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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 530—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Alfalfa and Honey Production. A Country of Large Farms.
PAGE 531—THE STOCK INTEREST.—A Breeder's Trip. Kindness to the Mare. Mule-Raising. Feed for Young Pigs. Training Colts.
PAGE 532—IRRIGATION.—Rapid Development of the West. Irrigating Comparatively Level Land.... Give the Hogs a Clean Place. Publishers' Paragraphs.
PAGE 533—Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin. The Commerce of Canada.
PAGE 534—THE HOME CIRCLE.—A Thousand Years From Now (poem). For the Little Maid. Bicycles of Rare Beauty. How to Keep Lemons Fresh. Curling Feathers. A Handy Receptacle. Home-Made Candy. Electric Candles in England.
PAGE 535—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Sunny Eyes (poem). Building a Sailboat. Mistaken for Moses. Chinese Bridge Builders. Greatest Panic in History. Pretty Ring Trick.
PAGE 536—EDITORIAL.—The Financial Horizon. Give Results of Subsiding. The Crop Situation. Missouri Valley Horticulturists.
PAGE 537—EDITORIAL.—Horizontal Windmill. Dodder. Experience With Alfalfa. Barley and Rye.
PAGE 538—HORTICULTURE.—The Cherry. Apple Orchards—Are They Too Extensive? Budding—Pears From Cuttings.... THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—The Family Doctor's Ointment.
PAGE 539—IN THE DAIRY.—For Beginners in Dairying. Oleo Law in California. A Paying Business. How to Keep Cheese. Duties of Milkmen.
PAGE 540—Field Notes. Gossip About Stock. The Coming Brown County Fair.
PAGE 541—THE VETERINARIAN.... List of Kansas Fairs. Market Reports.
PAGE 542—THE APIARY.—How to Move Bees. Bees Form Friendships. Ruled by Two Queens.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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(Breeder's Directory continued on page 18.)

Agricultural Matters.

ALFALFA AND HONEY PRODUCTION.

By Emerson T. Abbott, ex-President North American Beekeepers' Association, St. Joseph, Mo.

The value of alfalfa and its possibilities seem to me to be very great. It is one of the best plants known for the production of nature's finest and most healthful sweet. Those who have never given any attention to the production of honey can hardly realize how much wealth is being practically lost every year for the want of bees to gather it up, or how large a part of the value of the 90,000 acres of Kansas alfalfa now wastes its sweetness on the desert air. Alfalfa produces as fine honey as any plant known, and the climate of Kansas is especially suited to the production of a high grade of this, as dry atmosphere and a high altitude are both conducive to the best results in honey production. I know from experience that the alfalfa honey of eastern Colorado and western Kansas is rarely equaled, and I doubt if ever surpassed in body and richness of flavor, and the pure alfalfa honey has that rich, white color which renders it peculiarly attractive.

Wherever there are 100 acres of alfalfa there is abundant pasture for at least twenty-five colonies of bees; and especially is this true where one of the cuttings is left until the seeds ripen. Of course, if the plant is cut just as it comes into bloom, the flowers will not have much chance to secrete nectar; but where the crop is not cut until the seeds are ripe, or where it is pastured—but not sufficiently to prevent it from blooming—it will yield a bountiful supply of the very finest quality of honey. More, I may say in passing, that I am quite sure that the advantage of bee-keeping to those who grow alfalfa will not be confined alone to the value of the honey they gather, but the value of the alfalfa crop will be thereby increased by the larger yield of seed that is sure to follow the introduction of bees.

Seeds will not ripen in any plant unless the pollen of the stamen is in some way brought into contact with the stigma, so that the fertilizing cell may find its way into the ovary. I have not space here to tell how this is, or why it is, and for most of my readers this may not be necessary. Suffice it to say that it is, and, not only this, it is of great advantage to the plant that the pollen come from a flower found on some other plant, as cross-fertilization, as it is called, adds largely to the productiveness of the individual plant, and gives strength and vigor to all plants produced from seeds that have been so fertilized.

Perfect fertilization, and this may be understood to include cross-fertilization, then, is very important to all plants that produce seed. I very well know that the wind many times acts as a pollen-bearer, but, where plants yield a bountiful supply of honey, there is nothing like the busy bee to secure this in its perfection, for such plants will receive many visits daily, if there are an abundance of these little workers in close proximity. I may remark, further, that the benefit in this direction will not be confined to the alfalfa alone, as it has been demonstrated that many of our fruits, of which the apple is a conspicuous example, are not self-fertile. That is, the pollen from the stamen of an individual flower will not act on the stigma of that flower. So it may be seen that bees will add to the wealth of the fruit-grower as well, by giving him larger and more perfect fruit, which will not windfall but will hang on the tree until fully ripened.

A point which I wish to emphasize here is, that the nectar of the flower is largely, if not entirely, wasted, if not gathered by the bees. The plant is not in the least impoverished by the visit of the bee, so that all that is made out of the honey is clear gain. But, says some one, why is the nectar secreted, if it is of no value to the plant? Evidently to attract insects, that they may do for the plant what it is not able to do for itself, namely, secure the perfect pollination of the stigmas. The plant pays the bee for service rendered, and the bee stores

away the nectar it gets in payment for this service, and thus adds to the wealth of its owner by furnishing him with a delicious sweet, which was not unfittingly called, in olden times, "the drink of the gods."

I have said enough, perhaps, to enable the reader to see that bee culture has a great future in Kansas, and it will be fitting now for me to discuss this subject briefly from the standpoint of the farmer and fruit-grower. There are a great many people who would like to keep a few colonies of bees, in order to secure honey for their own use, if they knew just how to go about it. Many have an idea that it requires some special skill to care for bees properly, or, rather they have a notion that some people are so constituted that they can handle bees with perfect ease, and that the bees have a special liking for all such people. Nothing could be further from the truth, for the fact is bees will treat all people alike, if all people act alike when they are about them. In other words, there is no special charm about some individuals which enables them to handle bees; the "bee-tamer" of olden times was largely a myth. Any one who will carefully study the habits and disposition of bees can learn to handle them—that is, any one with ordinary intelligence and perseverance. A man who can successfully handle stock and make it remunerative can handle bees. Any young man or woman who knows how to make poultry-keeping a paying institution can learn to profitably care for bees. The main thing is to start right and learn as one goes. It does not require the investment of a large amount of capital to begin bee-keeping. A very few simple and inexpensive tools and one colony of bees is all that is necessary. It will be a great advantage to add to this outfit a good book on the subject of bee-keeping. This is not absolutely necessary, but will be found very helpful, as it will answer a multitude of questions that are sure to come up as the seasons come and go. There are a number of good books, but perhaps the revised Langstroth, which can be had for an outlay of \$1.40, is the best, all things considered.

The bees should be secured in the spring and from some party living near home, if possible. They should be in what is known as a modern hanging-frame hive, and the colony should be strong and vigorous at the time of purchase. The safest time to buy bees is just as fruit comes into bloom, for they have then passed the period where there is much danger of what is known as "spring dwindling" taking place. They should be placed in the care of some individual member of the family whose business it should be to look after them and give them such care and attention as they will need during the season. A good colony of bees having access to an abundance of alfalfa bloom, should cast a good large swarm, and gather, for the novice even, at least seventy-five pounds of fine, rich and delicious white-comb honey. It will be a very easy thing to figure how much value this honey and increase will stand for. I have made what I consider a low estimate, as I would rather make it too small than too large.

It will not be worth my while to try to explain how to handle bees, as this information can be found in any book on the subject. I will say, however, that it is not necessary to buy any patent hives, as this will not be of any advantage to the bee-keeper, and may prove a great detriment. No one should think of keeping bees in this age in anything but a modern hanging-frame hive; but this is not necessarily a "patent hive." There is nothing of any special value about a bee-hive upon which there is any patent; so when a man begins to talk of a "patent" bee-hive, you may know he has something which will prove of no value to the ordinary farmer or fruit-grower who wishes to keep bees.

I trust I have said enough to elicit the interest of readers, and that it may be the means of causing them to think of the great waste which is going on where this nectar is constantly being secreted and there are bees to gather it. I feel confident that no family that

has once known the pleasure and satisfaction of having plenty of honey for daily use without being forced to buy it will ever think of doing without, at least, a few colonies of bees.

Let me say again, in conclusion, that alfalfa is one of the finest honey plants in the world, and that those who suffer this healthful sweet to go to waste on their farms for want of bees to gather it are losing in more ways than one.

A Country of Large Farms.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Although a citizen of Kansas for twenty-four years and one who has visited nearly all portions of the State during that time, I never before last week saw with my own eyes the somewhat historic town of Council Grove, the county seat of Morris county. I say historic, because Council Grove is one of the oldest towns in Kansas, having been a trading point on the famous Santa Fe trail and the most important one in Kansas west of Leavenworth. I met a man in that section who said he was born there just thirty-nine years ago and that Council Grove had been an important trading point for quite a number of years before that. It is safe to say the town is fifty years old. It is beautifully located in a grove on both banks of the Neosho river, which rises in the northern part of Morris county, a town of near 3,000 population, and during my twenty-four hours' stay there I was convinced that a high order of intelligence and business enterprise prevailed among its citizens.

The ride over the Missouri Pacific railroad from Osage City to Council Grove, about forty miles, was intensely interesting to me. It was a surprise to me that a country historically so old should be apparently so new and undeveloped; that such immense sweeps of beautiful rolling prairie, apparently good land, should be used chiefly for hay and grazing purposes. On my return from Council Grove, I stopped at Admire, a good trade center about midway between Council Grove and Osage City, and remaining there twenty-four hours, I had a good opportunity to get the facts.

Mr. J. Miller, the banker of the town and the man who was born in that county thirty-nine years ago, said it was this way: "The first settlers at an early day took up the bottom lands on the creeks, and the uplands they utilized as a free range. They hoped they would always have it so, as it was supposed the uplands would never be settled for farming purposes. In this they were disappointed. Along in the 70's settlers came in and commenced buying the upland. The early settlers on the bottoms who had made big money in cattle, seeing the free range going, then bought large bodies of these lands and fenced them up for pasture and hay—bought one, two, three or more sections, costing them about \$3 per acre. To a large extent these lands are still held in large bodies." Mr. Miller said, "but they are getting too valuable now to be held for pasture and for hay and no doubt before many years they will be sold out and settled by a good class of small farmers. They range in price now from \$10 to \$15 per acre."

The citizens of Admire are anxious to have some one with the capital and experience necessary, to build and operate a creamery at that place. There is probably not another place in Kansas where the situation and conditions generally are more favorable to the success of such an enterprise than at this place. Admire is in the north part of Lyon county, about eighteen miles from Emporia, the same distance from Osage, and about twenty miles from Council Grove, on the Missouri Pacific railroad. This road was built only seven years ago, since which date times have not been favorable to the development of resources, and this will account for the little progress made along that line up to this time.

At present it is noted as the home of large farmers. From 1,000 acres up to 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 acres is about the way they run and some even much larger. For instance, the place known as the Miller ranch, about ten miles west of Osage City, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, owned by the Miller

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AYER'S

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

Brothers, of Osage City. These are brothers of Bradford Miller, of Shawnee county. They are gentlemen with whom it is a decided pleasure to meet and from whom practical information in regard to handling cattle successfully may be obtained. In an interview which I had with them, a few days ago, in Osage City, I learned much of interest to me, and thinking that the same might be of interest to readers of the FARMER, I give in part what I received so freely from them. In answer to questions which I asked, they gave me the following information: "Our ranch consists of 8,000 acres, much of it creek bottom land; is located ten miles west of Osage. We have 1,500 acres under cultivation, about 250 acres in tame grasses (blue grass, timothy and clover). We have never yet tried alfalfa, but intend to sow some next year. Besides tame grasses, farm mostly sorghum and corn. Have 250 acres in sorghum this year and about 1,000 acres in corn. We farm some ourselves and besides have six tenants on the ranch. They farm corn, some at a certain price per bushel, which is agreed upon before the crop is grown, others on the shares, but they must agree to sell their corn to us at the market price at any time they choose to sell up to a certain date in winter." They have now about 3,000 head of cattle. On an average they handle 2,500 cattle each year, buying that number and turning off that number, besides a big lot of hogs. They regard sorghum as a very excellent feed, and their method of growing and handling it is as follows: They plow the ground and put it in good condition, as for other crops; sow about one bushel—sometimes one and a quarter bushels—seed to the acre. When ready to harvest they cut with McCormick self-rake, throwing it off in good-sized gavels. These they shock the same as corn, putting a large quantity together, so it will stand well. These shocks remain in the field until the feeding season begins, when they are hauled into the feeding grounds as they are fed. Their corn is also put in shock and fed in the same way. No husking or shelling of corn with them.

Now these men bought this ranch thirteen years ago and at an early date learned that sorghum was good feed, and in the fact that they have increased the area sown to sorghum much in recent years, we have the evidence that they place a higher estimate on the value of it for feeding purposes as they have larger experience in feeding it. They say that with a soil and climate so well adapted to growing sorghum and other forage plants of the same family as central and western Kansas, there ought

to be no trouble in making stock a success there. If they were younger they would not hesitate to try it, and they would feel about as sure of success there as anywhere in Kansas. They would not, however, full feed as many cattle as in those sections where corn is more reliable. They say our people in the West have made a great mistake in depending for success on growing wheat and corn, and the fact is, our people in the West have bought that piece of information at a great price.

Just as soon as their farming operations can be readjusted with a view to growing or handling cattle and hogs and other stock, then, with the aid expected from irrigation, the western half of Kansas will enter upon a new era of prosperity unbroken, I trust, for generations to come. M. MOHLER.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 6—Walter Latimer, Garnett, Kas., Poland-China swine.
SEPTEMBER 11—W. H. Wren, Marion, Kas., Poland-China swine.
SEPTEMBER 18—Martin Melsenheimer, Hiawatha, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 4—Winterscheidt Bros., Horton, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 9—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 10—J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 22—F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and G. L. Davis, Elmwood, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 29—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

A BREEDER'S TRIP.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reporting to you what I saw en route on my trip to Colorado, will very briefly state that from Emporia west the ground is saturated with water and in many places it is standing on the surface more than ankle deep. Corn looks the king it is and all growing crops are smiling in their luxuriant growth. If corn is king, from present appearances alfalfa should be the queen of our State crops. Thousand of acres are nodding their purple-blossomed heads to the breezes and are making rapid growth, only awaiting the full maturity of seed-time ere being cropped thrice the present year. Millet, hay, oats and alfalfa, in stack, have been somewhat damaged by the recent heavy rains, but no year for the past eighteen which I have traveled over Kansas have I seen such abundance in all crops.

I stopped off at Emporia, for a short visit with my friend, H. L. Liebfried, the manager of Sunny Slope farm, noted both near and far for its Hereford cattle and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Most of your readers are well acquainted with the breeding of the leading sires heading the two herds of hogs at this farm, so I will not take time nor space to dwell on the blood lines (only mentioning their names) of those being prepared for the show rings where Mr. Liebfried will shortly make exhibitions, which are at Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., and Wichita, Kas., after which he will likely go to Dallas, Houston and Galveston, Texas. It is a very rare sight, indeed, to see 600 pure-bred swine on one farm, and rarer still to see such an even grade of high-bred, sleek, fat and fancy ones as are at Sunny Slope farm. Mr. Liebfried has had many years of laborious experience raising hogs, has given the subject much thought and study, has visited the leading herds in the United States and has purchased from these herds the best that money could buy. From this material then he has selected and prepared some thirty head for show purposes, and those posted in hogology can easily imagine what a grand bunch a man of such excellent judgment as Liebfried has can be selected from this 600, the elite of hogdom. Suffice it to say that all competitors will realize that they have been to a "hog show" when the "ribbons are tied." Among the gems of the Sunny Slope display will be Hadley Jr., eligible to show in the yearling class. He is in fine shape, "full bloom," and though only about one and one-third years of age, weighs 600 pounds. He is the best young

boar I ever have seen, and his pigs are patterns of himself. J. H. Sanders Jr. is eligible for the same class, is a grand young boar, weighing at 13 months of age, about 550 pounds. Longfellow 20th is to be shown under 1 year, as he is but 8 months old, yet he weighs, to-day, nearly 400 pounds. He has for a dam the noted show sow Spot H. by King Joe, and is one of a litter of eleven pigs. Burke Corwin is a January gilt by Longfellow out of Ella D. by King Joe, and is an extra nice representative for her class, under 1 year of age. The sow Maggie, recently purchased of S. E. Shellenberger, in Ohio, is the representative in the aged sow class, and will be very hard to beat. There are but few her equal. King Hadley by Hadley Jr. out of old Goldenbar by Longfellow, is breeding which can't be beat and the pig won't be. He is one of a litter of eight pigs, shows in class under 6 months and weighs now 200 pounds. Longfellow Wilkes by Longfellow out of Queen Wilkes by J. H. Sanders Jr., is dittoed all through with King Hadley. Samboline, a full sister to King Hadley, is a gilt rare indeed to see. The gems of the collection, to my eye, are the two yearling sows, Faultless and Actress, full sisters by Corwin King out of the noted brood sow, Lady Kaughman. They are well named and are in fine form, weighing about 700 pounds each, with the conformation and finish so much in present demand. Time and space forbid extended details, and nothing short of a visit to the herd can explain its quality, finish, style and breeding. Words and printer's ink never can. It pays so much better to raise pure-bred than grade hogs, that those contemplating a market for corn are invited to inspect this grand herd and start on the right foundation to rear a herd of "mortgage-lifters," and I guarantee the visitor a royal welcome, whether he be a buyer or merely a "looker on in Venice."

O. P. UPDEGRAFF.

Topeka, Kas.

Kindness to the Mare.

