eggs from all of them hatching strong and vigorous goslings.

Cholera and Roup.

Having ransacked the *materia medica* for remedies for the above diseases, tried several of the expensive poultry powders and patent nostrums, also everything recommended in the journals during the past ten years, writes Dr. F. H. Ballard, in *Poultry Gleanings*, I have finally decided that the best and cheapest remedy in the entire list is carbolic acid.

I have never had what I believed to be the genuine roup or cholera in my

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

flocks, and I believe that most diseases so called are simply catarrh and diarrhea.

When no ulcers or patches appear in the throat the disease is simply a cold or catarrh; swelled head is an aggravated case of catarrh.

Diarrhea—catarrh of the intestines, causing indigestion and consequently an accumulation of fermenting raw food in the crop and intestines—is cured quicker and more completely with carbolic acid than any remedy I have ever used.

A drachm of the saturated solution to a gallon of drinking water and about the same proportion to the soft feed in the morning has cured some of the worst cases for me that I ever saw.

Prevention, however, is much the easiest, and is found in a variety of food—corn but once a day, plenty of grit, gravel and granulated bone, and last, but not least, absolutely dry quarters, especially at night.

Why Your Chicks Die.

The early market chicks are necessarily hatched early, and but for the great loss among the broods in winter, nothing is so profitable as broilers. The cause of loss, though due to mismanagement, is not intentionally so, for difficulties arise which cannot be foreseen; but to consider what a young chick is, and especially during the cold season, will lead to an observation of where the mistakes are made. When the chick is hatched, the temperature is over one hundred degrees, equal to a warm July day. To suddenly compel it to endure a lower temperature is to weaken it, especially as the down is no protection whatever, the chick being really naked. On most farms there is a lack of that care so necessary to bring the chick through the critical periods, and the most essential object in view should be warmth, not only when the chick is very young, but until it is well feathered.

Chicks are exposed when the owner is a witness of the fact, yet he may not notice the causes. A dish full of water, from which the chicks not only drink, but get their feet and portions of their bodies wet, kills as many young chicks as any other method of lessening them, as the water chills them to an extent from which they seldom recover. It is not even advisable to allow ice-cold water to drink. Exposing the hen in a dry place, but where the wind blows under and around her, kills many chicks, especially if they are two or three weeks old, at which time they cannot all be well covered if the brood is large, and if they are growing feathers rapidly, many of them will be somewhat debilitated.

Feeding should be done four or five times a day, the feed being warm and the refuse removed. On a cold day, if a meal be neglected, it will be severely felt by those of the brood that are rapidly feathering, but such chicks as the Brahmas do not feather too rapidly, and, strange to say, the chicks that remain nearly naked are the easiest to raise, if kept warm, owing to their not being compelled to produce feathers rapidly; but a Game, Leghorn or Hamburg chick will be apparently healthy and then suddenly fall or droop, simply

because its food is directed to the production of feathers instead of to the support of the body. Feed them on any kind of food they will eat, but do not omit ground bone and chopped meat. Keep litter for them to scratch in, millet seed sown in the litter being an excellent inducement to them, and the exercise promotes the appetite, strengthens the limbs and assists in keeping them warm.—*Poultry Keeper.*

Poultry Items.

A laying hen must have exercise.

Plump, fat broilers are always in demand at good prices early in the spring.

Too much wet or sloppy feed given to the young poultry often causes scours.

The eggs of a hen will hatch ten days after the rooster is separated from her.

Not one in a hundred beginners in poultry keeping can command quick sales and large profits.

Generally fowls that feather early and mature early are good egg producers, good sitters and good mothers.

Peafowls and guineas are often found on the farm, and yet are not what may be called marketable fowls, being rarely found for sale in market.

Feed the young chickens soft feed only as long as it is positively necessary; give them sound, hard, cracked grain as soon as they are old enough to eat it.

With poultry, as with other stock, in feeding for growth, it is necessary to feed regularly, if the largest gain in proportion to the food supplied is secured.

The objection to allowing Cochins to sit is that they are so large and clumsy that there is risk of them breaking the eggs and causing loss in this way.

One of the best ways of supplying ground bone is to keep it in a box in a place where the fowls can help themselves. This will be better than putting it in their feed.

For the first week or ten days the little chickens should be fed five or six times a day. Better feed a small quantity and often, than a large quantity at one time.

If they are well fed from the start, so as to secure vigorous growth, it is comparatively easy to make incubator chickens weigh two pounds when they are ten weeks old.

Gape worms may generally be removed either by a horse hair loop or by sifting air-slaked lime through a coarse cloth into the box or brooder in which the chickens are confined.

The medium-sized breeds are more robust and can look out for themselves better, and for this reason are better adapted to the farm than either the very large or the very small breeds.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS, please notice that you will, as a rule, find me from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the 2d. balcony of the Agricultural Building, Jackson Park, and from 8 to 10 a. m. at my new office, where you may call or write for Butter and Cheesemakers' Manual, advertising Chas. Hansen's Butter Color, Cheese Color, Rennet Extract and Rennet Tablets (for farm cheese-making). J. H. MONRAD, 5 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Making Cheese at Home.

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

FARMERS,

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

Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

PILES, FISTULA,

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

The State Labor Bureau.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 3, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Labor Bureau has established an employment agency. We simply undertake to keep record of positions wanted and persons wanting work. We can, therefore, place the employer and the employed in communication each with the other. We do not assume to recommend either the employer or the persons seeking employment.