A live stock writer thinks that one of the greatest detriments to horse breeding is that farmers, as a rule, do not realize the importance of kind and gentle treatment of the mares in foal. He firmly believes that the destiny of the future horse is, to a great extent, determined while in the mother's womb. A great deal is said about stunting the colt the first year of his life; he believes there is more at stake while the foetus is being formed and developed than at any time afterward. He says it is a well-known fact that the colt takes its constitution and disposition mainly from the mother, and thus it follows that it is of the greatest importance to give careful attention to the brood mare in every respect. A slight chill or other mishap, even if it does not cause a miscarriage, is liable to check the growth of the foetus. It is all the better to work a brood mare till within a few weeks of her time, but the practice of putting her through all sorts of work, weather and condition, is very foolish and unjust. It should always be seen to that they are provided with dry, comfortable quarters, and supplied with good, nourishing food. Unless careful attention is given the animal that has double work to do, there will be a draining of the vitalizing powers and each organ cannot properly perform its duty. Mares are oftentimes allowed to become thin in flesh towards spring; this is the time when special attention is needed in order to give the mare full strength to prevent a back-set at foaling time, and also to start the young colt on a healthy career.

We have been asked to republish the preventive of black-leg used and recommended by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas. The mixture consists of ten pounds of sulphur, six pounds of copperas, three pounds of saltpeter and three pounds of air-slacked lime. This should be pulverized and thoroughly mixed, and used in the salt trough in the proportion of one pound of the mixture to a gallon of salt. It is used in the spring and fall for a month or six weeks, and Col. Harris says he finds it effective.

Mule-Raising.

It takes some intelligence to raise good horses, but it requires no skill or brains to raise mules or scrubs of any kind. The mule is the last step in breeding; you can breed it no farther. There is no longer any market for mules except in the South, and there they are in competition with cheap Texas ponies. The electric street cars are throwing out thousands of mules. As for breeding mules, it takes big, fine mares to raise good mules, and a mare that will raise a mule worth \$100 would raise a horse worth \$150 if bred to a good, pure-bred draft stallion, while small mules, like small horses, do not pay to raise. The following from the Topeka Capital is correct:

"The extremely low prices of the ordinary class of horses has led many Western farmers to make arrangements for raising mules; but many who are now eager to raise the long-eared hybrids rather than horses are doomed to disappointment.

"Nearly all seem to be laboring under the impression that any mare will raise a good mule, and they are breeding their small, ungainly, crippled and diseased animals, confident in the expectation that the progeny will be large, sound, blocky mules. Nothing would be wilder than this expectation. Small mares will not raise large mules any more than they will large colts, nor will they produce sound and healthy progeny unless they are sound and healthy themselves.

"Another source of disappointment to mule-raisers will be the discrimination of buyers. The quoted prices on which are built the hopes of great profit, are only for first-class animals. It takes large, blocky mules, with symmetry of conformation, strong in bone and limb and with good action to command good figures. The small and flabby animals, such as will be very generally raised, will find as poor a market and sell for as unsatisfactory prices as horses of like quality have for five years."

Feed for Young Pigs.

Perhaps there are no greater mistakes made in feeding animals than is often the case with pigs. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the climax of expensive absurdity is reached in swine feeding. Often animals do grow and develop in spite of very bad feeding. But our swine, we might almost say as a rule, do not develop. Fat takes the place of development, and somehow we get the idea that fat is growth. If we do not make this mistake almost from the beginning, we are entirely too apt to fall into the error before the pig reaches maturity. It is always a very great mistake, and the earlier in the life of the pig that we begin to make it, the greater mistake it is. To expect a young pig to develop bone and muscle, without feeding it anything that will make bone and muscle, is a great absurdity. Yet that would often seem to be the theory in hog-raising. After its birth the pig is either left to take care of itself, the dam not even being properly fed sometimes, or is fed upon that reprehensible theory that fat is growth. Men have been known to feed all the corn meal that the young animal would eat, just as soon as it could be taught to eat corn meal. What could naturally be expected as the result of such a course? Corn meal contains 66 per cent. of starch, 7 per cent. of fat, 10 per cent. of nitrogenous elements, and scarcely any phosphate of lime. Now, a growing pig can be literally starved to death upon such a ration, although it may be so fat that it cannot stand upon its feet. Indeed, its inability to stand upon its feet would soon manifest itself, and would be an evidence that it was starved. Its legs would not be strong enough to hold it. Its bones and muscular system would have nothing to feed upon, and must necessarily grow weak, at least weak in proportion to its age and growth of fat. There would all the time be a demand for an increase of muscular and bony strength to support the growing weight, and no response whatever to the demand.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly; but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensations, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Cures Heart Disease.



Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of the Geo. L. Smith Mantel Co., Louisville, Ky., writes Feb. 26, 1894: "For about a year I was a terrible sufferer from heart trouble, which got so bad I was obliged to sit up in bed to get my breath. I had to abandon business and could hardly crawl around. My friend, Mr. Julius C. Voght, one of our leading pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had used little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and today I am attending to business as regularly as ever."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Training Colts.

The usefulness of a horse depends upon its early training. The first part of this training should be completed before the colt is a year old. During this early period its disposition is formed and its future character is fixed. It will be docile, tractable and gentle, precisely as it has been raised during the first few months of its life; and whatever vices it may develop in the future will all be due to errors made now. The education of the young colt should be such as to teach it subjection to its owner from the first. This is done by using it to the halter, to lead, and to be tied up, and by the gentlest treatment, firmness and force gently used if needful, but punishment in anger is to be strictly avoided. If necessary a light touch may be given with a switch, but never so hard as to be painful. The whip should be discarded in all cases. A willful colt may be brought to subjection in other ways. It may be hampered down by means of straps and laid down on a bed of straw, and then handled gently until all fear is allayed, and in this manner it may be taught that its owner is its master. By and by it may be used to the bit, to a saddle, and to carry light loads on its back; to carry a child while it is led and thus to become familiar with its future work. A small light harness should be kept where colts are reared, and a light vehicle of some kind in which light loads can be drawn as soon as the young animal is a year old. Patience and judicious teaching are all that may be necessary to bring the colt to its business when it is a year old. Such training displaces the usual breaking by forcible and cruel treatment by which viciousness is developed and horses are made fearful and are terror-stricken when anything unusual happens afterward. — Henry Stewart.

Don't Drag Your Feet.

Many men do because the nerve centers, weakened by the long-continued use of tobacco, become so affected that they are weak, tired, lifeless, listless, etc. All this can be easily overcome if the tobacco-user wants to quit and gain manhood, nerve power, and enjoy vigorously the good things of life. Take No-To-Bac. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded by druggists everywhere. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York city or Chicago.

Irrigation.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

Excerpt from a paper by E. R. Moses, of Great Bend, Kas.

Two years of irrigation agitation has greatly changed public sentiment in its favor, until the different conventions, newspapers and magazines from the orient to the occident, from the north and south, have heralded its necessity and usefulness, as well as profitableness, so that the people generally feel its need and wonder why its boundary line was confined to arid regions only.

Heretofore the arid West has been left to "go it alone," and this, too, against the odds of the East. Every step it has made upward and onward; every new theory advanced for the development of its mines, lands and cities, has been made successful only through long and weary trials, when life has been at stake, and tested by blood, fire and water. But that which is to be will be: though condemned, shunned and throttled, it will rise superior to the forces against it and compel even these forces to respect and even uphold and maintain it.

I can well remember the opposition against the settling of the valleys of Colorado and New Mexico, and southern California, and the tilling of their soil by irrigation by the young, active, progressive home-seekers of our country for the fear of failure and starvation.

These hardy pioneers of the farther West through patient industry and



HON. E. R. MOSES,

Of Great Bend, a leading promoter of the interest in irrigation.

skill against repeated failures and opposition, have developed this barren waste into veritable Gardens of Eden, and this all done by touching and using the talisman—water.

Presto, change! The scene before us now is the real new empire of the West, as it is now with its beautiful and rich orchards, and gardens, and golden fields of grain; homes the finest and most comfortable, surrounded with lawns, trees and flowers, whose perfumes fill the health-invigorating and balmy atmosphere with sweet odors that seem to be wafted from some fairy land, until effete Easterners, leaving their rock-bound coast and worn-out land and long winters of snow and ice and summers of heat, sunstrokes and death, stand aghast as they view this wonder-land of health, plenty and beauty, and say: "We are as near heaven on earth as we can get, and this is the place to live and die in!" No more opposition is met with here. They gather up their thousands of dollars, their families and friends and move to this country they have so often condemned.

The development of this country has been the most potent argument of its success and greatness, and has, indeed, induced the thousands to locate in it. From what it is now in its infancy, can any one fancy to himself what it will be in its full strength of maturity?

I have been talking about the farther West. The nearer West, like the farther West, has been left to shuffle for itself and, perhaps, has had more downright misfortunes and sufferings and miseries than usually fall to pioneers of any country, and now, after hard-fought battles for life and prop-

erty for these twenty or more years, they have been forced to conclude that haphazard, speculative farming doesn't pay, that they must to a great extent follow after their more thrifty neighbors on the west and north and "irrigate or emigrate." So this great semi-arid region has joined hands with the great arid region for the purpose of learning from them how to make a living by irrigation, and with them open the great possibilities of the future great empire of the West to the world. Knowing that some day this vast territory, comprising one-half of America, exclusive of Alaska, and now having only 5,000,000 inhabitants, will be populated with 70,000,000 of the happiest people the sun ever shone upon, because they can utilize the sun, and water, and earth to make a country best suited to their taste and wants and their ideals of a perfect home.

How catching this craze for irrigation becomes. How it leaps the bounds of aridity into the land of humidity, and we hear the cry from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Georgia and Florida: "Come over into Macedonia and help us!"

The need of water, at times, is felt in every land, and the question is revolving in the minds of individuals and States and the nation: How can we get the water and how best use it to derive the greatest results from the soil? Price of land, competition in farming, progress in the arts and sciences, and the advance steps made and being made in every other department of life, compel farming to keep pace with them. The farmers of the future will be better educated and more scientific, as their business is just as progressive as any other and they will make it so.

How the world hates the advancement of a new idea; how it fought this subject of irrigation when it was first prominently brought to public attention. Newspapers and men who gave it but little attention were the most rabid against it. Legislators were skeptical and it was with the utmost effort on the part of its devotees in conventions and out of conventions, and by its newspapers and journals, to force a hearing which has finally led to a conversion.

This work must be kept up all along the line. There must be no let up in any branch of it, until the great West has received what is due her in this line.

This work could not be done nearly so successfully without the help of the irrigation papers. We are proud of the number this agitation has brought into existence and the good they are doing.

In closing, let none of us forget the help, encouragement and assistance the railroads are doing for this cause. So much has been said against them that it is generally believed they are "soulless" and but a few pause to see what good they do. As they have been the forerunners in the settling of this country, so will they be helpers to its future greatness by irrigation. The Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island railroads know the necessity of irrigation and feel its need as much as any, and are giving whatever assistance they can to make it a success.

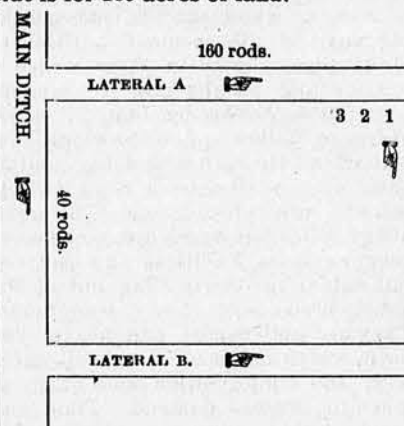
Irrigating Comparatively Level Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Irrigation as conducted on the irrigation farm at this place is not in the nature of an experiment. There is no question as to the efficacy of irrigation, and an additional yield obtained thereby is certain. Other factors are nearly as potent as irrigation in producing the best possible growth of vegetation, but it is not our purpose to treat of them here. Failure to obtain the desired results from irrigation can generally be traced to the plant food in the soil not being in such condition as to be readily assimilated by growing crops. But land that will only produce a fair crop with irrigation will produce little, if anything, without it. Such soil needs "doctoring." H. W. Meserve, instructor of irrigation in the Brookings Agricultural college and superintendent of irrigation on the experimental farm here, is a practical irrigator, and came from California, where he has

been engaged in the work for twenty-five years. He is at liberty six days in each month to go to any part of the State and give instructions free in irrigation to those desiring.

Only one method of irrigation will be treated in this article—irrigation by flooding. The land irrigated here is perfectly level, and level ground is the hardest to irrigate. In irrigating level ground it is necessary that a large volume of water be put on the ground at once or it will be impossible to carry the water any distance. The method of flooding employed here is considered to be the best.

The following diagram will show fully the mode of irrigating level ground by flooding. The fists (63) show which way the water flows. The plat is for 160 acres of land:



The diagram is out of proportion but its meaning is clear. The main ditch is at the end and the lateral ditches extend across the field and are 160 rods long and forty rods apart. In irrigating 160 acres you would have four lateral ditches.

The water is cut off by a sheet-iron gate just below lateral ditch A., which turns it into that lateral. At the end of the lateral it is allowed to run out over the ground at figure 1, through a cut of four or five feet in width in the band of the lateral. When the water has run to lateral B. from figure 1, it is shut off by a gate at figure 2, where the lateral is again tapped, and the water allowed to run to lateral B., when the gate is moved to figure 3, and the same process gone through with again, and so on until all the ground between laterals A. and B. is irrigated, when the gate in the main ditch just below lateral A. should be taken up and placed just below lateral B., and lateral A. should be shut off at its juncture with the main ditch. This turns all the water into lateral B., when the same method should be followed as in irrigating from lateral A. The openings made in the laterals should be about eight rods apart. The land should be irrigated only once in the season and then it should be given eight acre inches, or what is equivalent to eight inches of rainfall.

B. W. MOORE.

Mellette, S. D., August 14.

Give the Hogs a Clean Place.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The weekly visits of the KANSAS FARMER are anxiously looked for. The novel idea you have of letting the readers know of the rainfall in our State is immense. The first thing when I open the paper is to see where it rained in Kansas. Never in thirteen years have I seen a better prospect for corn. Early corn is hurt some by the long-continued drought, but the major part is extra good. I will have the finest lot of seed corn I ever raised, of which which you will hear from me about December 1, with an advertisement. Allow me to say to the hog breeders of the State that this is the trying month of the year. Look well to the hogs. These extreme hot suns and heavy rains make the pens very offensive and they eat more or less of their filth and wallow in any cess-pool of stagnant water, which is almost sure to bring disease. An excellent thing to do now is to move them away from all old feed lots into new pastures and pen them

Better than

any other: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

away from all old filthy lots while this hot weather lasts. Mind you, the hog will be our best corn-crib for the great crop of 1895.

J. D. Z.

Hiawatha, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

In order to get the full benefit of the enormous corn crop Kansas is blessed with this year, the "fodder" part of the crop should be utilized to best advantage. A good feed-cutter on every farm is a necessity. Write to E. A. Porter & Brothers, 930 State street, Bowling Green, Ky., and ask them for their pamphlet setting forth the proper methods of preserving corn fodder, and also describing the machines they manufacture for the purpose. This is one of the long-established manufacturing of farm machinery, and the firm is well qualified to give correct information on the subject. Notice their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

"COIN" AT WICHITA.—Hon. Wm. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School" and the person who recently took part in a ten-days' money contest with ex-Senator Horr, the single standard champion, will be in Wichita on Wednesday, October 2, 1895, the second day of the fair. In his letter to Secretary Hewey he says he is "desirous of meeting not only the farmers, merchants, bankers, commercial men and clergy, but an especially desirous of meeting every laboring man." The railroads have granted a one-fare rate for the round trip, from any point in the State. See advertisement of the State fair in this paper, and then send your name to Secretary Hewey for free copy of premium list. It will pay you.

A BIG FIFTY CENTS WORTH.—Of all "special offers" which have of late come within our observation, the most noteworthy, without exception, is that made by The Housekeeper Corporation, of Minneapolis, Minn. "The Housekeeper" is one of the oldest and most firmly established semi-monthlies in the country, its list of over 100,000 regular subscribers being undeniable proof of its worth and popularity. A more complete, helpful and entertaining publication for women it would be hard to find. The Housekeeper has recently changed hands, having been purchased by a syndicate of prominent Minneapolis publishers who propose to enlarge, improve and add greatly to its usefulness. Mrs. Effie W. Merriman, a writer of national reputation, is now editor-in-chief. The new management has set out to double its subscription list, and is offering to send The Housekeeper for one year and a copy of the famous "Buckeye Cookery" book (535 pages, oilcloth binding, red edges), both for 50 cents. The regular price of the magazine is \$1. Over 450,000 copies of the "Buckeye Cookery" have been sold at \$1.75 each. The offer of magazine and book for 50 cents will undoubtedly secure thousands of new subscribers for this enterprising publication. Readers of this paper can't do better than embrace such an opportunity. Offer is good to October 31.

Agents wanted for Gearhart's Family Knitter. For particulars address J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa.

No flattery, boy! An honest man cannot live by it; it is a little sneaking art, which knaves use to cajole and soften fools withal. —Otway.

Mistrust the man who finds everything good, the man who finds everything evil, and still more the man who is indifferent to everything. —Lavater.

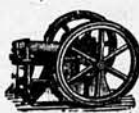
DRAIN TILE

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,
20th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATION.

WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE

For use in any place or for any purpose requiring power. Only a few minutes' attention required to get it running. Guaranteed cost of operation one cent per horsepower per hour. The simplest, most economical and best power. Send for circular. Address Weber Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., 459 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending August 19, 1895—T. B. Jennings, Observer Weather Bureau, Director:

CONDITIONS.

A warm week, dry in the western division with light to good rains in the middle and eastern divisions.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Crop conditions are fine, having greatly improved in the extreme northern counties. Late corn in many counties is turning out better than the early and is approaching maturity. Hay harvest has generally begun and is yielding a fine crop. Apples and other fruits abundant. Fall plowing is in progress.

Allen county.—Good hay weather and large crop of fine prairie hay.

Bourbon.—Corn fine, large crop, but needs dry weather; flax injured by wet.

Brown.—Corn prospects greatly improved; pastures improving; prairie hay fine; plowing good; late potatoes almost a failure.

Chautauqua.—Much plowing for wheat; vegetation grows faster every day.

Cherokee.—Good week for plowing but bad for threshing and haying.

Coffey.—The late rains insure the late corn, and Coffey will have the largest corn crop in her history; flax damaged; hay and fruit fine and abundant.

Doniphan.—Another fine week for corn and fruit.

Douglas.—Large corn crop assured; early corn hardening; plowing for wheat; prairie hay an extra crop.

Elk.—Corn made, and an extra crop; too wet for flax and haying; prairie hay extra good.

Franklin.—All crops doing well.

Greenwood.—Hay, grass and pas-

the "dry counties" much rain has fallen and what corn escaped the drought is growing rapidly. A fine crop of hay is being gathered, while the sorghums promise much feed.

Barber.—A dry week; plowing and haying in progress.

Barton.—Corn doing fairly well; threshing begun; wheat yield poor.

Butler.—Late corn safe, better than early; hay crop excellent; pastures good.

Clay.—A splendid week for corn; chinch bugs numerous but do no damage; meadows flourishing.

Cloud.—Corn not killed by the drought now growing finely; pastures "O. K."

Comanche.—All crops doing well.

Cowley.—Good rains this week; corn and grass improving daily.

Dickinson.—Late corn injured by heat and drying up rapidly; good rains in northeast and southwest parts of county of much help.

Ellsworth.—Prospects for largest crop of corn ever raised in this county; sorghum and Kaffir corn fine.

Harvey.—A large corn crop now certain; plowing progressing; wheat yield from eleven to twelve bushels per acre.

Kingman.—Corn in northwest part of county poor, rest of county good; fruit fair; pastures and hay good.

Kiowa.—Splendid haying weather; corn needs rain soon.

Lincoln.—Corn and pastures in good condition.

Marion.—Late corn will yield heavy crop; pastures never better.

Mitchell.—Corn and forage crops promise a large yield; potatoes, hay and fruit excellent.

Osborne.—Best growing week this season; corn maturing rapidly; all kinds of hay plentiful.

Ottawa.—Corn in central, north and northeast sections of county very light; other parts better; fall plowing in progress.

ing, even on uplands; feed will be plenty and cheap.

Gray.—Grass good but curing; threshing about done, not good as expected; corn good but needs rain; plenty of all kinds of feed for winter.

Hamilton.—Ground in fine order; river bottoms very wet.

Logan.—Too dry for corn.

Norton.—Needing rain; oats thresh twenty to fifty bushels per acre, rye about twenty-five; dry weather shortening the corn crop.

Rawlins.—Too dry and hot for corn, which is being cut short; late corn now better than early.

Scott.—Still harvesting good grain; best potato crop Scott ever raised; all crops in fine shape.

Sheridan.—Early corn all right, late needs rain; harvest finished, threshing begun.

Sherman.—Needing rain for corn; threshing progressing.

Thomas.—Corn needing rain; harvest nearly over.

Trego.—Corn needing rain; haying in progress; millet ripening.

Wallace.—All irrigated crops good; gardens fine; corn needs rain, the crop being shortened every day now without rain.

Wichita.—Corn in good condition yet but needing rain; wheat harvest half done.

The Commerce of Canada.

The Secretary of Agriculture will issue in a few days Bulletin No. 4 of the "World's Markets" series. The present one treats of Canada, which has become a great competitor of the United States in foreign markets.

This bulletin shows that the total exports of our Canadian neighbor increased from \$89,000,000 in 1885 to \$118,000,000 in 1894, or 33 per cent.; the imports from \$109,000,000 to \$123,000,000, or 13 per cent., and the total trade from \$198,000,000 to \$241,000,000, or 21 per cent., during the same period. The largest proportional annual increase was in 1892, when the value of the total trade exceeded that of the preceding year about 11 per cent. During the years 1888 to 1891, inclusive, the trade of Canada with the United States exceeded that with any other country; since then the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has taken first rank, with the United States second.

An important fact is that a large share of the agricultural products going abroad from Canadian seaports are cereals and flour in transit from the United States. Of \$27,000,000 worth of such products shipped last year \$9,000,000 was American merchandise.

Of late years increased attention has been given by the government of Canada to dairy interests, encouraging the dairy associations throughout the country and passing strict sanitary laws regulating the manufacture of cheese and butter. No adulterations can be used, and the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other similar substances are prohibited.

Though the quantity of butter exported decreased from 10,500,000 pounds in 1888, to 5,500,000 in 1894, nearly 50 per cent., the value declined from \$1,700,000 to \$1,100,000, or only about 30 per cent. This indicates improvement in the quality of butter exported. The export of cheese has increased notably. While in 1888 it was 6,141,570 pounds, valued at \$620,543, in 1894 it rose to the large figure of 154,977,480 pounds, valued at \$15,488,191.

Mention is made of the fishing industry and forest products. The value of the former in 1894 was over \$30,000,000 and of the latter for 1894 over \$80,000,000.

Of wood pulp, in 1894, the United States alone imported from the Dominion \$369,010 worth.

The bulletin contains reports from thirty of our Consuls.

Union Pacific Route.

What you want is the through car service offered between Denver and Chicago via the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, which is unexcelled by any other line. Magnificent Pullman sleepers, dining cars and chair cars, run through daily without change, Denver to Chicago via Kansas City.

There are many troubles which you can not cure by the Bible and the hymn-book, but which you can cure by a good perspiration and a breath of fresh air.—Beecher.

A NEW BOOK FREE

It has 128 pages, is printed on fine book paper, it has hundreds of illustrations—wood cuts, zinc etchings. Its reading matter is interesting, as much so for a man as a woman, and the children also are not neglected.

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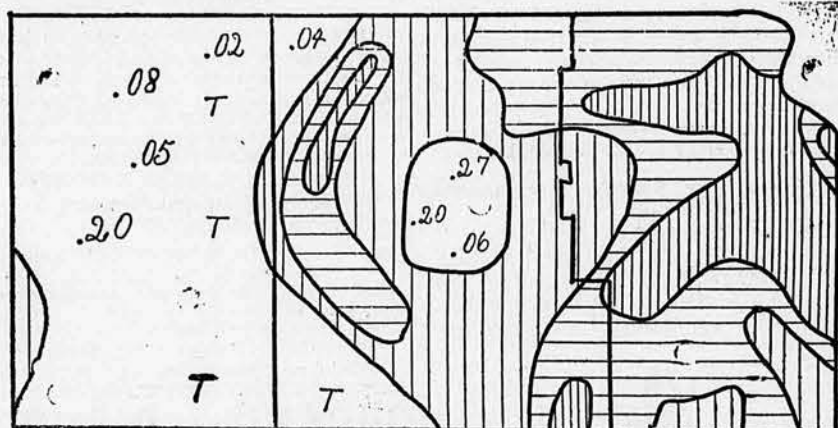
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Scale of shades less than 1/2 1/2 to 1 1 to 2 over 2 T Trace

ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

tures improving; corn and sorghums doing well.

Jackson.—Late corn maturing; most of the corn beyond danger; more fall plowing than for years, though but little will be sown to grain.

Johnson.—All crops now about safe, with large yields promised.

Labette.—Corn, sorghums and native hay crops are good; grapes and late peaches ripening; fall plowing in progress.

Linn.—Too wet for threshing and haying.

Lyon.—Late corn better crop than early; flax all in stack; pastures and late hay fine.

Marshall.—Late corn considerably benefited; pastures and hay good; millet turning out well.

Miami.—Crops in excellent condition.

Montgomery.—This is fine growing weather; too wet for threshing, flax harvest and plowing.

Morris.—Corn doing well.

Osage.—Corn out of danger; haying progressing, with large crop in sight; plowing progressing.

Pottawatomie.—Early corn hardening, prospect for late better than early; in north part corn was much damaged by bugs, lice and drought but is doing well now.

Riley.—Corn maturing and cutting will begin in two weeks; grass still growing; grapes ripe, peaches plentiful.

Wabaunsee.—Rain insures big crop of early and late corn; hay crop immense; millet fine; potatoes beginning to rot.

Wilson.—Apples very fine; too wet and weedy for flax; corn fine.

Woodson.—Corn doing well; grass still good for cutting.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

This has been a good week for all crops, and the late corn is now indicating a larger crop than the early. In

Phillips.—Corn greatly damaged by heat and drought; much of it cut up; a half crop probable.

Reno.—Good corn crop assured.

Rice.—Rain needed; broomcorn fair.

Rush.—Part of early corn injured by hot winds, the rest promises a good crop; wheat yields from eight to twenty bushels, and oats from twenty to fifty bushels per acre.

Russell.—Most of the corn safe; wheat yields light.

Saline.—An immense corn crop certain; plowing in progress.

Sedgwick.—The largest crop of corn for years assured.

Stafford.—Early corn will yield a fair crop, late filling nicely; pastures good.

Sumner.—Too wet to plow; corn cutting begun.

Washington.—Splendid rain the past week; pastures and some corn much helped, but most corn already dead; chinch bugs numerous.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The dry, hot week greatly facilitated harvesting and haying. Broomcorn and Kaffir corn will give large crops, but corn is needing rain—in most of the counties needing it very much, while in Wallace each day without rain is shortening the crop. Still Wallace is not a corn county. The uplands are furnishing a large crop of fine hay this year.

Decatur.—Fine for stacking and threshing, but rain is now needed, and late, weedy corn now shows it; a large crop of fine native hay being gathered.

Ford.—Corn, fruit, etc., never looked better.

Gove.—Fine hay weather, but late corn needing rain soon.

Graham.—Farmers improving this fine haying weather; early corn "O. K." but late weedy, needing rain.

Grant.—Good crops of broomcorn, cane and rice corn assured; good hay-

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.

A THOUSAND YEARS FROM NOW.

Behold the wonders of the world,
Wherever you may be,
The palaces upon the land,
The ships upon the sea,
Go count the triumphs of mankind
And crown its marble brow.
You wonder what this world will be
A thousand years from now!

Tribes, nations, kingdoms disappear,
Nor leave a trace behind.
The dust of monarchs long forgot
Is scattered by the wind.
Where is the prophet who can say
Upon what regal brow
The English diadem will rest
A thousand years from now?

Will Venice sit upon the sea
In splendor as to-day?
Will haughty Paris rule the world
Of fashion, proudly gay?
Say, will the mosque of Omar rise
Above the orient deep?
Will London be a mighty mart
And not a ruin deep?

What capitals will crown the plains?
What empires new will rise?
What people, now in darkness held,
Will flourish 'neath the skies?
Ah, will the banner of the stars
Crown freedom's radiant brow
And float above her capital
A thousand years from now?

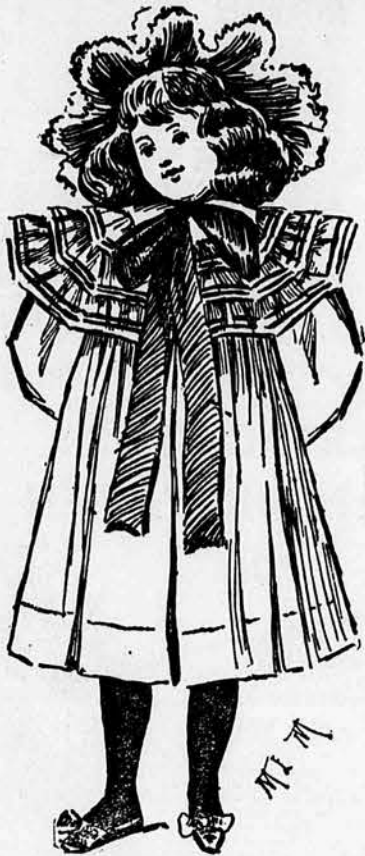
Will all the nations be at peace,
If nations then exist?
Will not a crimson battle plume
Be by the sunshine kissed?
And will the growing firmament
Know not a baneful star
And not a fragile flower bleed
Beneath the feet of war?

Who knows? We cannot look beyond
The bound'ries where we stand.
He holds the many nations in
The hollow of his hand.
He drives the chariot of Time
Across the flying cloud!
The past is dead; to-day is ours;
The future is with God!

FOR THE LITTLE MAID.

How to Dress Her So as to Make Her a
Veritable Summer Fairy.

How to dress the little maid from four to eight? What she shall wear and how to make it? is not the question that perplexes mamma, as does the gowning of her elder sister. The little maid looks so charming, and each wee frock takes such a scrap for its construction, it is hard to resist making just one more of the many pretty de-



THE LITTLE MAID.

signs shown in the shops. Simplicity and comfort are the points considered in the little maid's toilets this season. The short full skirts, big sleeves, wide-brimmed hats and sunbonnets will insure her many happy hours of play.

The following little gowns shown by a celebrated house will illustrate the favorites for summer. If she is a blonde, light wood-brown, with touches of green silk and cream lace will transform her into a veritable summer fairy. It is made of waffle crepon, with a double box plait front and back, caught only at the neck, and has a deep cape of green silk, with cream lace

ruffle. The full sleeves are gathered at the wrist. Two rows of narrow green ribbon and one row of cream inserting give a pretty finish to the skirt. A close cap of green silk, with band of inserting, lace frill and wide silk strings complete this costume. A pair of hook kid gloves and a parasol will make the little maid perfectly happy.

The next little frock is suitable for church or for "best" on cool summer days. Dull blue flecked with brown is used in this model. The little skirt has few gathers in front, the fullness being well bunched at the back. A scant ruffle of brown silk, stiffly lined to stand out crisply, and a second ruffle of heavy lace points, form a "V" neck on the skirt, the leg-o-mutton sleeves and for belt and rosettes. With this gown is worn a flat-crowned sailor of fine, light brown straw, trimmed with a smartly tied bow of blue and brown checked ribbon.

A cloak that will go on easily and not crush the frills and sleeves will delight the little maid who is inclined to look upon wraps as a nuisance. Light-weight cloth in a medium shade of old rose, or a pretty broken plaid in old rose, white and black, makes a pretty and serviceable cloak. The skirt is gathered very full on a shallow, square yoke, which fits easily and has big granny sleeves. A detachable cape formed by three ruffles ties with black ribbon streamers three inches wide, concealing the yoke. Each ruffle is edged with three rows of Tom Thumb velvet ribbon. A shirred black silk hat with double frill of black chiffon embroidered in old rose gives protection from sun and wind.

In wash dresses the array is even more tempting, and surely the choice among cotton stuffs was never less limited. Gingham for morning and pretty striped or plain batistes or flowered muslins for evening, with perhaps a white china silk and a white mull for extra occasions, are the selection of sensible mothers, leaving the stiff hamburgs, rustling with starch, and the be-ribboned swisses over colored cambrics to the woman with gaudy taste, who thinks them "real elegant," poor thing. This is the woman who puts red embroidery around the legs of her little boy's white duck "pants."

Sheer lawn in pink and white stripes is the material employed in another design. This dainty gown is made in one piece. A deep ruffle of the lawn and a narrower one of fine nainsook embroidery are gathered very full around the puffed yoke, and a frill of the embroidery finishes the neck and sleeves, which are a coat sleeve, with a large puff forming upper part. Two rows of inserting give the short-waisted effect.

The sixth model will probably prove the favorite, as it is dainty, yet easily laundered. It is made up in white, scarlet and blue gingham. The skirt is laid in fine cluster plaits, and forms a slip. A deep round cape of plain scarlet or blue, with rows of white braid, is put on without fullness around the neck of the slip, which is well rounded, and fits snugly over the shoulders. The ruffle sleeves are the same depth as the neck frill. The guimpe may be white or a solid color. This is a model play dress, and can be admirably developed in galatea cloth or any of the wash materials. The china silk will be charming if adapted to this style. Have the skirt accordion-plaited, the guimpe of silk and the neck frill of deep valenciennes lace.

Wheels of Rare Beauty.

Queen Margharita of Italy is an expert rider of the fascinating wheel, and recently the Cycle club of Milan presented her with a gold wheel, which is, probably, the most beautiful and valuable cycle ever made. With English women, who are extremely fond of cycling, it has become a fad to have wheels quite out of the ordinary. Lady Dudley has a white enameled wheel, with handles of beautiful ivory. A number of silver-plated ones have been made, and others of the finest polished steel.

How to Keep Lemons Fresh.

It is not generally known that lemons may be easily and almost indefinitely preserved under glass. Some, one year, were purchased on the Fourth of July, and, by way of experiment, each one was put under an inverted goblet. Thus kept from the air, they were finally removed, on Christmas day, in perfect condition, and as juicy as ever.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CURLING FEATHERS.

How to Restore Brilliancy to Dull and Dusty Plumes.

There are few things that give a hat a more rumpled and shabby appearance than an ostrich feather limp and dejected, looking almost as forlorn as when it and its fellows arrive fresh from ostrichland. Any one seeing an ostrich feather then would think it only fit for the ragbag, but a series of brisk scrubblings in warm soapsuds on a washboard, a judicious patching together and elimination of ragged places, where Sir Ostrich has preened himself too vigorously, a curling and combing, soon make of the ostrich feather a thing of beauty and a joy forever—until it gets wet—when the process of rejuvenation again becomes necessary.

Have a tea-kettle full of boiling water; shake the feather vigorously through the escaping steam, taking care that it does not get too damp. This livens up the plume and restores brilliancy if it has become dull and dusty. Next take a silver fruit knife, and, beginning with the feathers nearest the quill, take a small bunch between thumb and forefinger and draw gently over the blade of the knife until they curl as closely as desired. Follow this process up each side of the tip; then take a very coarse comb, comb out carefully and you have your plume as good as ever.

A HANDY RECEPTACLE.

Novel and Very Effective Arrangement for Holding Letters.