You are aware, also, that no appropriation was made for carrying on the enormous correspondence arising from this new departure. It will, therefore, be necessary for each person desiring employment to inclose five stamps to cover postal expenses.

This bureau assumes to attend to all correspondence and no fee is charged. It must also be understood that we do not guarantee employment to every one addressing us. We will furnish, however, all information at hand and use our best endeavor to secure positions for all who apply.

In Ohio, this class of agency was in operation last year, and 24,000 persons received employment through its endeavors. About 40,000 made application. It will, therefore, be seen that, should our undertaking prove as successful as that of the Ohio Commissioner, a person addressing this department would stand a little better than one chance in two of securing the position he wants.

All classes of employment, domestic and otherwise, will receive the attention of this department.

In addressing this bureau, state the class of work desired; also, if it must be in a certain locality. Give us your name and post-office, and other facts or statements concerning what is desired. Respectfully yours, etc.,

J. F. Tonn,
Labor Commissioner.

Gossip About Stock.

Hickory Herd of Poland-China swine, T. J. Beresford & Son, proprietors, is located two and one-half miles northwest of Ceresco, Neb., about twenty miles north of Lincoln, on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. This herd this year is at the front with 100 of the choicest and best bred pigs that have ever been on the place. They have always bought the best blood that money can buy. The foundation stock has been selected with intelligent care. Fancy breeding stock has been added from time to time, and now they are prepared to meet the demands of the very best trade. It is an excellent opening for the selection of breeding stock by beginners. They get the best blood without shipping several hundred miles at high rates. Several of this year's pigs of Hickory Herd have been selected for World's Fair honors, and they will do the State credit. We will not take space to enter into details of breeding at this time, but will furnish such at another time. In the meantime, let any who are interested in the advancement of swine interests write T. J. Beresford & Son, Ceresco, Neb., and they will get a careful description of breeding stock, and any business transactions undertaken by them will be scrupulously carried out. See their card in "Breeder's Directory."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for August opens with the second of the interesting paper entitled, "Random Notes on Hawaiian Life," written by C. T. Rodgers, M. D., a prominent physician, now and for many years a resident of Honolulu. The article treats of the native feasts; of Honolulu's picturesque mountain background, with a description of the Pali and the superb view from its summit; of beautiful Waikiki, "the Long Branch of Honolulu;" of the fern and shell and wild animal hunting of Hawaiian youths, and furnishes a very graphic account of life and work upon the great sugar plantations, from the planting of the cane to the granulating of the sugar. The third paper will treat of Mauna Loa, with its lonely crater dome rising nearly 14,000 feet, and of Kilauea, "the volcano," where nature's fires are never extinguished. The illustrations from special photographs are noticeable for their beauty and artistic reproduction, adding greatly to the enjoyment and value of the article.

Review of Kansas City Stock Markets.

White & Rial, commission merchants of Kansas City, write the KANSAS FARMER, under date of July 22:

"Receipts for the past week, 25,523 cattle, 31,118 hogs and 14,061 sheep, against 40,336 cattle, 56,000 hogs and 18,220 sheep previous week. As will be seen from the above we had considerably less of all kinds of stock this week than last week, but all kinds of stock sold much lower. Stringency in money matters was the principal cause of the decline, banks refusing to take Eastern exchange in payment for stock, demanding currency in payment. This shut off most of the Eastern buyers. Good, fat, dry lot steers, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, sold the first half of the week at \$4.35 to \$4.55, and corn fed, 1,200 to 1,800 pound steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25, being a decline of 25 to 35 cents in less than

a week; medium grades declined even more. Cows and bulls suffered the same decline, and all common cattle were hard to sell at any price. Receipts of stockers and feeders have been moderate, but were very dull and lower, and the common grades not wanted. Thursday and Friday, with the banks taking Eastern exchange, and light receipts, all good fat cattle sold Friday 15 to 25 cents higher, and in some cases more.

"Hogs, like cattle, broke badly the first half of the week, very fair packing hogs selling Wednesday at \$4.90 to \$5.00. Thursday and Friday they advanced about 40 cents.

"Best sheep sold steady yesterday with little or no advance from the bad break of the first half of the week, while medium and common ones were dull sale at the heavy decline."

The Wool Situation.

Jesse T. Baker, President of the St. Louis Commission Company, writes the KANSAS FARMER, under date July 22:

"Received past week, 523,806 pounds; shipped, 719,990 pounds. The market presents no new features, wool being very slow of sale and buyers have everything their own way. Good, medium and coarse wools continue to sell readily. Little of this wool is coming, and for the lower grades there is only a limited demand. Some Texas stock has been moved lately, but sellers as a rule had to come to buyers' terms in order to effect sales. The closing down of a number of cotton and other textile mills in the East is rather ominous for the woolen goods manufacturing interests. Sales to-day—13 sks at 13c to 17½c, 75 sks Kansas and Dakota.

"Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 15 to 16 cents; light fine, 12 to 13; heavy fine, 10 to 11; sandy and earthy, 7 to 9; coarse, 13 to 15; fine medium, 13 to 14.
"Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, etc.—Medium, 8 to 12 months, 16 to 16½ cents; coarse and low, 13 to 15; fine medium, 13 to 14; light fine, 12 to 13; heavy fine, 9 to 11; sandy and earthy, 8 to 10; hard burry, 9 to 10. Medium, 4 to 6 months, 14 to 15; coarse and low, 11 to 13; fine medium, 12 to 13; light fine, 11 to 12; heavy fine, 9 to 10; sandy and earthy, 7 to 8; hard burry, 8 to 9."

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: The horse market has improved some in the last week, but we cannot give much encouragement to shippers, as we look for a quiet market for some weeks.

The demand for good smooth horses is fair, and they are bringing good prices for this season of the year, while cheap common horses are not selling at all. We sold at auction Wednesday 200 head extra choice Montana horses for prices from \$15.50 to \$20 per head.

Following is summary of prices:

Streeters.....	\$ 75@ 90
Smooth chunks, 1,150@1,200 lbs.....	100@125
Drivers.....	125@150
Drafters.....	145@175
Saddlers.....	150@200
Carriage teams.....	250@450

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement of the exports and imports of gold and silver from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1893, says the reports amounted to \$108,680,844 and the imports to \$21,174,381, excess of exports \$87,506,463. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports were \$50,195,327 and the imports \$49,699,454, excess of exports \$495,673.

The exports of silver during the twelve months ending June 30, 1893, were \$40,737,319 and the imports \$23,193,252, excess of exports \$15,544,067. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports were \$32,810,559 and imports \$19,955,096, excess of exports \$12,855,473.

During the six months ending June 30, the exports of gold amounted to \$73,717,938, an increase of \$32,148,788 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The imports were \$11,759,043, an increase of \$3,723,435.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the merchandise exported from the United States during the six and twelve months ended June 30, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year were: Six months ended June 30, 1893, \$388,155,440; same period in 1892, \$479,152,953; twelve months ended June 30, \$847,423,147; same time in 1892, \$1,030,288,148.

The values of the imports were as follows: Six months ended June 30, 1893, \$496,605,071; same period in 1892, \$431,727,541; twelve months ended June 30, 1893, \$941,076,120; twelve months ended June 30, 1892, \$827,402,462.

H. P. DILLON, President.

ORGANIZED 1882.

J. W. GOING, Secretary.

Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

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

THE KANSAS MUTUAL LIFE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. P. DAVIS, President.

JOHN E. MOON, Secretary.

Issues all the most attractive policies of Renewable Term, Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Insurance. All, except the Renewable Term policies, have large guaranteed cash surrender values at the end of each year after the second from date of issue, and participate in annual dividends.

\$100,000 Deposited with the State Treasurer of Kansas.

Assets, January 1st, 1893, \$191,829.27.
Death claims paid to April 15th, 1893, 410,000.00.

For policy or agency, address,

J. P. DAVIS, President.

CAPONS DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Capon and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H.

CHICKENS.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE TO
PRESIDENT HARPER.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

D. W. Wilder, the Representative of Monopoly, Driven from the Field—The Mutual Reserve Fund Has Equal Rights in Kansas—A Highly Satisfactory Report.

E. B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city, has gained a great victory over prejudice, ignorance, corruption, or, perhaps, worse, in exacting from the insurance authorities in Kansas the right to issue policies in that State. It has taken seven years of the hardest and most persistent kind of fighting to do this, but Mr. Harper, like a true Delawarean that he is, never knows what defeat means. The long struggle has more than once appeared to be a hopeless one, but the sturdy head of a great organization found time, in spite of his multifarious social and business duties, to keep pegging away until at last his company has received permission to give to the citizens of Kansas the same benefits of cheap but safe insurance that are extended to all the other people in this country. Not only has Mr. Harper won a notable victory for the great company of which he is the chief figure, but he has achieved a triumph in which every fraternal and benevolent insurance society in the country will join. For seven years not only the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, but all others which were conducted on the assessment plan have been debarred from writing any risks in the great State of Kansas.

The great fight which has just now ended so happily for Mr. Harper began in 1886 with the accession of D. W. Wilder to the position of Insurance Commissioner for the State of Kansas. He was an appointee of Governor Lyman U. Humphrey, and it has more than once been charged that his appointment was due to the influences brought to bear by the managers and manipulators of what are commonly called "the old-line companies."

However that may be, Wilder had not been in the office long before he began to play into their hands. By a series of rulings, which Mr. Harper and his friends have always denounced as illegal and unjust, Wilder eventually made it impossible for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to do business in Kansas. This was done in spite of the fact that Mr. Harper was not only ready but anxious to show at any and at all times that his company was not only as safe but that it was safer than any of the old line companies. Wilder refused to investigate. He would listen to no arguments that might induce him to let a man of Mr. Harper's energy and ability come into active competition with the insurance barons of the old line companies, who were grinding the people of Kansas with their exorbitant rates. But the Mutual Reserve Fund Association was not the only sufferer.

In order to keep Mr. Harper out Wilder made every fraternal insurance company in the United States keep out of Kansas. To reach Mr. Harper and his great company, Wilder found it necessary for the sake of consistency, to condemn, vilify and abuse all such organizations as the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the American Legion of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights Templar, Masonic societies and many others equally worthy of public confidence. In his annual reports he called the Knights of Honor "humbbugs," and used equally hard names about the other fraternal societies.