The fertility of inventive power is shown nowadays in the novel and varied arrangements for holding the small things that are apt to accumulate and prove annoying if not kept or-



derly. For letters this receptacle will be cut from cardboard, formed in crescent shape and covered with white silk. A pale-blue silk pocket crosses the lower edge, and the word "letters" may be marked in old-gold, silver or sepia. Ribbon bands radiate from the right end of the pocket to the inner edge of the crescent, and the article is suspended by a ribbon loop, a bow being placed at each end of the loop, and a dainty Cupid painted on the crescent.—St. Louis Republic.

Home-Made Candy.

To two cupfuls of granulated sugar add the grated rind and half the juice of a small orange, together with enough cold water to thoroughly moisten the sugar. When it comes to a boil add half a cupful of desiccated, or better, freshly-grated cocoanut. Let it boil without stirring until it stiffens in cold water, so that you can take it up in a very soft ball. Take from the fire and set saucepan and all in a cool place until the sirup is nearly cool; then stir vigorously until it becomes thick and white, and pour quickly on a buttered plate. Cut in squares.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

Electric Candles in England.

The electric candle is in great request in England for the lighting and decoration of dining and other tables. An ingenious device for lighting the candles is provided by placing small pads under the tablecloth, and taking the current from them by means of two pin points in the base of the candlestick. The candles, of course, are extinguished on being taken from the table, and are relighted when they are replaced in the proper position. They are so arranged that the bulb and the glass imitation of a wax candle can be removed, when the candlestick can be used for an ordinary candle. When used with shades of colored silk, the electric candle makes one of the prettiest additions to a dinner table that it is possible to imagine.

Three different waiters at a southern hotel asked a little prim, precise Harvard professor at dinner, in quick succession, if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked: "Is it compulsory?" "No, sah," answered our friend and brother—"no, sah. I think it am mock turtle."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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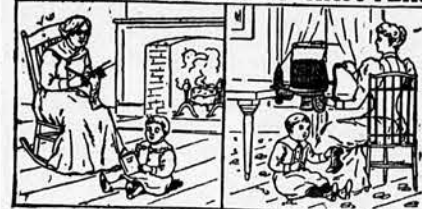


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YOU KNOW HOW THAT IS!

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OLD WAY.
Boy—Grandma, I wish you would hurry.
Grandma—Yes, dear, I am doing my best.

GEARHART'S WAY.
Boy—Ma, who are these stockings for?
Ma—For the little boy whose ma does not have Gearhart's H. S. Knitter.

Gearhart's Family Knitter knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits all sized stockings and other articles from any kind of yarn. Practical. Strong. Simple. Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Price very low. Circular and sample work free. J. E. Gearhart, Box 7, Clearfield, Pa.

The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

SUNNY EYES.

BY D. F. PREFFLEY.

Busy little Sunny Eyes—
Eyes as blue as summer skies—
And as bright as summer suns—
Leaps and laughs the while she runs
After pretty butterflies
Playing over meadow flowers.
Not a thought of fleeting hours
Has my little Sunny Eyes,
Chasing still with gleeful cries,
Till I call her, "Come to me."
For my darling does not know
With her racing to and fro
In the day-tide's broadened glow
She's as tired as she can be.

Soon within my arms she sleeps,
But in sleeping laughs and leaps
And I know she's still in dreaming
Chasing after tinted wings,
Pretty, fragile flying things
That are only fair in seeming
And that caught are crushed in taking,
Into dusty fragments breaking.

Then I thus soliloquize:
"Like are I and Sunny Eyes.
Both are chasing butterflies
Over life's wide meadow lands.
Cut and bleeding are our hands
With thistle's blade and rose's thorn.
And our feet are bruised and torn.
Neither knows how weary we
In our vain pursuits may be
Till we hear the 'Come to me'
Of our Father, and we fall
In his loving arms asleep,
There to rest for aye and all.
When at last in slumber deep
So lie I, like Sunny Eyes,
Will I dream of butterflies?"
Fort Scott, Kas.

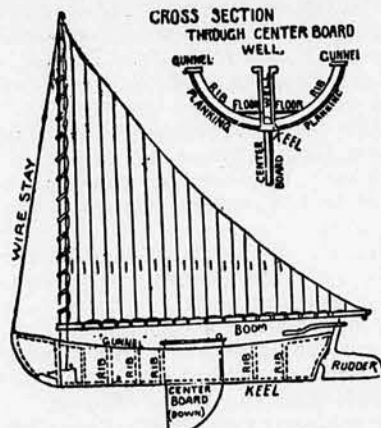
BUILDING A SAILBOAT.

How Boys Can Construct a Modified Sharpie with Centerboard.

The amateur boat builder and the fast sailing boat are two poles rather far apart. But as there can be no harm in trying an experiment which may after several essays bring success, here are the directions as clearly as can be given in black and white.

The easiest and fastest boat to build is a modification of the "Skip Jack," or sharpie. The dimensions should be: Length over all 17 feet, greatest beam (which should be placed at 11 feet forward) 4 feet 6 inches; the sail yard or boom should be 13 feet long and the mast 10 feet 6 inches, stepped 18 inches from the stem.

This boat will have a mean depth from gunwale to keel of about 24 inches. The keel should be of oak, 10 inches



SIDE VIEW, WITH SAIL SET AND BOARD DOWN.

wide and 1 1/4 inches thick, the side planks being 18 inches wide and 3/4 of an inch thick, 18 feet long.

Lay the keel on its broad side on two carpenter's horses, and brace it by blocks to hold it firm, and then proceed as if to make a rowboat.

Mortice on to the keel the stem, which should be of oak, cut out of a "knee" and "lapped" on to the keel, strengthening it by inside braces of deadwood.

Then make three temporary frames of 1-inch pine and nail them at the greatest beam and other equal distances toward the stern, marking on each the middle line of the boat to correspond with center of keel.

Hold these in place by a strip of wood nailed from the stem to the stern piece, which latter should be of 2-inch oak cut into the accepted shape for a boat's stern. Then start the planking process, which is where the test of ability comes in.

Mark off on the stem, the three molds, and the stern, the number of planks which must be used to raise the sides the 21 inches from the keel, and then take them one by one and grade their width in the proportion required to fit

snug, which will leave them narrowest at the stem, widest amidships, and again tapering at the stern.

Take the first plank and fit it into a groove made in the keel, then nail it to stem and stern, following with another plank which should be closely morticed into the first one; then another and another, gradually sloping them upward round the curve of the frame molds, so that the curve should be gradual like the rounded bottom of a bowl.

A very little practical knowledge will be sufficient for a person of ordinary ability to shape the planks to fit. Continue in this manner until the height of the "gunnel" is reached, and then commence to put in the ribs.

These should be of inch-square oak, steamed to the shape required, and these should be placed inside the boat and each plank carefully tightened in the mortices and then nailed with copper nails to them. The shell is then complete.

Nail a narrow strip along each side just where the upward curve of the bottom commences, and put in the flooring, leaving space for the centerboard, the slot for which should be cut in the keel, and the walls or trunk built of two-inch square oak uprights and half-inch planks, the trunk rising to a trifle lower than the gunwale streak.

The centerboard should be of one-and-one-half-inch or two-inch oak, with a maximum depth of thirty inches, and care should be taken to have the hole in which it swings on the bolt plenty large enough and that the bolt is large rather than small.

The place for the trunk starts at the greatest beam and runs aft.

Half deck the bow and step the mast through into a stout foot block on the keel, using a bobstay of good stout wire.

Run a ten-inch flush deck round the sides to the stern, which should also be half-decked, with the rudder post projecting well through. Directions for the rudder and the seating of the boat should be unnecessary to anyone who can build a boat far enough to require them.

The yard or boom should be of stout pine, well smoothed and of well-seasoned wood; the sail should be of light sailcloth, sewn in eight-inch strips to the shape desired, the best shape being as shown in the illustration, this giving the same or nearly the same speed as the gaff sail, and is infinitely safer, as placing the pressure right down where it is most under control.

The ropes should be of the best quality procurable, as they come the cheapest in the end. Do not be persuaded to use any lime, or in fact anything to your sails to keep them white. It only provokes mildew, and if properly cared for and cleaned off as they get soiled with fuller's clay, they will keep a good color for years.

This type of boat in a light to moderate breeze will out sail any other rig in existence, if well handled. It is impossible to give the cost of this boat; it would vary from thirty dollars up for actual material.

Speed is not always the one essential for a boy's boat, although every boy desires it. Speed means more or less increased crankiness, and a safe boat, if properly handled and well sailed, will beat nine out of ten of the faster boats handled by boys who do not know how to get the most out of a boat.—Boston Globe.

Mistaken for Moses.

An Englishman once boasted that he had been mistaken for a member of the royal family. A Frenchman, hearing, replied that he had been addressed as the duke of Orleans. Whereupon an American said that he had been taken for a greater person than either, for, as he was walking along the street one day, a friend came up to him, exclaiming: "Holy Moses! is that you?"

Chinese Bridge Builders.

The greatest bridge in the world was planned by a Chinese engineer and built by Chinese workmen. It is of stone, and reaches across an arm of the Chinese sea by 300 arches. Over the pillar of each arch reclines a lion carved from a block of marble 21 feet long. The roadway is 70 feet wide.

Greatest Panic in History.

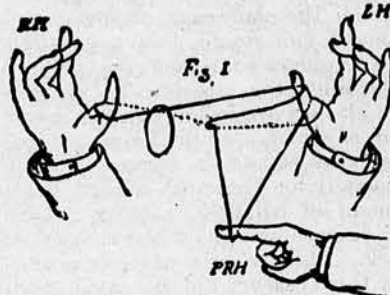
The greatest panic known to history occurred in the year 1,000, when the nations of Europe were informed that universal doom would follow.

PRETTY RING TRICK.

This Article and the Pictures Tell You How to Perform It.

Procure a piece of moderately stout, smooth string, about a yard long. Tie the ends together by a secure knot. Take a ring, and ask some one to help you. Pass the string through the ring and loop each end over your assistant's thumbs, whose hands must be held in the position of Fig. 1; but your string and ring will not yet appear as there shown. You then announce it is your intention to remove the ring from the string without removing either of the loops from your assistant's thumbs. (In parenthesis it may be said that R. H. and L. H. apply to the assistant's right and left hands, and P. R. H. to performer's right hand, i. e., yourself. It has not been necessary to show the performer's left hand.)

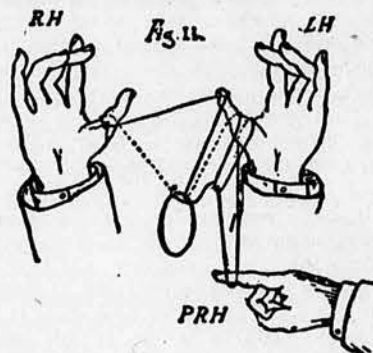
Observe that the knot where the ends of the string are tied rests against your assistant's right thumb, and that



the ring is near it too. The positions of the knot and ring are shown at R. H., Fig. 1.

Place the forefinger of the right hand on the top piece of string, about midway between your assistant's hands. Take the bottom string between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, midway between your forefinger, which rests on the top string and your assistant's right thumb. To describe the movement which ensues is difficult, and you must endeavor to follow closely. Pull the top string towards you with your right-hand forefinger; at the same time pass the bottom string upward and over toward your assistant's left thumb, upon which you must loop it, and the relative positions of ring, string and hands will be as shown at Fig. 1.

On no account must you remove your right-hand forefinger from the loop it



retains. With the left hand pass the ring toward your assistant's left thumb as far as it will go. Between the ring and his right thumb the string will be crossed. Carefully observe which is the top string. If you mistake it you will spoil the trick. Take it between the forefinger and thumb of your left hand, and loop it on your assistant's left thumb. Fig. 2 fully illustrates the relative positions. It will be observed that the string, by looping, has drawn your assistant's hands close together. Then tell the assistant to close his thumbs and forefingers, "that there may be no deception," and also to press his hands gently apart. Release the loop held by your right-hand forefinger, and give the ring a smart pull with your left hand, and the ring is released from the string.—Philadelphia Press.

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Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

One dollar and sixty-five cents will pay for the *KANSAS FARMER* and the twice-a-week *New York World*. Everybody should read.

The production of beans has reached such magnitude in Michigan that the "bean elevator" has made its appearance. At Livingston, Howell county, a Mr. Burns has just completed an elevator to be devoted to the handling, cleaning and storing of beans. The main building is 38x60 feet, five stories high, with an eight-foot basement. The store-room is 30x40 feet, one story high.

Labor day—Monday, September 2—will be duly celebrated in Topeka under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly. A great trades parade, music, sports and speeches will be the order. The program has not yet appeared but it will be sufficiently attractive to make it worth while for those coming to the capital city to time their visit with reference to the date of this celebration.

The Utah Press Association is arranging for a grand excursion of editors west of the Missouri river to Salt Lake City and vicinity, August 27-28. The invitation calls it a "grand excursion of Western editors to the mountain-walled valleys of Zion." That the trip will be an enjoyable one and full of instruction there can be no doubt. The building of such prosperity as Utah enjoys out of the original wastes of the Salt Lake desert is an achievement which will bear careful study of economists.

To relieve the horse of labors which he has patiently performed since the beginning of history, is one of the efforts of the present age. The steamboat, the steam railroad train, the steam engine for all works where large power is used, followed by the steam thrasher and the steam traction engine, now succeeded by the bicycle as a means of rapid transit where the saddle horse formerly was used, later still to be reinforced by the horseless carriage—which is reported to be quite successful in France and is soon to be tried near Chicago—all these are displacements of the noble horse.

The August meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the State house grounds, on Thursday, 29th instant. An attractive program will be presented, as follows: Mrs. J. G. Wood, Topeka, "Effects of Horticulture on the Human Race;" Senator Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, "Some Salient Features in Horticulture;" F. M. Stahl, Topeka, (subject to be announced later); J. C. Evans, Kansas City, President of Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, (subject to be announced later). General discussions will follow the addresses. Music will be furnished by Pence's orchestra.

THE FINANCIAL HORIZON.

Considerable anxiety is just now manifest in Eastern financial circles as to the fate of the United States Treasury gold reserve when the time shall have expired during which the great loan syndicate contracted to use its influence to protect this reserve. It may be remembered that several years ago when the Treasury was preparing for the resumption of specie payments—which had been suspended on account of the exigencies of the war—there was accumulated a fund of \$100,000,000 in gold as a guarantee that the greenbacks could be paid in coin. This fund came presently to be called the gold reserve, and there clustered around it an air of sacredness. Sometimes it far exceeded \$100,000,000. There was never any law of Congress requiring the maintenance of such reserve, but it was created and continued as a part of the management of the Treasury Department.

When the panic came on some people thought gold would go to a premium. The Treasury continued the policy of redeeming the greenbacks in gold, though they are by law payable in coin. Gold payments into the Treasury practically ceased and the demand for gold, especially for shipment abroad in settlement of balances, rapidly reduced the reserve far below the \$100,000,000 mark. The advocates of silver queried why the Treasury did not avail itself of its option and use the hoards of silver in the redemption of the paper money. Their question was simply ignored.

The fact of the rapid reduction of the gold reserve was the one kept constantly before the public. But a more serious fact was that the income of the government in gold, silver and paper money, all told, was far less than its expenditures. But the disappearance of the sacred gold reserve was made to do duty as the excuse for issuing the large blocks of bonds which were sold at private contract to the agents of the Jewish banking house of Rothschild. The fact that the Rothschild syndicate was immediately able to sell as many of these bonds as they would spare at a price which gave a net profit of several millions of dollars to the syndicate, has been frequently mentioned both in Congress and in the press. But the syndicate agreed that, for a certain time, which will expire about the last of September, 1895, it would use its influence to protect the gold reserve. This agreement the syndicate is making good by exchanging gold for greenbacks whenever the "sacred" reserve of \$100,000,000 seems likely to be invaded.

Financial writers are, however, manifesting some anxiety as to what will become of the Treasury when the sustaining hand of Rothschild shall be withdrawn. Thus, the Jew has this nation of 70,000,000 people at his feet, financially. He believes in bonds. That he will suggest more bonds, say \$50,000,000, is already intimated.

The nervousness and subservieny of Wall street in this matter are well illustrated in the following, from Henry Clews' circular of last Saturday:

"It is useless to expect that the mere recovery of business and confidence would fully protect us after the withdrawal of the syndicate; for the Treasury, the real center of these troubles, would be as much as ever without any gold income and therefore as exposed as before to inability to meet its ordinary gold payments and to provide gold for the usual exports of specie; and consequently there would be a renewal of the drain on the gold reserve. Of course, the government would have full authority to make another loan of fifty millions, and there is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would take that resort. But the repetition of borrowing has not been expected, and its occurrence would have unfortunate and possibly serious consequences; how serious, would largely depend upon the view taken by our foreign creditors; of whom it can only be said that they are more sensitive about matters affecting our large issues of legal tender paper than any other conditions.

"These are the uncertainties that now face us; and although the mass of

our people do not seem to have yet appreciated their importance, yet they can only be expected to realize their delicacy more and more as affairs drift on."

The tenor of these financial writers is intended to caution their patrons. They scarcely indicate the fear of another panic and they are probably intended to prepare the way for further bond issues without commotion among the people. The part of wisdom on the part of laymen is to avoid debt as much as possible and to avoid hazardous undertakings of every kind. The financial sky may remain clear, and it may become suddenly overcast.

GIVE RESULTS OF SUBSOILING.

For the last two years a great deal has been said and written in favor of subsoiling. The benefits expected and the theory of the effects upon the soil have both been fully presented. As a result hundreds of subsoil plows have been brought into use in Kansas. It is too soon to expect conclusive results, but it is not too soon to have preliminary reports of the effects upon crops.