Mr. Harper took up the cudgels and proceeded to wage war upon Wilder, not only in the interest of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, but in the interest of all the fraternal societies with their millions of members and of the people of Kansas who were being made the victims of extortion. He placed himself at the head of a concerted movement to have Wilder removed from office, cheerfully assuming the lion's share of the labor and annoyance invariably attendant upon all such efforts. Again and again was Governor Humphrey importuned to remove from office the Commissioner who persistently denied that boon for which George Washington and his heroic followers, Grant and his legions, fought, "Equal rights to all."

The Governor was obdurate, and finally Mr. Harper and his party had to resort to the polls to accomplish what they had failed to do by other means. They canvassed the State, and so great an impression did they make in the elections of 1890 that when the Legislature assembled they were able to force Governor Humphrey to decline to re-appoint Wilder. They thought then that the fight was over, but in this they were mistaken. Governor Humphrey appointed W. H. McBride as Wilder's successor, and Mr. Harper soon found that the new man was as bad as the old. Nothing daunted, Mr. Harper took up the fight again, and in due time the Hon. S. H. Snider was named Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Kansas. Then, for the first time in some years, was justice

done. At Mr. Harper's earnest request Mr. Snider sent Charles A. Taylor, his deputy, to this city to examine into and report the condition of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Mr. Taylor came, and after a thorough examination, went back to Topeka and wrote Mr. Harper the following letter:

STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, KAS., July 3, 1893.

E. B. Harper, President, New York.

"DEAR SIR:—I arrived in Kansas last Friday. Made my report to Judge Snider. He admitted your company July 1, as a natural premium company. I enclose a copy of my report to the Superintendent. Yours truly,
CHAS. A. TAYLOR."

Here is the report mentioned in the letter:

STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, KAS., June 30, 1893.

Hon. S. H. Snider, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Kansas.

"DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to your orders and instructions I visited New York, and have completed a careful investigation of the financial condition and system of insurance of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, and I find said company in a solvent and prosperous condition; in my judgment its plan of insurance is founded on a sound basis and insures permanency. Its business is conducted in a thorough, intelligent and honest manner by its management, and in my opinion it is in every way qualified and should be admitted to transact business in this State as a natural premium company.

"In reaching the above conclusion, I have carefully examined the loans on bonds and mortgages held by the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, and after personally inspecting each and every one of the properties, I can certify that the association has the amount claimed by them loaned on gilt-edged realty, all situated in the city of New York, and that said loans average 1.5 to 60 per cent. of a conservative valuation of said properties.

"I investigated the payment of their death losses, finding that honest claims have been paid promptly and in full. All claims maturing in June, July and part of August, 1893, having been paid before June 9, 1893. I gave special attention to claims contested, and also to claims which rumor has said were unjustly treated by the association, and after a careful examination of the facts in said cases, I find the association was justified in refusing payment, as they had been imposed upon by claimants in a fraudulent manner.

"I examined report and exhibits of the company made December 31, 1892, and also report and exhibit made May 17, 1893, of the financial condition, disbursements and income, and I can certify to the correctness of said exhibits, the statements therein tallying with the books and balances of the association, also balances with the Central Trust Company and the different banks in New York city therein mentioned.

"I have carefully examined the manner in which the risks submitted for acceptance are examined, and am satisfied that the precautions taken to insure the writing of first-class lives only are of the highest order and produce the desired result; the percentage of rejections being vastly greater than is the case in other well-managed life insurance companies.

"I was made conversant with their method and system of keeping the books and accounts, which is perfect, the checks and counter-checks preventing regulation by officers or employees.

"The Central Trust Company of New York, under deed of trust, is made the custodian and trustee of the surplus reserve fund, collecting rents, interest, etc., and no disposition can be made of said fund without their approval, which, from the high standing said company has in the financial community, insures to the members of the association safe and well-paying investments.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. TAYLOR,

Assistant Superintendent of Insurance.

Yesterday Mr. Harper received from Superintendent Snider official permission to write policies in Kansas for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. On each corner of the handsomely engraved certificate was pinned a miniature American flag, as a sort of semi-official recognition of the successful issue of Mr. Harper's long fight in the interest of "Equal rights for all."—Recorder, New York, July 14, 1893.

FREE CHEROKEE
FARMS STRIP.

Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., for free copy of illustrated folder describing

CHEROKEE STRIP,

and the Tonkawa, Pawnee and Kickapoo Reservations, soon to be opened for settlement by U. S. Government. Millions of acres in the finest agricultural country under the sun, waiting to be tilled by the husbandman's plowshare. This is almost the last chance to obtain one of Uncle Sam's free farms.

The Veterinarian.

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

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.—Will you please give me some advice through the KANSAS FARMER? (1) I have eight sows, over a year old, that have never been in heat. I have a pure-bred boar with them and I am anxious to raise some pigs. They are running out about half of the time, and when enclosed are in a two-acre lot. They are large and thrifty, though not fat. Their feed has been corn, slop, weeds and sheaf wheat of the beardless variety. I have fed them a little red pepper. Is there anything more that I can do? Would it be safe to give them tincture of cantharides? (2) I have a mule with a large lump on the shoulder which I suppose is a wart. It is only attached to the skin. It is smooth on the outside and sometimes bloody. How can I take it off? (3) Are the beards of barley and wheat dangerous to feed to horses, cattle or hogs? (4) A yearling mule walks with hock joints turned in and toes out and legs seem stiff, and often come up with a jerk. Can anything be done, or will he outgrow it? What was the probable cause? E. S. C.

Wagoner, I. T.

Answer.—(1) Let your sows grow rather thin than feed them up gradually. Let them have as large a range as possible and a variety of feed. Do not give tincture of cantharides; it will do no good and may do injury. (2) If the lump is a wart, and only attached to the skin, cut it out with a sharp knife, including a quarter of an inch of the skin around it. (3) Wheat and barley beards have been known to produce very serious trouble when fed to stock. (4) It is not likely you can do anything to benefit him. He may outgrow it in time. He was probably weak at birth and tried to follow the mare too soon.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

The Biography of a Life of Sickness and Complete Restoration.

Mrs. M. J. Gales, of Vernon, Tex., has a history in which every wife and mother in the land will be interested. She is the mother of several children. After the birth of the youngest she was an invalid from that condition so common to mothers called female complaint. Doctors were employed, but could not cure her. They called her case incurable ulceration of the womb. She had no appetite, indigestion, severe headache, coated tongue, palpitation of the heart, constant bearing-down pains, cold hands and feet and urinary trouble. After the doctors gave her up to die she tried patent medicines, but they did her no good. She finally wrote to Dr. Hartman, explaining her case, and he prescribed Peruna. The Peruna began at once to relieve her; and, after taking several bottles of it, she was entirely cured. Peruna never fails to be a great blessing to women suffering in this way, and even in cases that are absolutely incurable it will do more than all other treatment combined. Every woman ought to have a copy of the "His of Life." Sent free to any address by the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

Special Excursions to the World's Fair.

The Missouri Pacific railway has made arrangements for a cheap trip to the World's Fair, and will run special excursions to Chicago at greatly reduced rates on the following dates: July 24 and 31 and August 7. The advantages of this route are many, owing to the elegant through service and magnificent equipment. All particulars concerning rates, leaving time of trains, limit of tickets, etc., furnished by ticket agents of the Missouri Pacific.

Next Monday is Your Day to Go to the World's Fair.

Why? Because the Great Rock Island Route has given greatly reduced rates, and you can now make that proposed trip to see the Big Show. The rates apply on the following dates: Go Monday, July 24, return Friday, July 28 or August 4. Go Monday, July 31, return Friday, August 4 or 11. Go Monday, August 7, return Friday, August 11 or 18.

Ask nearest ticket agent for full particulars. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 24, 1893.

There was a light run of hogs and sheep but more cattle than were wanted. Prices were generally lower. At the opening the urgent buyers hunted up the best stuff in both divisions, but by noon trade had quieted down and early bids were withdrawn in many cases.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,700 cattle. General range of prices 10¢ to 20¢ decline from last Saturday on beef steers, but 10¢ higher on range cattle; about the same as prices a week ago.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
60.....	1 485	4 50	9.....	1 236	4 40
19.....	1 366	4 40	38.....	1 893	4 35
40.....	1 283	4 25	20.....	1 387	4 25
24.....	1 246	4 20	40.....	1 131	4 10
17.....	1 180	4 15	21.....	1 287	4 15
19.....	1 063	4 10	21.....	1 361	4 10
27.....	1 841	4 05	65.....	1 293	4 00
18.....	1 334	3 90	41.....	1 184	3 75
20.....	1 295	3 75	2.....	1 420	3 75
20.....	1 272	3 69	42.....	1 236	3 50
61.....	1 366	3 85	4.....	1 030	3 25

C.-F. TEXAS STEERS.					
75.....	1,120	3 70	50.....	1,111	3 80
1.....	1,240	4 40	20....	1,315	4 00

C.-F. COL. STEERS.					
40.....	1,350	4 10	21 win.....	1,247	3 50
28.....	1,147	3 75	44.....	1,095	3 65
57.....	1,441	4 10			

TEXAS STEERS.					
56.....	890	2 75	10.....	886	2 75
282.....	1,055	2 60	100.....	979	2 50
12.....	979	2 50	100.....	938	2 35
8.....	928	2 35	14.....	1,019	2 25
69.....	916	2 00	5.....	932	2 15

69.....	916	2 00	5.....	882	2 15
TEXAS COWS.					
25.....	749	2 15	4.....	1,177	1 60
18.....	755	1 50	40.....	799	1 90
8.....	783	2 05	45.....	751	1 65
10.....	780	1 65	28.....	727	2 10
68.....	657	1 75	31.....	734	2 30

TEXAS BULLS.			
2.....	1,310	1 35	

		TEXAS HEIFERS.	
12.....	383	1	00

TEXAS CALVES.			
2.....@.....	5 00	1.....@.....	4 00

INDIAN STEERS.					
49.....	1,134	3 60	46.....	1,182	3 00
89.....	1,018	2 72½	24.....	973	2 65
24.....	887	2 30	27.....	1,075	2 25
29.....	915	2 10	43.....	908	2 05

INDIAN COWS.					
24.....	754	2 15	34.....	700	2 00
20.....	825	2 10	14.....	715	1 90
81.....	692	1 80	17.....	807	1 70
32.....	721	1 60	13.....	795	1 25