The editor, therefore, requests that each reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* who has had experience with subsoiling write that experience to this paper stating:

1. When and where the subsoiling was done.
2. How deep and how close together were the subsoil furrows run?
3. Was the land plowed in the usual way before subsoiling? If so how deep?
4. What other work was done upon the land and when was it done?
5. What crops were planted?
6. What effect had the subsoiling upon the texture and moisture of the soil?
7. What were the effects upon the crop throughout the season?
8. What was the effect upon the yield?
9. What was the cost of subsoiling per acre?
10. What is the profit from subsoiling?
11. What suggestions have you to make on the general subject of subsoiling, not embraced in answers to the foregoing inquiries?

THE CROP SITUATION.

Reports from east of the Mississippi river indicate a shortening of the corn crop in that section by the lack of sufficient rain during the critical period of this great crop. The estimates of the statisticians point, however, to a crop of 2,342,000,000 bushels for the entire country from 81,991,000 acres.

The later estimates of wheat yields have been somewhat increased over those of a few weeks ago, on account of the favorable conditions and liberal harvests generally reported from the great Northwest wheat region. The Cincinnati *Price Current* now places the crop of the country at 425,000,000 bushels.

Allowing that each of the 70,000,000 people now in this country consumes, on the average, five bushels during the cereal year, the requirements for bread will be 350,000,000. Add 40,000,000 bushels for seed, and we have for consumption 390,000,000, leaving for export and for feeding to stock only 35,000,000. If reports as to damage to the grain are at all accurate, at least this 35,000,000 will be unfit for either milling or export, so that there is really no good wheat to spare for export unless the reserves be reduced much lower than at the close of the last cereal year.

Some statisticians estimate the consumption of wheat at a higher rate than the five bushels per capita above mentioned. Others estimate it at less. Mr. B. W. Snow, of Chicago, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture, places the consumption at 4.77 bushels of wheat per capita per annum. If this is correct, it makes a reduction of about 22,000,000 in the estimated requirements for bread, and adds that amount to that available for feed for stock and for export. Another writer has recently claimed that even Mr. Snow's estimate is too high and that the correct average is 4.36 bushels per capita. When experts differ so radically it is readily seen that the beautiful statistical tables for which

the country pays so handsomely are not to be taken as absolutely unimpeachable. The question is very naturally asked whether there is yet a science of statistics. Traders who grow rich or become bankrupt, according to their skill in getting upon the right side of the market, are very skeptical as to the accuracy of any official statistics.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURISTS.

The August meeting of this society brought over two hundred people together in the native woods at the residence of Mr. G. F. Espenlaub, near Rosedale, Kas., last Saturday. The trees of the forest spread their generous shade over the carpet of blue grass and the breeze which played through the open woods made people forget the hot weather.

The writer was able to make only the most cursory survey of Mr. Espenlaub's fruit farms. His two-story brick residence is surrounded with evergreen trees which look as if they might have stood there longer than Mr. Espenlaub's thirty years residence at the place. They taper beautifully from the ground to points higher than the roof. The farms consist of twenty and forty acres, respectively. These contain, vineyards, five acres; apple orchard, ten acres; peach orchard, four acres; cherries, three acres; raspberries, four acres; blackberries, three acres; strawberries, two acres; plums, two acres. Besides these there are cultivated generous areas of vegetables, etc. Those who have cared for such an array of fruits as this understand that there is abundant entertainment as well as generous profit for a "whole family" in such a farm.

The formal proceedings of the meeting began with a grand picnic dinner, at which gathered the prosperous horticulturists and their families.

The reading of minutes is usually a part of the program which people would gladly omit. Not so with the minutes of this society. Secretary Chandler makes them a record of the state of horticulture as affecting the interests of the Missouri valley.

The first paper was by Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, on the "Use of Fertilizers in Fruit and Vegetable Growing." This paper, which will appear in full in a later number of the *KANSAS FARMER*, called out a lively discussion and much commendation. It should be read and studied by every farmer, as well as every horticulturist.

Miss Lizzie Espenlaub, of Rosedale, read an artistic paper on "King Horticulture." This elegant paper will be given to the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Not all of the attention of this society is given to planting apple trees and marketing fruit. Social and ethical subjects are also considered, and the concluding paper by Miss Florence Longenecker, of Paola, Kas., was on "The Mental Outreach of Women." It is a scholarly paper and is carefully filed in the *KANSAS FARMER* office to be laid before its readers at a season when they will have more time than now for its perusal.

The display of fruits constituted a moderate-sized fruit fair at which the quality was superb. The society pays small premiums to compensate for the trouble of bringing the best. The awards were as follows: Collection of apples, F. Holsinger, \$1. Plate of apples (Cooper's Early White), 25 cents. Collection of peaches, H. G. Hughes, \$1. Plate of peaches, H. G. Hughes, 25 cents. Collection of grapes, G. F. Espenlaub, \$1. Plate of grapes, A. Chandler, 25 cents. Plums, M. Butterfield, 50 cents. Blackberries, A. Chandler, 25 cents. Collection of pears, F. Holsinger, 50 cents. Plate of pears, H. G. Hughes, 25 cents. Table bouquet, 25 cents. Hand bouquet, 25 cents. Crabs, M. Butterfield, 25 cents.

After Acting Secretary Barnes, of the State Horticultural Society, had selected such of the fruit as he desired to place on exhibition at the State house, the remainder was sold at auction and brought some \$26.

The September meeting will be held

at the residence of J. S. Perkins, Argentine, Kas., at which the following program will be presented: "Apple Orchard," F. Wellhouse, of Fairmount, Kas.; "Fungous Growths," Mrs. Louise Goodman, Westport, Mo.; "Cold Storage for Fruits," Major Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.; "Housekeeping," Mrs. Ambrose Key, Argentine, Kas.; "The Boy Horticulturist," Geo. W. Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

A Horizontal Windmill.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Enclosed find a clipping from Kansas City Journal, describing a windmill:

A most successful electric light installation on somewhat novel lines has been effected at a New Brunswick lunatic asylum. Near the asylum is a piece of high ground, upon which a vertical windmill of ten horse-power has been erected, to be used for driving a dynamo to generate electricity for charging the storage cells at the institution. This mill differs materially from the ordinary windmills so much in vogue in Holland and other continental countries, as well as from the more modern American type, all of which have to be brought up to the wind by means of a vane or worked around by hand, thus losing time and wind. It is constructed to move in a horizontal plane about a vertical axis, thereby bringing quite a new feature into practice for the utilization of the much-neglected wind power. It consists of eight semi-cylindrical boxes, each twelve feet long by six feet, neatly and securely fixed on the ends of eight pitch-pine arms twenty-one feet long and six inches square. These are connected to an upright shaft attached to a pit wheel, which moves a fly-wheel connected with a 100 horse-power dynamo. For two months the mill has worked steadily day and night without requiring any attention whatever, thus saving the wages of attendants. It is found to be exceptionally staunch, and is unaffected by breezes which carry away windmills of ordinary construction. It is fitted with an automatic "cut-out," which makes contact as soon as the gearing is moved around, so that the electricity generated passes along the overhead wires to the cells, situated in a building 150 yards distant. The machine takes up very little room, and it stands the wear and tear of work so well that it promises to become—in possibly a smaller size of cheaper construction—a favorite means of water pumping. Prof. Mitchell, who has subjected the vertical windmill to a thorough test in the generation of electricity, claims that such mills are especially applicable for lighting lighthouses, private country houses and factories so situated that the mills could be placed on the roof, and thus be in an exposed position.

In view of there being such need for all the improvement possible in windmills for the purpose of raising water from the deep wells of western Kansas, I send the clipping, hoping that if you find from the description that there is a suggestive idea in it you will take the pains to hunt up the people using the appliance and secure a cut of same for illustration in KANSAS FARMER.

My interest in the matter consists solely in my having land in western Kansas where the water seems to be beyond the depth of profitable raising, at least with the present machinery. (Well is 204 feet deep.)

I take the paper solely for its irrigation news, and have confidence that sooner or later some mechanic will devise a machine which will utilize wind power to the exclusion of other powers for the purpose.

Some time since some one made the statement in the KANSAS FARMER that a "jumbo" capable of developing 100 horse-power could be built for \$500. If there is anything in the statement, I wish you would induce the party to give plans and specifications.

E. J. WALKER.

Blue Springs, Mo.

—If any of our readers know anything about this windmill we shall be glad to have such information. If a cut or drawing can be procured we will willingly have an engraving made from it and print the same in the KANSAS FARMER. Definite information about the performance of the "jumbo" seems to be impossible to get.

If you want KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly Capital, send us \$1.50. Or, KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Advocate, send \$1.50.

Mr. W. E. McCarter, a Shawnee county farmer, has cut his fourth crop from his alfalfa meadow this season, and is assured of at least one more cutting. He has now taken eight feet of hay from that meadow and will at the fifth cutting increase it to ten feet, besides having a lot of pasture. This is on Kaw river bottom land. Great is alfalfa!

Dodder.

PROF. B. B. SMYTH:—I see by KANSAS FARMER that you answer questions pertaining to botany. I also enclose a sample of a vine that infests my alfalfa. Three-fourths of the patch is covered with this yellow vine. Some people call it "golden cord." It seems to have no root in the ground, but is a parasite. What I want to know is, will the hay be injurious to stock? Will it cause abortion? What produces this parasite? How can I get rid of it? I had little or none last year. Answer in KANSAS FARMER if you please, and oblige. L. F. PARSONS. Salina, Kas., August 10.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With your kind courtesy I will reply to the letter of inquiry of Mr. Parsons. The sample of parasitic plant growing on alfalfa sent by him is a common species of *Cuscuta*, commonly known as "dodder."

The plant is common all through Kansas on low grounds, though I have seen it in some very dry places in western Kansas growing vigorously on *artemisia* and other wild weeds. I had not before seen it on alfalfa, though I have seen it on so many different kinds of weeds and some of them closely related to alfalfa, that I am not very much surprised. The reason why it seems so abundant this year is on account of the unusual amount of moisture. It grows some every year, but much better in a moist season. The seeds germinate in the ground when the ground is moist but do not take root. The seeds send up slender orange-colored vines which grow vigorously and reach out to find some host plant from which to obtain sustenance. Having once found a plant upon which it can grow, it wraps itself around the plant, inserting many little suckers in the bark of the plant, and branches off to some neighboring plant, until, in a short time, a patch of weeds or cultivated plants may be entirely covered with a tangle of the slender orange-colored vines. It separates all connection with the earth as soon as it has obtained a foothold upon a suitable plant, and when blossoming time comes the vines connecting different plants, or reaching from plant to plant, die, leaving alive the portions that are wrapped around the host plant from which it derives its sustenance. After that the vines become scarcely more than masses of white flowers attached to the host plants, and remaining white even after the seeds have been formed. It usually destroys the plants upon which it grows, unless, like the sunflower, they are very vigorous; in which case, it simply checks their growth. I judge, from the appearance of the samples of alfalfa sent me, that the alfalfa is pretty well destroyed and of little value for hay.

This dodder is no special injury to cattle, though I presume it is no special advantage either. It would be like feeding cattle a lot of morning-glory vines or something else that they would not relish or enjoy. It does not cause abortion, so far as I have ever heard. Its injury is as a weed, like any other weed. It can be destroyed by cutting the host plants down and burning before its seeds are ripe. Removing the dodder entirely from the host plant does not destroy it, because the suckers which are imbedded in the bark of the host plant, are capable of reproducing flowers and seeds. It may take several years to get it eradicated from the farm, because the seeds have a great deal of vitality and are liable to endure from year to year for a few years; besides, fresh seeds may be brought to the farm through the ordinary processes of dissemination.

Cutting it down and burning it may seem like waste, because it destroys the alfalfa upon which the dodder grows; but the alfalfa will mostly be destroyed anyway; and, judging further from the samples sent, the stems of alfalfa become so weakened by the dodder that the alfalfa is subject to rust and other fungous diseases that will destroy whatever the dodder leaves; so that heroic measures are the only safe measures. B. B. SMYTH. Topeka, Kas.

A neat text-book on "Agriculture," prepared by R. Hedger Wallace, an Australian instructor, has just appeared from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. It is a simple and well-arranged treatise,

scientifically correct and embracing such consideration of the various branches of the subject as constitutes a good foundation for study of agriculture in any country and under any conditions. The book is well arranged for use as a text-book in agricultural schools or for study at home. The book contains 352 pages. Sent by KANSAS FARMER CO., postpaid, on receipt of the publishers' price, \$1.25.

Experience With Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am going to trouble you or some of your readers for a little light on the alfalfa crop.

In the spring of 1894 I sowed three and one-half acres of land to alfalfa. The seed-bed was in good condition. The ground had been plowed deep and well harrowed. The soil is a dark sandy loam, bottom land. It is about twelve feet from the surface to standing water in the quicksand. The soil is rich. It has grown big corn, wheat and other crops. There is probably a good deal of gypsum in the make-up of the soil. I sowed the alfalfa seed broadcast in the dry soil and harrowed it in. Then there was a heavy rain and the young plants grew well and showed a nice stand. There was no other rains of any amount that summer. I mowed the alfalfa and weeds two or three times during the summer. It has not been pastured any. This spring it started up fairly well but the dry months of April and May seemed to damage it. I supposed that when the rains set in in June that it would be all right, but in a few weeks there was a heavy growth of a "red-topped" grass and sand-burs, and now there is hardly any alfalfa in sight. We mowed the field twice this year.

What is wrong with it? I presume I had just as well plow it up, had I not? Does any one really make a success of it without irrigation?

From reading the State agricultural reports on the subject I had supposed my land was just about right for the crop.

How would it do to sow it on sod newly turned and disked? If it were drilled in on that there would not be so many weeds. Any information you can give me through the FARMER will be greatly appreciated.

W. V. JACKSON.

Coldwater, Kas., August 21.

Our correspondent's experience agrees with that of many others who sowed alfalfa in 1894. Thousands of acres sown that year and this have been lost. The trouble arose from the fact that the subsoil was too dry to support vegetation. The good rain, mentioned by our correspondent, furnished the surface moisture needed to start the plants, but when the roots sought the subsoil for permanent moisture they encountered a thick stratum of dry earth. These roots are so persistent in their downward course that they will penetrate to a great depth, but it is doubtful if they will force their way through much dry earth. Had the earth been moist all the way down to the permanent moisture, enabling the roots to reach this moisture, they would afterwards have sustained the plants through droughts severe enough to prove fatal to young plants. The moisture which produced the fine start dried out and left the young plants to perish, just as shallow rooting plants perish, i. e., before the roots reached the permanent supply.

To the question of alfalfa-raising without irrigation, answers would vary. In eastern and central Kansas farmers are greatly pleased with it. On some of the bottom lands of the western part of the State good money has been made from alfalfa without irrigation. The writer's observation is, however, that it responds to irrigation with greatly increased yields. It has been said that it delights in a dry atmosphere and a damp soil. It is not a non-drinker. On the contrary, it is a heavy drinker. Its capacity to resist drought is owing to the fact that, when well established, it is not dependent upon surface moisture alone, so that a dry spell which ruins other crops seems scarcely to affect it. It

continues to grow, pumping water from far below the surface.

Newly-turned sod, well disked, is an ideal seed-bed for alfalfa. It has the advantage of freedom from weeds until the alfalfa has time to take possession of the land. Some of the largest areas sown in central Kansas, especially in Reno county, were put in on sod treated in this way.

Correspondence on the important points suggested by Mr. Jackson's letter will be welcomed to the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

A "hold your wheat" circular is said to have appeared recently in the Northwest.

Barley and Rye.

The barleys and ryes on the experimental plat on the irrigation company's farms, which were put in by the John A. Salzer Seed Company, of LaCrosse, Wis., are fully matured, and a correct estimate of their relative adaptability to our soil and climate can now be formed. Of the barleys, the most important varieties planted were Chivalier, Manshury, New Zealand, Salzer's Prolific, New Barley No. 1,000 and Black Hulless. For years the Salzer Seed Company has been getting Manshury barley for seed that was raised in the Dakotas, hence the Manshury in the test had somewhat of an advantage in that it was thoroughly acclimated. But from the time of germination New Barley No. 1,000 has been in the lead. Manshury, however, is a close second. The other varieties are a great deal poorer than the foregoing. The barleys were not irrigated, and this is immaterial, for by receiving only the rainfall, every barley was watered alike, and this would, if anything, tend to make the test more accurate. New barley No. 1,000 shows the effects of the hot weather less than any other and produced the largest yield. This, then, would establish the fact that New Barley No. 1,000 is the best variety for Northwestern farmers to raise, as it is the heaviest yielder and withstands dry weather the best of any kind. It might be stated in this connection that the barleys were all planted on the same day, with the same drill and by the same man. They were all planted side by side and the soil was the same, thus making the test reliable. The ryes were treated in the same manner. Of the ryes several varieties were planted. Prolific Spring rye stands well to the front in yield and excellent qualities, but the variety deserving of special attention is the St. Johns. This is a recent importation from Europe, where it is grown extensively as a fodder crop. Unlike common rye, it hugs the ground, a drill of it covering from twelve to twenty inches wide, and it throws up a myriad of stalks to the height of twenty inches, making a tremendously rank growth, which especially commends it to farmers who are short on grass. This is a two-year crop, can be pastured the first season and a good crop of rye can be cut from it the second year.—B. W. Moore, Mellette, S. D.

Kansas Money.

Wanted—applications for loans on good city or farm property. Interest 6 to 7 per cent., according to size of loan. Oscar Bischoff, agent for Kansas capitalists, 628 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

We can furnish you KANSAS FARMER and Peterson's Magazine, each one year, for \$1.75. Or KANSAS FARMER and Arthur's Home Magazine for \$1.65. Send to this office amounts above named.

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Horticulture.

THE CHERRY.

By Ed. Buckman, of Topeka, read before Shawnee County Horticultural Society, July 31, 1896.

The seeds of the cultivated cherry were brought to this country very early after its first settlement, both from England and Holland.—Downing.