INDIAN HEIFERS.			
12.....	413	1 25	37..... 612 2 10

INDIAN CALVES.			
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.
87.....	@.....	6 50	

N. M STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
42 c-f.....	1,099	3 40	44.....	1,048	2 00

WESTERN FEEDERS.			
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.
45.....	865	2 35	

COWS.					
6.....	743	1 40	9.....	1,028	1 55
1.....	1,220	1 50	11.....	681	1 65
17.....	1,200	1 75	13.....	768	1 90
1.....	1,150	2 00	1.....	860	2 20
18.....	904	2 15	10.....	1,113	2 50
2.....	910	2 20	1.....	1,050	2 75
12.....	830	2 35	23.....	977	2 55
1.....	1,070	3 00			

re-	1.....	1,180	2 00	1.....	880	2 25
les	18.....	904	2 15	10.....	1,113	2 50
na	2.....	910	2 20	1.....	1,050	2 75
	12.....	830	2 35	23.....	977	2 50

CALVES.			
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.
5.....	@.....	8 60	3.....
1.....	@.....	7 00	1.....
1.....	@.....	8 50	1.....

1.....	1,180	2 00	1.....	980	1 50
1.....	1,200	1 65	3.....	1,113	1 70

		CALVES.	
5.....@.....	8 60	3.....@.....	5 00
1.....@.....	7 00	1.....@.....	7 00
1.....@.....	8 50	1.....@.....	4 00

of	1.....	8 00	1.....	8 00
	STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
	11.....	890 2 30	13.....	889 2
	12.....	891 2 30	14.....	890 1

air.	10.....	641	2 30	4.....	420	1
ade	<p>HOGS—Receipts, 2,500. Supply small quality good. The bulk of sales at \$5 55@. Three carloads left unsold at noon in first half.</p>					

PIGS AND LIGHTS.					
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.
79		164	5 80		

Chicago.

July 24, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000. Slow, 10¢ to 20¢ lower. 5,000 Texans barely steady. Beef steers, \$3 75 to \$5 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$2 80; bulls, \$2 25 to \$2 80; cows, \$1 00 to \$2 80; Texas cows, \$2 00 to \$2 80; Texas steers, \$3 25 to \$3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000. Market active, 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Mixed, \$5 60 to \$6 10; heavy, \$5 45 to \$6 00; light weights, \$5 80 to \$6 20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 50 to \$3 00; lambs, per cwt., \$4 75 to \$5 75.

Omaha.

July 24, 1893.

The Daily Stockman furnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—The receipts were 1,800 head. Best barely steady, others 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Beef steers, \$3 65 to \$4 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 15 to \$3 15; cows, \$1 50 to \$2 75.

HOGS—The receipts were 2,700 head. Market 5¢ to 10¢ higher. Range of sales, \$5 50 to \$7 70; bulk, \$5 55 to \$6 60.

St. Louis.

July 24, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,100. Mostly Texans; good steady, others 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50 to \$4 30. Texans, \$2 50 to \$3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500. Market 10¢ higher. Top, \$5 85. Bulk, \$5 40 to \$5 70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500. Market slow. Natives, \$3 00 to \$4 20. Lambs, \$4 00 to \$5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 24, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 428,094 bushels; corn, 76,339 bushels; oats, 30,536 bushels, and rye, 1,981 bushels.

W. EAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 67,800 bushels.

There was more life to the market yesterday than for some time. Millers and elevator men both buying, and there was some export business. News from other markets was more bullish and a general and good advance was had. But while sample lots sold readily there was very little speculation in the pit. September opened at 56 1/2¢, and sold up to 57 1/2¢, at which point it closed, 1 1/2¢ higher than Saturday. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6¢ per bushel less): No. 2 hard, early, 10 cars 59¢ to 60¢ pounds at 59 1/2¢; later, 20 cars 60¢ to 61¢ pounds at 59 1/2¢; later, 20 cars 60¢ to 61¢ pounds at 60¢; 20 cars elevator wheat for export at 58 1/2¢; No. 3 hard, 6 cars early at 58¢, later 16 cars 57¢ to 58 1/2¢ pounds at 58 1/2¢; 1 car white spring at 53¢; No. 4 hard, 55¢ 5/8¢, 1 car choice at 57¢, 1 car white spring at 52¢; rejected; 5 cars at 55¢ and 1 car no grade at 52¢ and 1 car no grade at 54¢; No. 2 red, 1 car thin 59 pounds at 59¢, 1 car 59 1/2¢ pounds at 59 1/2¢, later, 2 cars choice 60 pounds at 60¢; No. 3 red, 2 cars at 57 1/2¢, 5 cars at 58¢, 1 car at 58 1/2¢; No. 4 red, 1 car at 55¢, 1 car at 57¢ and 1 car at 57 1/2¢.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 58,800 bushels.

The market for this grain, in sympathy with wheat, showed a firmer tone yesterday and the demand was better, both for white and mixed. The order men and local dealers both buying. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33¢ to 34¢, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 31 1/2¢ to 32¢; No. 2 white, 33 1/2¢ to 34¢; No. 3 white, 33¢ to 34¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars local at 32¢, 2 cars at 32 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 10 cars local at 32 1/2¢, 2 cars at 32 1/2¢; 8 cars at the river at 37 1/2¢, 5 cars at the river at 37 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at the river at 37 1/2¢; No. 4 mixed, 1 car at the river at 34¢, and 1 car local at 28¢; No. 2 white, 2 cars local at 33 1/2¢, 2 cars local at 33 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 2 cars local at 33 1/2¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 23,000 bushels.

Selling fairly, prices ruling about steady, notwithstanding the liberal arrivals. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 20¢ to 21¢; No. 3 mixed, 18¢ to 19¢; No. 4 mixed, 16¢ to 17¢; No. 2 white, 22¢ to 23¢ as to billing; No. 3 white, 20¢ to 21¢; No. 4 white, 18¢ to 19¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 20¢, 5 cars at 20 1/2¢ and 1 car special billing at 20 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 18 1/2¢.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 900 bushels. None coming in, but if here it is thought would sell fairly. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 50¢; No. 3, 47¢ to 48¢.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in fair demand. We quote at 90¢ per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BRAN—Steady and in fair demand. We quote bulk at 42¢ and sacked at 50¢ per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 700 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Prairie slow and weak, but timothy in good demand and firmer.

New—Fancy prairie, \$5 50 to \$6 00; choice, \$5 00 to \$5 50; low grades, \$3 50 to \$5 00. Old—Fancy prairie, \$7 50 to \$8 00; choice, \$6 50 to \$8 00; low grades, \$3 0

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent *postage paid* on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper).

FARM AND GARDEN.

A. H. C. of Agriculture—Weld.....	50
Asparagus Culture.....	50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Broomcorn and Brooms.....	50
Flax Culture (paper).....	30
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture.....	50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	30
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them.....	1.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	20
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Silk Culture (paper).....	30
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	25
Farming for Profit.....	3.00
Jones' Peanut Plant: Its Cultivation, etc., (paper).....	50

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Cider-Makers' Handbook.....	1.00
Canning and Preserving (paper).....	40
Grape-Growers' Guide.....	75
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition).....	5.00
—Downing.....	1.50
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	1.50
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	75
Ellicott's Handbook for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.00

HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....	2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....	1.25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.50
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	1.00
Horse Breeding (Sanders).....	2.00
Law's Veterinary Advisor.....	2.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Yount & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Ladd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
—Articles on the Pig.....	1.50
—Articles on Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
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Radford's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	3.00
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.00
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Butter and Butter-Making (paper).....	25
Hog-Raising and Pork-Making (paper).....	40

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Egg Farm—Stoddard.....	50
Everybody's Paint Book.....	1.00
How to Co-operate: The Full Fruits of Labor to Producers, Honest Value to Consumers. Just Return to Capital, Prosperity to All. A Manual for Co-operators. By Herbert Myrick, 353 pages, 33 illustrations, octavo.....	1.50
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King's Bee-keeper's Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	30
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-keeper.....	2.00
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Quincy's New Bee-keeping.....	50
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Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Gents:—I am using your "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" on a valuable driving horse, with wonderful success. He slipped and sprained himself very badly while running in pasture. I have cured this horse of a Thoroughpin, effecting a cure after a treatment of one month with "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE." You are at liberty to use my name, if desired, in asserting to these facts.

MILES N. WOODWARD,
Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses.
Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

Bogus! Strictly Pure White Lead.

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand	Misleading Brand
"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."	"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."
Materials	Materials
Proportions	Proportions
Analyzed by	Analyzed by
Barytes 59.36 per cent. Regis Chauvenet	Sulphate of Lead 4.18 per cent. Ledoux & Co.,
Oxide of Zinc 34.18 per cent. & Bro.	Oxide of Zinc 45.04 per cent. New York.
White Lead 6.46 per cent. St. Louis.	Barytes 50.68 per cent.
Less than 7 per cent. white lead.	No white lead in it.

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

'Southern' 'Red Seal' 'Collier'

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.
NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

GET A GOLD WATCH.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THE TRIUMPH WATCH & CHAIN.



PRICE, \$1.50.

Remarks by the Kansas Farmer Company:

This is not a \$150 gold watch. Indeed, there is no gold about it. The works are made on the plan of the well-known "nickel clock" and the watch is a good time-keeper. It is larger than the fashionable gentleman's watch, but not too large to be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. We have tried the watch ourselves. It is a veritable article, and as such and with the above explanation, we offer it in connection with the KANSAS FARMER on the following terms: The Triumph watch and chain and one subscription, \$2.25. Or send us five subscriptions and \$5.00 and we will send you the watch and chain free.