Downing describes and gives the names of some 325 different kinds, and since Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," with the last additions, was published, there have been many new kinds added to the already long and mystifying list, without giving our people of the West any kinds that are better adapted to our conditions than what existed many years ago.

The classifications of the cherry, I do not believe are very well understood by the average farmer horticulturist, and I will save trouble and criticisms by not trying to explain. If we do, what class shall the progressive horticulturist select from? Kansas people plant of the Morello family, and appear to be satisfied that we cannot grow the Bigarreus and Hearts, because they are too tender, and the Dukes, unless they are closely hybridized with the Morellos. I believe we should aim to grow kinds that are better than the sour old Morello. It is all right for certain culinary purposes, providing you liberally patronize the sugar combine, and yet, even then, to one with a sweet tooth they are awful on the facial nerves. I do not charge the gray hairs in many heads to eating sour cherries (or grapes), but the wrinkles and crows' tracks on many faces, no doubt, can be traced to eating sour cherries.

It appears to me the Bigarreus, Hearts, Dukes and their many relations, that are inclined to rot badly in a humid atmosphere, should do well in Kansas, where the atmosphere is dry and pure (most of the time) during the cherry season.

The one great drawback in growing what I shall term high-top, sweet, or fast-growing kinds, here in Shawnee county, is that the land selected forces too rapid growth, and much of the subsoil is not suitable. All high-growing trees, without regard to kinds or varieties, need a porous subsoil, one in which the fertilizing qualities collected at the surface from all sources can leach down many feet into Mother Earth, to feed and support the topmost branches.

Conditions that are required to equalize fertility, moisture, heat and general requirements of trees of different habits of the same kinds, should be better understood than at the present time. The question has often suggested itself to me as to whether our experimental stations or expert horticulturists are doing or teaching us many lessons in horticulture that we are ignorant of.

Altitude is another consideration in growing cherries, as well as nearly all other kinds of fruit. Perhaps I can illustrate or define my position in the shortest and most definite way by a supposition that we elevate Mr. Kelsey's farm some two or three hundred feet. The soil and subsoil being right, unless tree growth would be too rapid (that might be corrected by Bro. Marple's blue grass sod remedy), there are many good reasons why the cherry orchard should be elevated. We have no guide, facts or figures to instruct us as to what would be too much elevation above the surrounding country to be beneficial to cherries. With peaches or other kinds of fruit, extreme climatic changes do not have the same bad effect. Late spring frosts are not as severe. Wood of all kinds of trees used for mechanical purposes (of the same kind and species) is found to be harder, not so spongy between yearly growth and of a tougher texture when grown on upland or ridges than when grown on river or creek bottom land.

What kinds shall we plant? One that has a soil that will grow big crops of white soup beans with very small vines, with all the other requirements suggested, can grow the old Black Tartarian or most any of the Heart family, May Duke and the Duke hybrids that are successfully grown anywhere in the United States. But for a

sure thing, and profit, plant Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello. I am sorry my list is so short and the kinds short in quality, except the Montmorency. With my limited experience, it is with the cherry what the Ben Davis is with the apple. Neither one nor the other satisfies your humble servant. I expect and hope to have something better (in quality at least) or increase my stock of Franklin's whistles.

In planting and caring for trees, cultivate say two years; give them a good start to grow. After that, if conditions are fit for trees, they will grow fast enough. Shape the trees, the first three years after planting, with a low, even, balanced head. After that be very sparing with the knife and saw. All this has been told to you time and time again by professionals better than I can tell it. Every farmer should grow all the cherries his family can consume—and that his birds can eat. We should encourage our nurserymen to grow more cherry trees and better kinds and help him to experiment and test new varieties.

Apple Orchards—Are They Too Extensive?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question of supply and demand of apples is one that interests all fruit-growers. In early times many orchards were made up of seedling trees and were of great variety and ordinarily very prolific. The quality of this fruit was good, indifferent and bad; there was fruit that was marketable and found its way into the markets, but as a general rule, apples in the earlier times were consumed in the families, by stock, or converted into cider and apple-jack. Apple-sauce, with which was mixed quinces, was one of the luxuries of the family and required a good supply of "boiled-down" cider, and the family that did not have a half-barrel, a barrel or two of apple-sauce was not in it.

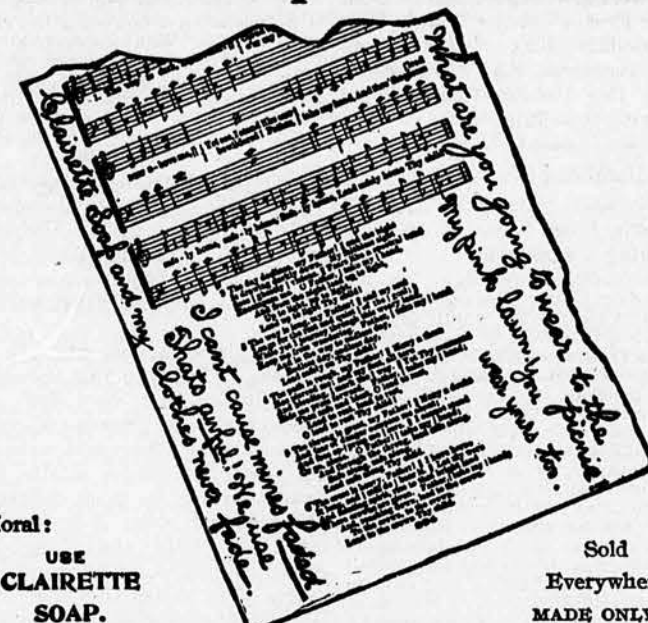
As above indicated, with the great number of apples coming from seed, there must of necessity appear those of a superior appearance and quality, and, with the advance in horticultural knowledge, means for their propagation were employed, and in this way those apples that stand high in public estimation came to be known and came into market demand. As a result, prices were good, and as a secondary result the cultivation was largely entered into. At the first, the market was affected only by the trees first started, and so prices were good, there being no over-supply, and this condition stimulated many farmers to enter largely into apple culture. In this way, as the great number of late-set trees came into bearing there was an unexpected production, one exceeding the demand that could be then reached by a fruit that, under ordinary conditions, was perishable, and apples went down in value to a point that was considered unremunerative; then followed reaction, and entire orchards were cut down until the supply and demand were more nearly balanced. This, with the destructive agency of insect pests, has, within recent years, considerably changed the aspect of apple culture, but at the same time the character of the market has also changed, and while there is no active demand for ordinary fruit, that of a choice character, combining appearance and quality, is in demand at very remunerative prices.

There is another element that now enters into the calculation that makes the prospects of apple culture much brighter, and that is the means of holding and transportation of the fruit by means of cold storage. By this means a surplusage of apples may be held subject to a satisfactory demand, or transported to such sections as are destitute of the fruit. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state that the apple crop is not a complete annual crop, and even where trees are plenty there are years when the supply is hardly adequate to home consumption, and this condition does not strike all sections alike, so that, while there is a surplusage in one locality, the scarcity in another makes an ample market.

Thus, all things considered, there are no more orchards than are needed, even if enough. The point of most im-

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portant consideration is to give such attention to trees as will insure perfect fruit, of which none other should ever find its way to market. In that way, even with an abundant crop, there will always be a healthy demand.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

Budding—Pears From Cuttings.

When is the proper time to bud apple and peach trees? Can the plum be budded successfully? If so, when? I have a land agent's circular from southern Texas, in which it is said pear trees are grown from cuttings. Can you tell me how they are treated?

A. CALHOON.

Roscoe, Mo.

Apples may be budded successfully early in the summer, but it is rarely done now, root-grafts being preferred. Peaches are easily budded, at any time when the buds are mature and the bark will slip, from June to September. Plum trees are best budded at two years old. Grow from seed first year, cut off near the ground, transplant into rows, let only one shoot grow, bud it low down, on north side, soon after July 4 if thrifty, tie tightly. Any of the above that miss may be cut down the following spring and budded on a young shoot that summer. The Keifer, Le Conte, and a few other varieties of pears, mostly Chinese in origin, are readily grown from cuttings of newly-matured wood, say one foot long, handled like grape cuttings.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Deputy Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

An attractive book or folder descriptive of the great Cotton States International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., has been issued by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, and is now ready for distribution. The book will be mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A., Memphis Route, Kansas City, Mo.

A Chance for Women to Make Money!

I see so many men giving their experience in the dish-washer business, that one would almost think the men had "taken to washing the dishes." But ladies can do just as well as men. I have been devoting my time for over a year to selling Climax dish-washers. My husband has aided mornings and evenings, and we have cleared over \$5,000 in a year. The trouble with people is they won't try new things, and so let the golden opportunities pass. Every family wants a dish-washer and any one can sell them if they try. I do not canvass at all; people come or send after washers. I have examined all the dish-washers made, but the Climax has no equal. You can get complete instructions by addressing the Climax Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio. I want ladies everywhere to try this business and let us hear how they succeed.

A READER.

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. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR'S OUTING.

The Family Doctor has had an outing, a short one, but full of interest. A run of 4,000 miles, up and down the railways, rivers and bays of the East, a few plunges into the Atlantic ocean, a change of feed to the products of the sea, a change of air from the clear, high-grade ozone of the Western plains to the dense salubrity of the coast and sea level, a kaleidoscopic view of a varied landscape, with constantly recurring changes of hill and vale and tree and shrub and flower, with new faces and new voices, new friendships formed and old ones renewed, made up our delightful trip.

Our run to the seaboard was made in a special car, over the Santa Fe, the Lake Shore and the New York Central, without change. Thirty-six jovial Kansans were in the party, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

We arrived in Boston just as 70,000 Christian Endeavor delegates were assembling there for their annual convention. It proved to be a great occasion, enough people to entirely populate a larger city than any in Kansas, coming from all points of the compass in a space of two days, swarming like bees into classic Boston. But Boston was equal to the task. She sent out ample delegations and reception committees to meet the incoming delegations, in some instances as far as 100 miles out. Then on the way in they were all assigned by card to their several places of entertainment, and on arrival they were escorted by other committees to their lodgings. It was all done as orderly and systematically as clock-work. It was a lesson to New York in the art of entertaining. The story is told of a New York hotel-keeper, that, when the Endeavorers went there to hold their first full-sized convention a committee called on him to ask how many delegates his hotel could take care of, he looked over his eyeglasses and said to the committee: "Just send them all up here; we can take care of one convention at a time all right!" Imagine his horror when he found he was offering to take care of 35,000 people, and imagine double that number going to Boston, and the good Bostonians complaining of not getting delegates enough to use half the accommodations prepared for them.

The C. E. was never so well entertained. The only thing to complain of was the fact of the Eastern railroads not comprehending the magnitude and importance of the occasion—like the New York hotel-keeper—and in refusing to make their dates elastic enough to accommodate a mighty host, who will think twice before holding another such mammoth assemblage in their territory. They could have been very much more courteous in the matter of return dates to the bulk of the delegates and have made many life-long friends by doing so.

To a resident of the West, Boston and old Massachusetts are very interesting. For many decades Bostonians have boasted of their fine old elms at Harvard and on the Boston common, and they are fine. But I am very proud of Kansas when I find, by comparison, that I can show the Bostonian

a larger and apparently older elm in the middle of the main street of Topeka than can be found on the much-vaunted Boston common or Harvard campus. And I found something else to be proud of in Kansas. I left corn in the Sunflower State ten to twelve feet high, with a good prospect of 400,000,000 bushels of corn for the season, while in Massachusetts I saw no corn knee-high. Much of it, to the Kansas mind, is a mere suggestion of corn in the way of a few yellowish-green streaks across the little toy fields, which we should call garden plats. Another thing that ought to brace up the people of Kansas is that we saw more apples in the few orchards along the railway between Topeka and Kansas City than we did in the whole States of Massachusetts and New York. It is probable that Kansas and Missouri will this year market more apples than all the Eastern States put together.

We in Kansas thought we had a pretty tough time of it with the caterpillars on our trees a few years ago. But Boston! Just think of it. Every tree in Boston common, in Boston streets, in Harvard campus, and all the adjacent neighborhoods, done up in rags and kerosene! and above these futile collars bare branches and the surface of the trees all acrawl with worms, in the midst of a devastation that reminds one of the now almost forgotten grasshopper plague in Kansas many years ago. The superintendent of the public gardens, I was told, estimated that it would cost \$2.50 for every tree in Boston to destroy the pest, and that would mean bankruptcy to the park funds, and ruin to the parks if not expended.

Bostonians have at least one thing they can boast of till they go blind, and not be far wrong. That is their magnificent new public library. It is worth more than baked beans to the proud sons of Massachusetts. Then in the next block they have a fine art institute, which contains a vast array of back numbers in sculpture and painting. That is the place where back numbers count. Boston is great in back numbers as well as back bay districts. It has fenced up and still proudly points out the storm-twisted trunk of the old elm under which Washington took command of the federal army. It proudly shows the tomb of Paul Revere, who made the famous midnight ride "to every farm in Middlesex." Old Colonial portraits and statues and Indian relics confront the visitor at every turn in this great gallery. But, alas, many of the noble old Romans whose busts are here set on wall pedestals are copies in cheap plaster and not the fine true marble they merit. Of course one would rather see Phidias and Praxitiles and Angelo and Caesar in plaster than not meet them at all. But the Western mind very much prefers marble to plaster as a means of embalming a venerated ancestry. It looks so much more like pride of ancestry.

Boston has a curious knack of taking her street cars in out of the dark. When I wanted to go to one of the principal depots for a trunk, about 7 in the evening, and asked what street car would take me there, I was gravely informed that the cars were withdrawn at 6 o'clock in the evening; and yet when I walked many blocks to the Boston & Albany depot, I found hundreds of people coming off the trains and having to walk up town while the trolley cars stood in their stalls. Some Western man ought to go there and make a fortune by renting and operating street car lines from candle light till morning.

There is another thing that struck me very forcibly, and that is, that our old boom-bursted Western neighbor, Mr. Tolet, has taken up his abode in Boston. He used to live in Topeka and Wichita and had a habit of moving often from one street to another. But now his door-plate is seen conspicuously in all the crooked streets in Boston. It appears so very often that it suggests that the old gentleman is entirely lost and has never been able to return to lodgings over night but must take up a new abode every time the clock strikes. On many of his numerous door-plates he parts his name in the middle to make it look a little more Frenchy, thus: To Let. But that is with him but a matter of taste. He changes his name to suit his whims. Out here he often wrote it "Tolet" and "To Rent." As he has practically abandoned the West, we hope he may remain satisfied to dwell in the swell East. In order to more fully disguise himself he has adopted another whimsicality in the East. Out West he used to placard his possessions: "This property Tolet," meaning that this property belongs to Mr. Tolet. But down East he puts it this way: "This estate Tolet." There he is proprietor of an "estate," which is more "English, you know," while here "property rights" were a quite sufficient sign of dignity and standing. He has evidently grown rich recently, for he has many more "estates" to the square in Boston than he ever had "properties" out here.

In the public gardens Boston went clear back to the most primitive notions of landscape gardening. Time and again and painfully often one came face to face with these country mottoes pricked out in alternantheras and coleus and lobelias: "Wel-

come C. E." On nearly every knob and slope and by every pool and pathway some fanciful device reminded the visitor of the C. E. S. monograms and medallions in about as gruesome outlines as Dore's illustrations of the Bible, were everywhere. And they were just about as pleasing to the cultivated observer as the endless array of crazy quilts at all our rural fairs. They were absolutely bizarre. There was doubtless a most kind and hospitable intention back of it all, for it cost a large sum, in time and money, to contrive and fabricate so many devices. The "Intent cordiale" was most apparent, had been all spring and probably will be until the frost king mercifully blots it out. The aesthetic mind of the Great West has outgrown those primitive pranks in rural embellishments, with but now and then a painful exception. With a more advanced landscape gardener and an all-night trolley system to her depots and landings "the Hub" need fear no rival.

"Glorious things of thee are spoken,"
Boston, city of our king;
Mind is royal in thy temples,
And our plaudits loud shall ring.
Mind-great men throng all thy gateways,
Mind-bright women in thy streets,
Shame the world of arts and letters,
Queens in learning's ample seats.
Matchless thou in books and beauty,
Matchless in those mystic arts
Which prolong the stranger's welcome
And impart thee in our hearts.

HENRY W. ROBY M. D.

In the Dairy.

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

For Beginners in Dairying.

The qualifications for a successful butter-maker are, first, a neat, careful man (or woman); second, a love for the work and a pride in it, and, third, as complete a knowledge of the nature of milk and the changes to which it is subject as our present limited learning can give, combined with an understanding of the methods and practices of the most successful dairymen. In no way can this third condition be so well met as by a course in dairying at some agricultural college.

Oleo Law in California.

The exceedingly stiff law against adulterating dairy products in California went into effect May 1. The State Dairy Bureau appointed by Governor Budd is composed of practical dairymen, every one. Under this law every alleged dairy product not made from pure milk or cream comes under the head of an imitation. It must have plainly stamped across it the words "substitute for butter," "substitute for cheese," etc. Under no circumstances must the imitation product be colored to resemble the real. Furthermore, the words "butterine," "dairy" or "creamery" must not be used in connection with the imitation product. Heavy penalties are affixed for the violation of this law. In the words of the San Francisco Chronicle, "that ought to settle the fate of the substitute."

A Paying Business.

The most salable farm animal to-day is a first-class dairy cow. We often wonder why more farmers back on the hilly, rough pasture farms do not make a business of raising heifers of good milking strains to supply milkmen in the milk-producing counties. Let the milch cow pass the first two years of her life on cheap land, and not try to pay interest on costly land until she is able to give milk. Last year we told of a Massachusetts farmer who takes his heifers by rail to cheap pastures in Maine every spring, wintering them on grain-hay and oil and cottonseed meals. These heifers are sold to milkmen with their first calf. We believe that a man could, in a few years, establish a reputation for good milking stock, and be assured of a steady income. Some men can make this pay better than ordinary dairying.—Rural New-Yorker.

How to Keep Cheese.

Cheese must not be kept in a warm and dry place. The best place is a cellar such as would be called dry, which will anyhow have some moisture in it, and some is necessary to the proper keeping of cheese. Darkness is preferable to light, and a low temperature, but not lower than 55°, is desirable. The cheese will become moldy on the outside; the mold is permitted until the surface is covered, when it is scraped

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off and the cheese is washed with water at 80° and all the mold is removed. It is then wiped dry and greased with sweet oil, or butter, unsalted, to fill the pores in the crust. It is thus left for a few weeks and this is repeated. In this way the cheese slowly changes its character, improving all the time in flavor and texture. It becomes fatty by the change of some of the casein to a kind of fatty matter, and a peculiar mild aroma is produced quite different from the intolerable smell of the coarse kinds of semi-putrid cheese known as Limburger, or some of the over-cured German cheese. The curing described is that practiced with the Brie and the Roquefort cheese, as well as that finest of all kinds, the English Stilton. As a rule we do not give requisite attention to curing our cheese, and hence its want of high quality. The curing of cheese is a slow process that requires skillful control, or it becomes decomposition.—Exchange.

Duties of Milkmen.

It is of more importance that milk furnished for consumption through the retail trade be good and pure than that sent to the creamery or for butter and cheese-making at home. In the former case nearly the full amount is taken into the system, loaded with more or less impurities; and where children are fed upon such milk it must be productive of a large part of the stomach and bowel disorders so prevalent in hot weather. The milkman who is honest and cares for the health of his customers will see to it that his cows are supplied with good wholesome food, that the milk from sick or diseased cows is not foisted upon patrons, that the milking is done with clean dry hands, that the milk is strained through both wire and cloth and taken away from the cow barn at once and cooled down as low as can be done with well or spring water. In hot weather milk should not be put in cans that hold more than five gallons, as it is next to impossible to thoroughly cool the large body of milk contained in a ten-gallon can. The milk after setting in the water a short time should be stirred or poured from one can to another, that it may come in contact with the air. Cans setting over night should have the covers left off and a piece of muslin tied over the top to allow any odors that may be in the milk to escape. In States having milk laws heavy penalties are imposed for selling milk from sick or diseased cows, or from a cow within fifteen days before or five days after parturition, or from cows kept in unclean or crowded quarters, or the feeding of fermented foods, except ensilage. Every milkman understanding these facts and conditions is just as responsible, morally, for the health of his patrons as he would be under the most rigidly enforced laws. Dairymen should conduct their affairs on business principles by furnishing every customer with clean unadulterated milk and cream, such as he would be willing to put into his own stomach or that of his children. The ultimate success of his calling depends upon the honesty of the proprietor, and voluntary fair dealing is more creditable than compulsory honesty.

Grass is supposed to be a perfect food, and so it is for simple growth and moderate milk yielding, but in these days we have passed beyond the "natural" condition of affairs. We now find that additional feed is profitable, and will bring more than commensurate returns. The profit is what we are after.

Good butter cannot be made with butter-soaked implements in any atmospheric conditions. Old crocks with wooden covers and an old churn take the life out of cream in a hurry. Unfortunately no substitutes have been found for wood, but put these articles in the fire when they have lost their freshness.

Carefully-kept sheets of tin make good crock covers, if you must adhere to the setting of milk in shallow pans, but you would better sell a cow and buy a baby separator, and feed the chickens in the pans and crocks. If you handle much milk, the separator will pay for itself in a short time in better quality of butter.

FARM CREAM SEPARATORS.
Power and Hand. Send for Catalogue.
P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., Elgin, Ill.

CHEESE APPARATUS

Cheese-Making is More Profitable Than Butter-Making.
The process is easy. Machines are complete and substantial. A ten-pound cheese made at each operation. Nothing like it on the market. Simple directions sent with each apparatus.
No. 1, 10 Gal. with 1 press and 1 hoop, \$15.00
No. 2, 20 " " " " " " 25.00
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PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. Cream Separator on the sure of more butter, while milk is a valuable farm you are and better the skimmed uable feed. make no mis- Davis. Neat, catalogue Agents wanted
DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
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Invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants, 300,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

A. H. GRIESE, Prop'r Kansas Home Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas., grows trees for commercial and family orchards—the Kansas Raspberry, Blackberries, standard and new Strawberries—also shade and evergreen trees adapted to the West.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

Offers for fall of 1895 large stock, best assortment. Prices low. Stock and packing the best. We should be glad to employ a few reliable salesmen. Address
A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.
[When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.]



ALL IN A NUT SHELL for 10c. to the readers of this paper; regular price 25c. First book is "How We Made the Old Farm Pay." Second book—"Peach Culture." Third book—"How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants." Fourth—"Green's Fruit Instructor." Offer good for ten days only.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Field Notes.

Among other herds looked over last week by the writer, was Mains' herd of Poland-Chinas, that was established twenty-five years ago and kept up to a full standard of excellence by recruits from time to time from the best herds in the United States. The farm, consisting of about 300 acres, is situated two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson county, Kansas, and now the visitor finds 125 head, all ages, in the herd, headed by Monroe's Model U. S. 29933 O., he by U. S. Joe 28585 O., and he by Brown's Black Joe 16821 O.; dam Darkness 68222 O., she by Black U. S. 13471 O. and out of Useful 68808 O. He was bred by Monroe & Son, of Union county, Ohio, and is nearly 3 years old. His breeding and the excellent quality of his get has kept him in service here on the farm about two years, the youngsters being of the broad-backed, early-maturing kind and of a good modern type. He weighs in his show-yard dress 650 pounds, and as the fifty spring pigs of his now coming on for the fall trade are out of a fine, even lot of dams, they are a very desirable lot from which to make selections by the visitor. His chief co-worker is the richly-bred yearling McWilkes Jr. (Vol. 17 O.), bred by McKelvie & Son, of Nebraska. His sire, McWilkes 9242 S., was by Dandy Wilkes 8967 S., and he by George Wilkes 5950, that needs no introduction to the American Poland-China breeder. The sire of McWilkes Jr. won first in class and sweepstakes at two State fairs last year (Nebraska and Illinois), when the final battle of the herds for the year in the United States took place. His dam, Tecumseh Beauty 28817 S., was sired by Tecumseh Duke 8692 S. and out of Beauty A. 2d 19875 S. In conformation he possesses a fine head, ear good, broad back, deep-shouldered and great length, possessing that exterior finish that the visitor is sure to look him over again. He has thirty choice sons and daughters in the herd to his credit, and has been picked to a select lot of harem queens from which a top lot of fall pigs are expected. Close up to him in breeding and as a getter of pigs is Excel 81731 O., he by King Forward Jr. 25213 O. and out of Lady Corwin 55872 O., she by Corwin Prince 3575 O. and out of Lady Hinshaw 46078 O., that has twenty spring pigs to his credit out of selected dams. All old and experienced breeders understand that new blood must of necessity be added if a uniform or higher standard of excellence is to be attained and careful and judicious selections must be made in the recruits that come to the herd, hence Mr. Mains usually looks over the best herds personally before he makes his selections. The latest addition was the tried harem king, Moorish King (Vol. 17 O.), bred by J. Williamson & Co., of Jay county, Indiana. He is now in his yearling form and a very remarkable out and out well finished individual. In a little better than breeding condition he scales heart 65, flank 65 and in length 65 inches. He has extra big bone, measuring 8½ and 9 inches, with foot well up and square as a well-bred horse. He was sired by De Ef 18897 O., he by Corwin Prince 3557 O., and his dam, Darkness 2d 17124 O., was out of Lady Corwin 36934 O. by King Corwin 9435 O. Nicked as he will be with some of the typical females in the herd, a grand, good prospective spring pig crop is in promise. The brooder division has been cut down to twenty-one head, and of course the best were retained in the selection—especially those that farrowed large, strong litters and possess the inherited ability to raise them. Among them is Columbia 72904 O., bred by Shellenberger, of Ohio. She has eight pigs by Monroe's Model U. S. Bess Stebbins 3d 72188 O., farrowed thirteen in March by Excel and now is raising a young litter of eight by McWilkes Jr. Black Queen, a fine two-year-old by I. X. L. King and out of Bess Stebbins 3d, has six spring pigs by Monroe's Model U. S. Shell's Roxey 82784 O., by Columbia 28879 O. and out of Shell's Wilkes 76676 O., presents five April pigs by Monroe's Model U. S. Shell's Wilkes 2d, a full sister of Shell's Roxey, has six extra good ones awaiting new masters. Columbia 2d, out of Columbia and by Monroe's Model U. S., is in expectancy to McWilkes Jr. and is due to farrow in September. One of the most attractive females in the herd is Lady of the Lake 2d (Vol. 17 O.) by Royal Chief 30343 O., he by Dorsey's Glory 29079 O. and out of Lady of the Lake (Vol. 17 O.) by Black U. S. 2d (Vol. 17 O.), comes up to the feed trough banquet with seven promising spring crop youngsters by Excel. The three-year-old Shell's Wilkes 76676 O., bred by Shellenberger and sired by Wilkes U. S. 28267 O. and out of Grace 68894 O., farrowed nine in March and has now six of them by Monroe's Model U. S. for the visitor's inspection. Jumbo (Vol. 17 O.) by I. X. L. King and out of Queen of Scot's 76390 O., farrowed ten and has six for inspection. Breadwinner 78402 O. by Silver Tips 2d 27937 O. and out of May Stebbins 75862 O., brings nine for show by Excel. Fancy Bess 72188 O. by Royal Chief 30343 O., raised six by Excel, and Breadwinner 2d

INVALIDS RECOVER.

Thousands of Thankful Women Are Rapidly Regaining Their Strength by Taking Dr. Hartman's Advice.

Dr. Hartman's philanthropy has been the means of restoring hundreds of invalid women to health and happiness again. Since he first announced through the leading papers some three months ago that he would treat female diseases free of charge, applications have been steadily coming to him from every State in the Union. He has answered these letters and has carried on a correspondence with an almost incredible number of women, which has resulted in the cure of a vast majority of them. This offer is still open to all who will avail themselves of it. Any woman suffering with female disease of any variety, from the simplest derangement to the most complicated condition, who will write to him, giving symptoms, duration of sickness and age, will receive minute directions for treatment. The medicines he prescribes can be procured at any drug store and are within the reach of any woman. Dr. Hartman's address is Columbus, O.

All women who take Dr. Hartman's treatment should have a copy of a book of diseases peculiar to women. It was written by Dr. Hartman and explains the cause and treatment of these diseases. The book will be sent free to any address by the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

out of Breadwinner and by Tornado 80595 O., exhibits six by McWilkes Jr. Too many for further mention at this time. The March, April and May farrows are a thrifty, well-marked lot. All the fall of 1894 pigs are gone. Two or three of the aged boars will be priced.

Gossip About Stock.

O. P. Updegraff, Riverside stock farm, Topeka, has recently added to his Poland-China herd a boar by Hadley Jr. out of a grand sow by the World's Fair winner, Longfellow.

Mr. Lou Burke, of Bloomington, Ill., has been making some life sketches of the kings and queens of Sunny Slope farm for the past three weeks, cuts of which will shortly appear in this paper. Mr. Burke is an artist second to none in the United States.

Among the late sales of improved and registered stock claimed for the month of October are the following: October 1, Holstein-Friesians and Poland-Chinas by M. S. Babcock, of Nortonville, Kas.; October 10, Short-horns and Poland-Chinas by M. Waltemire & Son, Fountain, Kas., and October 22, Poland-Chinas by J. H. Pegram, Virgil, Kas.

The Coming Brown County Fair.

The twenty-eighth annual fair of Brown county, Kansas, will be held at Hiawatha, on September 10, 11, 12 and 13, the second week of the month. It is conceded by those acquainted with the management of county fairs in the State to be one of the three best, her chief competitors being Franklin and Miami counties. With the good horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry that are bred and owned in the county, and the all-bountiful crop of agricultural products, "old Brown" will hustle her competitors for the first place. The premium list is quite a liberal one for a county exposition, and the Secretary, C. H. Lawrence, with his special aids and the assistance of the good people of Brown, insures that the fair will be a success.

"Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains 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 looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address, J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

German Hair Restorer

N. H. F.—NEVER HAS FAILED—to cure Baldness, Dandruff and Falling Out of Hair.

Write for testimonials and prices. W. F. RIGHTMIRE, Secretary, GERMAN MEDICAL CO., Topeka, Kas.



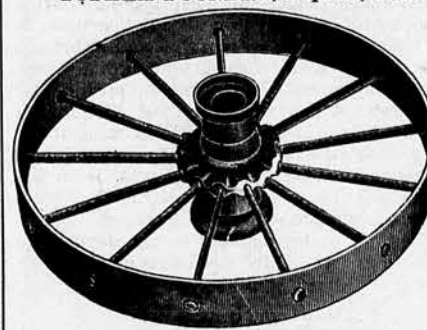
Send postal for a copy of THE Kansas Bee Journal Devoted to the interests of Bee-keepers. Catalogue of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES free for the asking. Address MILLER & DUNHAM, Topeka, Kansas.

FRUITEVAPORATOR

THE ZIMMERMAN The Standard Machine Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

CAST-IRON HUBS, WROUGHT-IRON TIRES

To fit any wheel. Saves cost several times over by having a set of low wheels to fit your wagon, for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, etc. No resetting of tires. Write for particulars and prices to TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kas.



Lake City Automatic Stock Fountain.

Waters 50 to 150 Pigs Daily.



Governed by gravity weight valve. No spring to rust. No float to stick in the mud and let out tank of water. Has the right sized drinking cup, not a large, double drinking cup to hold a lot of hot, filthy water before fresh supply comes down. Valve-seat is in body of water and acts as a lock-nut. Can be set to water two pens at once, and can be attached to a tank or barrel in ten minutes. Works successfully in winter. Retail price \$3. We pay express. Fountains sent to any address on trial. Price to be remitted by express agent if satisfactory. It costs nothing to try; send for one. Agents wanted in every locality. Order through implement dealer or STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., Lake City, Iowa.

THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

Reduced Rates!

ON THE Burlington Route.

Annual Meeting of the ST. JOSEPH FAIR ASSOCIATION,

September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1895.

Great Exposition Fair

A Harvest Home and Grand Reunion of the Pioneers of the Grand Old "Platte Purchase." Magnificent Display of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Manufactured Products of

Grand Old Missouri.

\$30,000 in Speed Ring.

Go See the "Crackerjacks of the World,"

ROBERT J. 2:01 3-4 and ALIX 2:03 3-4,

The "King and Queen of the Turf."

JOE PATCHEN 2:04,

The "Black Cyclone" from the Sunflower State.

Don't miss the Great Free-for-All Trot, in which the following Great Ones are entered:

DIRECTUM 2:05 1-4,

FANTASY 2:06,

AZOTE 2:06 1-4,

RYLAND T. 2:07 1-4,

KLAMATH 2:07 1-2.

This will be "out and away" the greatest meeting of the year.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to

W. C. BROWN, Gen. Mgr., St. Joseph, Mo.

D. O. IVES, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1895.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. T. Jones, in Grant tp., July 9, 1895, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, roached mane, fresh wire out on left front knee, scar under pastern on right front foot; valued at \$17.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1895.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. H. Helvern, in Paxton tp. (P. O. Russell Springs), June 17, 1895, one bay mare, about fifteen hands high, stripe in face and four white feet; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Russell, in Shawnee tp., one gray mare, fourteen hands high, 6 years old, shoe on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, 5 years old, blind in left eye; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by S. H. Edgman, in Ross tp., July 13, 1895, one bay mare, 15 years old, 8 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, 15 years old, 8 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Isley, in Shawnee tp., July 30, 1895, one brown mare, split in each ear, collar marks, bare feet, 6 years old.

PONY—By same, one black and white spotted mare pony, roached mane, bald face, scar on left arm.

MARE—By same, August 1, 1895, one dark chestnut sorrel mare, weight 800 pounds.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

TWO MULES—Taken up by Lewis Tyler, five miles west of Mapleton, in Timber Hill tp., two black mare mules, 14 years old, fourteen hands high, one has gray hairs on side of face, shod in front.

Miami county—J. E. Caton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. A. Dellinger, July 15, 1895, one red and white steer, with split in each ear, under-bit in right ear and blind in left eye, dehorned, a hog-ring in each ear and a small lump below left eye; valued at \$17.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1895.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. R. Stillman, in Tecumseh tp., one bay yearling colt, left front foot white; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Positively cured by our remedies (if directions are carefully followed) or money refunded. Send 75 cts. for a trial.

Agents want'd Dr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Ill.

Crimson Clover.

Western headquarters. The largest stock, the best stock. Indiana grown seed. We have just printed an exhaustive treatise on this crop. Every farmer should read it. Sent free. J. A. Everett, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAFETY CORN HARVESTER

PRICE \$15.00

THINK OF IT EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.

Write for description

Kansas City Hay Press Co. KANSAS CITY, Mo.

The Blue Valley Corn Harvester

Is the most practical machine ever placed upon the market. One man and horse can cut from four to seven acres per day and put it in shock. Light and easy running. Gathers, cuts and delivers the corn in a nearly standing position upon the platform, thus making the act of cutting and shocking corn the least possible work for the operator. Shipped on short notice. Perfectly safe for man and beast. Price \$20 for single machine, \$35 for double. Over 800 in practical operation. Send for Illustrated Circular.

BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Manhattan, Kas.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never illisters. Read proofs below.

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL, Co.—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

W. S. MARSDEN.

SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL, Co.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curb on two horses and it is the best I have ever used.

AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price \$1 per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

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.

INJURED HOCK.—I have a two-year-old horse colt that has a lump about as large as a coconut on the knee joint of his right hind leg. It first appeared about ten days ago, but has since broken and now discharges a pus with a very offensive odor. C. R. E. Dentonville, Kas.