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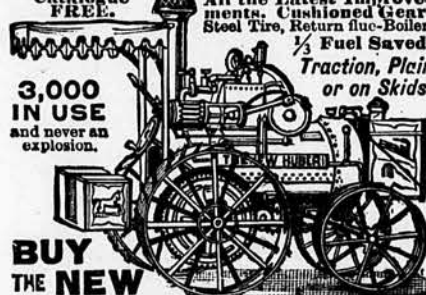
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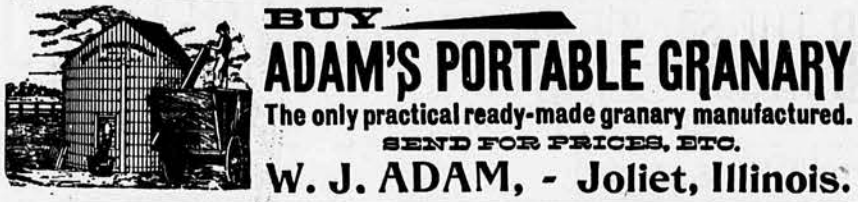
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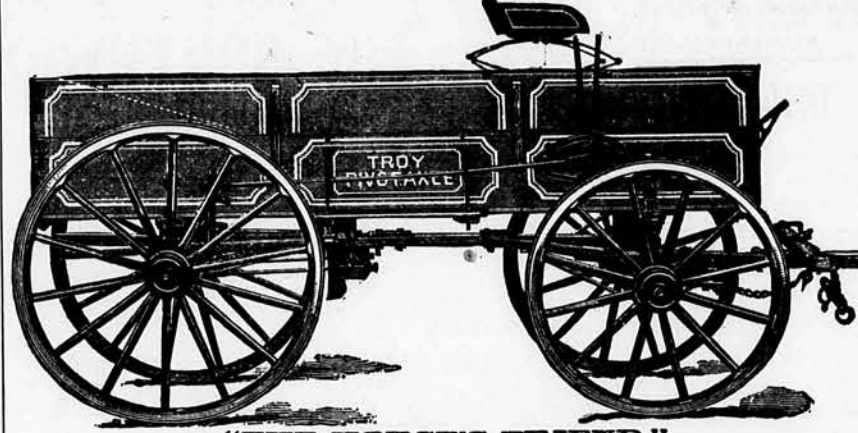
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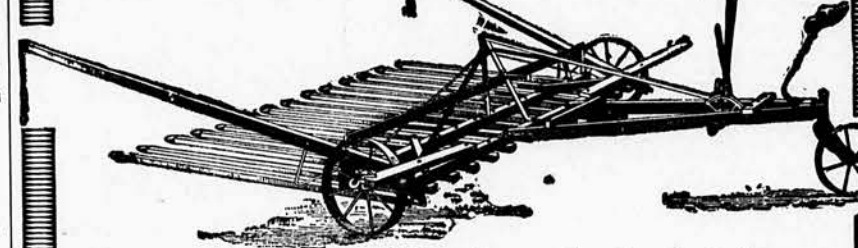
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TO TRADE FOR WESTERN LAND—A few well-
bred draft mares, some with foals by their side.
Would assume a small incumbrance. Address Box
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FOR SALE—The Holstein-Friesian bull Constan-
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Took first premium at Kansas State fair, 1891. Is in
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STRAYED—June 14, one black pony mare, brand
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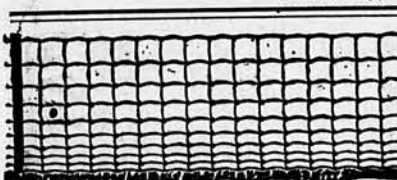
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FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1893.

Haskell county—W. W. Hussey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Adolph Sorge, in Dudley tp.,
P. O. Conductor, June 6, 1893, one dark brown pony
mare, fourteen hands high, no brands; valued at \$15.
PONY—By same, one mouse-colored pony mare,
fourteen hands high, no brands; valued at \$20.

Phillips county—J. F. Arnold, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. R. Ostrander, five miles
northwest of Phillipsburg, June 26, 1893, one bay
mare, 7 years old, hind feet white.

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

MARE—Taken up by G. G. Carrider, in Caney
tp., two miles east of Caney, May 29, 1893, one bay
mare, three white feet, 11 years old; valued at \$25.
Comanche county—F. C. Wilkins, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Wilkins, at Nescatunga,
May 31, 1893, one sorrel mare, 11 years old, sixteen
hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 12 or 14 years old,
small star in forehead, scar on left side of neck,
fifteen and a half hands high.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Swiggett, P. O. Collyer,
about June 1, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, about 3
years old, star in forehead, hind feet white; valued
at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. E. Brower, in Reading
tp., July 10, 1893, one light bay horse, 8 or 9 years
old, left hind foot white, collar marks, and star in
forehead.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by I. W. Holl, in Lincoln tp.,
P. O. Russell, June 30, 1893, one bay mare colt, 2
years old; valued at \$30.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Chandler, in Hin-
watha tp., June 19, 1893, one sorrel horse, about 10
years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, a little under
medium height, a white spot in forehead, slight sad-
dle marks, no other marks visible.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Stone, in Fair-
mount tp., P. O. Basehor, June 10, 1893, one bay
horse, fourteen hands high, herd brand on right
shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 26, 1893.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. B. Gardner, in Zeand-
dale tp., P. O. Zeandale, June 2, 1893, one small
brown horse, white spot in forehead; appraised
value, \$25.

Rawlins county—A. K. Bone, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. C. Winter, at Chardon,
May 25, 1893, one light bay mare, 3 years old, three
white feet; no other marks or brands.
COLT—By same, one brown horse colt, 1 year old;
no marks or brands.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. A. Ellis, in Shawnee tp.,
P. O. Crestline, June 24, 1893, one iron gray mare,
5 years old, four feet ten inches high, heavy mane
and tail, light colored about the head.

MULE—Taken up by L. A. Crumb, in Lowell tp.,
July 9, 1893, one light bay horse mule, about 1 year
old, dark stripes or rings around his legs; no other
marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	218,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	588,563	48,255		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,242	15,974	

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And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited.
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