Answer.—Dissolve two drachms of chloride of zinc in one pint of water and inject a little into all parts of the sore once or twice a day. Also apply a blister of cantharidine ointment all over the outside of the enlargement.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.

I am convinced that any one that will hustle can make from \$10 to \$15 a day selling Perfection Dish-Washers. They give such good satisfaction that every family wants one. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes, without danger of breaking dishes or without wetting the hands. In the past six months I have cleared over \$20 a day without canvassing any; people either come or send for washers, and my trade is increasing all the time. This business is equally good in country, town or city, and any lady or man can make money anywhere if they will only try. After careful examination I find the Perfection decidedly the best dish-washer made. The Perfection Manufacturing Co., Englewood, Ill., will give you full instructions. Go to work at once and let us hear how you succeed. It is certainly our duty to inform each other of these golden opportunities. A READER.

List of Kansas Fairs.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas during the present year, their dates, locations and Secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and furnished to the public by Secretary F. D. Co-burn:

- Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Secretary, Iola, September 11-13.
- Allen County Fair and Moran Driving Park Association, H. P. Smith, Moran, August 20-23.
- Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, September 3-6.
- Brown County Exposition Association, C. H. Lawrence, Hiawatha, September 10-13.
- Chase County Agricultural Association, J. P. Kuhl, Cottonwood Falls, September 10-13.
- Clay County Fair Association, J. J. Marty, Clay Center, (no date set).
- Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Burlington, September 9-13.
- Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, A. C. Bangs, Winfield, September 24-27.
- Crawford County Agricultural Society, John Viets, Girard, August 27-30.
- Finney County Agricultural Society, D. A. Mims, Garden City, October 2-5.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society, C. H. Ridgeway, Ottawa, September 17-20.
- Franklin County District Fair Association, J. J. McCabe, Lane, (no date set).
- Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association, S. B. McGrew, Holton, September 30, October 4.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, George A. Patterson, Oskaloosa, October 11-13.
- Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, C. M. Dickson, Edgerton, September 10-13.
- Johnson County Fair Association, W. T. Pugh, Olathe, August 27-31.
- Linn County Fair Association, Ed. R. Smith, Mound City, October 1-4.
- Marion County Agricultural Society, Manly I. Hill, Peabody, September 25-27.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Geo. F. Leavitt, Paola, September 24-27.
- Montgomery County Agricultural Society, D. W. Kingley, Independence, September 17-20.
- Morris County Exposition Company, E. J. Dill, Council Grove, September 24-27.
- Nemaha Fair Association, John Stowell, Seneca, September 3-6.
- Neosho County Agricultural Society, H. Lodge, Erie, September 3-6.
- Neosho County—The Chanute Agricultural, Fair, Park and Driving Association, R. C. Rawlings, Chanute, August 18-18.
- Ness County Fair Association, Sam G. Sheaffer, Ness City, October 10-12.
- Osage County Fair Association, G. W. Doty, Burlingame, September 8-8.
- Osborne County Fair Association, M. E. Smith, Osborne, September 24-27.
- Riley County Agricultural Society, H. A. Ames, Riley, August 10-13.
- Rock County Fair Association, I. N. Pepper, Stockton, October 3-5.
- Saline County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Samuel Carlin, Salina, (no dateset).
- Sedgewick County—Kansas State Fair, W. R. Hewey, Secretary, Wichita, October 1-5.
- Wilson County Agricultural Society, C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, September 10-13.

"Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," by Mrs. E. M. Jones, is a most valuable book for every farmer's wife, that has had a large sale at 25 cents per copy. We have a number on hand which we will close out at a very low price to our readers, viz., 10 cents, or five 2-cent stamps. First come, first served. Order quick.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 8,220; calves, 928; shipped Saturday, 3,297 cattle, 71 calves. The market was about steady on best natives, 10 to 15c lower on western and steady to 10c lower on Texans. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.
52.....1,358 \$1.85 43.....1,252 \$4.50
20.....1,208 4.15 1.....1,200 3.50
78 P. H.....893 3.10

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.
74.....1,083 \$3.50 75.....1,083 \$3.50
50.....1,077 3.45 99.....1,031 3.45
1.....1,270 2.90 3.....863 2.90
16.....893 2.75 1.....550 2.35

WESTERN STEERS.
40.....1,245 \$1.25 73.....1,238 \$1.10

ARIZONA STEERS.
102 win.....983 \$3.30 103 win.....959 \$3.10
40 win.....1,128 2.93

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.
36 hfs.....873 \$3.00 1.....1,270 \$3.00
10.....641 2.60 17.....708 2.60
2.....835 2.50 5.....724 2.40
61.....777 2.35 115.....587 2.35

COWS AND HEIFERS.
1.....1,250 \$3.35 25.....925 \$2.85
13.....893 2.80 4.....717 2.75
5.....440 2.75 1.....420 2.65
12.....500 2.35 4.....480 2.35
4.....1,041 2.35 9.....845 2.30
7.....962 2.25 3.....888 2.25
2.....975 2.25 10.....946 2.25
1.....750 1.90 2.....870 1.65
2.....930 1.50 1.....830 1.50
2.....885 1.25 2.....845 1.00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.
20.....1,067 \$4.50 20.....973 \$4.05
43.....1,077 3.90 7.....1,177 3.80
4.....505 3.00 13.....486 3.00
2.....750 3.00 12.....476 2.85

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,416; shipped Saturday, 457. The market was 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

89.....180 \$4.70 81.....209 \$4.70 71.....234 \$4.70
74.....211 4.70 71.....221 4.70 81.....198 4.07 1/2
57.....172 4.67 70.....233 4.65 42.....147 4.65
66.....261 4.60 26.....240 4.60 39.....197 4.60
95.....204 4.60 3.....190 4.55 63.....234 4.55
58.....303 4.52 45.....174 4.50 44.....181 4.40
22.....257 4.35 20.....105 3.75 3.....123 3.50
16.....118 2.03

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,094; shipped Saturday, 1,775. The market was 10c to 20c lower. The following are representative sales:

189.....85 \$2.60 197.....81 \$2.60

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 116; shipped Saturday, 53. There was very little done at the horse and mule market to-day, but there is a better feeling and a good market is looked for to-morrow. The receipts are moderate and prices steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market 10c to 20c lower; fair to best beefs, \$2.20@2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.95; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.00@3.70; Texas, \$2.75@3.75; western, \$3.25@4.41.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; market active; prices averaged 5c higher; light, \$4.50@5.00; rough packing, \$4.20@4.40; mixed and butchers, \$4.30@4.90; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.40@4.85; pigs, \$3.00@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market 10c lower; lambs steady; native, \$1.75; western, \$2.00@3.00; Texas, \$1.75@2.80; lambs, \$3.00@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market 10c lower; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75@3.75; Native steers, \$3.75@5.40; feeders, \$3.30@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market opened steady, closed 5c higher; heavy, \$4.40@4.65; mixed, \$4.10@4.60; light, \$4.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market weak.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	August 19.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Sept....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Dec....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
May....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Corn—Sept....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
May....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Dec....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Oats—Aug....	21	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Sept....	21	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
May....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork—Aug....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Sept....	9 95	10 20	9 92 1/2	10 00	10 00
Jan....	10 37 1/2	10 50	10 35	10 37 1/2	10 37 1/2
Lard—Aug....	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2
Sept....	6 15	6 22 1/2	6 15	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2
Jan....	6 20	6 20	6 15	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2
Ribs—Aug....	6 05	6 05	6 05	6 05	6 05
Sept....	5 95	6 10	5 92 1/2	6 05	6 05
Jan....	5 35	6 10	5 32 1/2	5 32 1/2	5 32 1/2

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—There was more wheat offering for sale here to-day than for some time past. Sellers asked Saturday's prices at the start, but many of them sold at the close at prices about 2c lower. Elevators were offering round lots of hard wheat out of store as low as 63 1/2c without any takers. The good soft wheat met with very little demand, though it was held rather more firmly than the hard.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 83 cars; a year ago, 214 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, 10 cars 64 1/2c, 2 cars 64c; No. 2 spring, nominally 63 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 64c, 6 cars 63 1/2c, 2 cars 63c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 57c, 1 car 55c; No. 2 red, nominally 68 1/2c; No. 3 red, 1 car fancy, old, 70c, 1 car fancy 68c, 1 car 67c, 4 cars 66c; No. 4 red, 1 car choice 59 1/2c, 2 cars 55 1/2c, 4 cars 55c; rejected, 1 car 53c, 1 car 51c; no grade, 4 cars 40c.

Corn was in good demand and some sales were 1/2c higher than Saturday's best prices, but the close was lower, nominally 34c. January corn was offered at 23 1/2c.

Receipts of corn to-day, 69 cars; a year ago, 85 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 10 cars 35 1/2c, 35 cars 35c, 2 cars 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 34c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 25 1/2c; no grade, 1 car 27c; No. 2 white, 4 cars 35 1/2c, 3 cars 35c; No. 3 white, nominally 34c.

Receipts of oats to-day, 12 cars; a year ago, 22 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No.

Fertilizers for Fall Crops

should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

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Gen'l Passenger Agt., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
ST. LOUIS, MO. KANSAS CITY, KAS.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked; I use the California cold process; do not heat or seal the fruit; just put it up cold; keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes; last week I sold directions to over 100 families; any one will pay \$1 for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruits. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident that any one can make \$100 or \$200 around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit in nice case and complete directions to any of your readers for eighteen 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. MRS. A. M. CURTIS,
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Two silver quarters or five dimes may be safely mailed by enclosing same between two pieces of cardboard pasted or sewed together.

THE HOUSEKEEPER, 43 and 45 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Apiary.

HOW TO MOVE BEES.

Not as Difficult a Task as Many Seem to Think.

The evening before the bees are to be removed, when they have all returned from the fields, they should be fastened in the hive. When it is sufficiently warm for bees to fly they leave the hive very early in the morning, and if the hive should be closed during their absence, they will follow and annoy the driver and team. Every exit for a bee should be securely closed. Their fly entrances should be covered with wire gauze to admit air so that the bees will not smother. If the weather is very warm while the bees are in transit, and they gather on the wire gauze, they may smother; a halt should be taken and buckets of cold water dashed over them.

Previous to moving, the frames should be secured so that they may not jostle together. If the frames are those with fixed distances and glued down with propolis and have not recently been handled, they need not be disturbed—they will not strike together. If the weather should be warm, put on the second story above the brood nest with little or no division between them, and nail together so that no jarring by the wheels going into deep ruts will part them. Bees have been moved thirty-five miles in this way. The hives should be loaded on the wagon so that the frames shall be crosswise of it for safety; the wagon should be loaded before the horses are attached. When the destination is reached put them where they are to remain and leave a short time until quiet is restored and then remove the wire screen quietly. The same principle is involved as when bees are moved by wagon. They should be prepared in the same way, but when put into the car there should be this difference: The frames should be lengthwise of the car in lieu of crosswise, as in a wagon. The hives should be packed securely together with straw. —Farm and Home.

BEES FORM FRIENDSHIPS.

Experience of a Young Man to Whom They Took a Liking.

"I always loved bees," said the young man in gold-bowed glasses behind the dairy counter as he handed down a honeycomb for the inspection of an idle customer. "When I was on the farm," he continued, "I could go all about the hives and not get stung, and none of the others dared go near the bees. We used to have an old farmer come around and tend to the swarms, but one day when I was a boy working in the fields I heard a great humming noise up in the air and saw a swarm a-coming. Well, I picked up a tin pan that was there and hammered on it till the bees settled on the end of a fence rail. Then I thought I could tend to the swarm as well as the old farmer, so I got an old hive, washed it out with honey and water, rubbed my hands and arms with burdock juice and honey water and went at the bees. I got them off that rail by the handful and they never stung me.

"After that I regularly tended to the bees. Whenever there was a swarm I rolled up my sleeves, took off my shoes and hat and went at them. I have taken them from all sorts of places, but I was stung only once. They'd light on my head by the dozen and crawl through my hair. That used to send cold chills down my back. Sometimes my arms were so covered with bees that from wrist to elbow you couldn't see the flesh. The one time when I was stung I had found a swarm on a high limb and was sawing it off and at the same time holding on to it so that it should not fall to the ground with the bees. In doing this I squeezed one of the bees and it flew straight at my temple and stung me just above the eye. Since I left the farm the folks have given up the bee business. There's no doubt about it, bees like some folks and hate others, and I don't know any reason for the difference."—N. Y. Sun.

"The Farmer's Ready Reference, or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." Descriptive circular free. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

RULED BY TWO QUEENS.

A Recent Discovery Which Upsets Former Ideas About Bees.

It has hitherto been regarded as an established fact which could not be called in question by the most skeptical that each community of bees was distinguished by its loyalty to one queen, and that the latter would brook no rival, the appearance of another queen being the signal for a battle royal which only ended in the death of one or both. These beliefs are now overthrown by an Austrian scientist, Prof. Gatter, of Simmering, who has just exhibited a thriving hive the members of which are governed conjointly by two queens, and the bees apparently approve of the innovation. Nay, what is still more remarkable the two monarchs get along most satisfactorily and without the slightest friction.

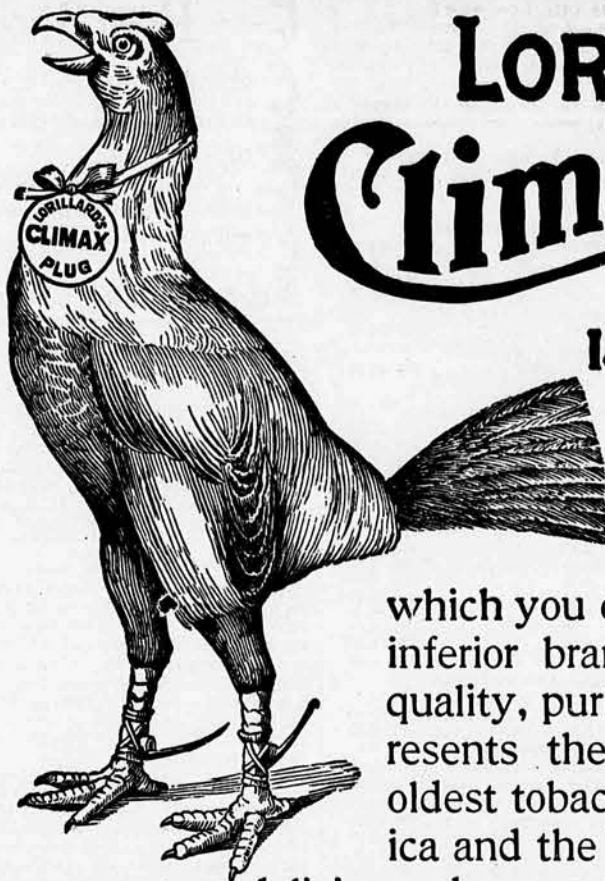
One of the greatest authorities on apiculture sat for hours at a stretch observing the conduct of the two queens. They approached each other from time to time without the slightest antipathy, and on two or three occasions actually caressed each other most tenderly, and then separated quietly and peacefully, followed by their devoted suites. Prof. Gatter has just received the first prize for his sensational exhibit, which is attracting crowds to the bee show, and the members of the apicultural and horticultural societies of Vienna are proud to think that no such extraordinary spectacle as this was ever witnessed or recorded in the history of bees. The document drawn up, signed and duly attested will be preserved in one of the museums of Vienna, and copies of it will be sent to apicultural societies throughout the world.

Mr. Natanael Mortonson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor *Superior Posten*, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

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The opening of two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah to settlers opens up over three and one-half million acres of fine agricultural and stock-raising land for homeseekers.

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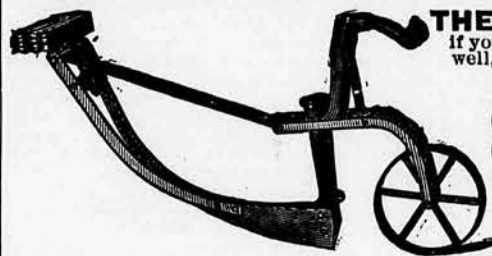


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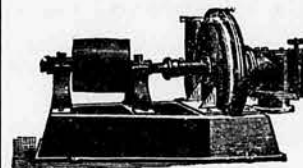
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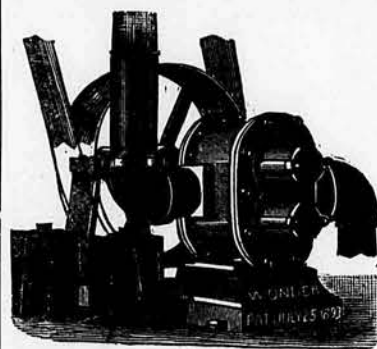
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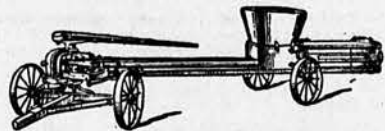
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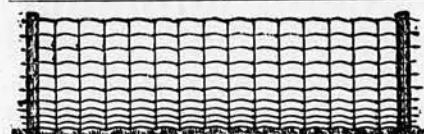
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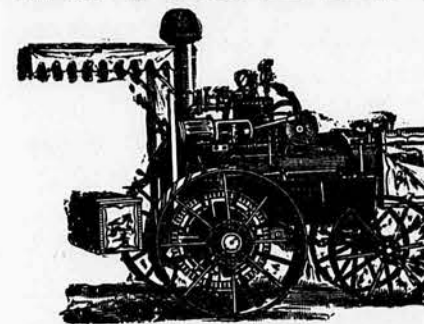
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(Continued from page 1.)

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which 225 are covered with orchard; 14,000 trees in
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The very best climate and soil for early vegetables
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Saturdays of each week until December. I will
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One hundred pure-bred pigs, farrowed in March
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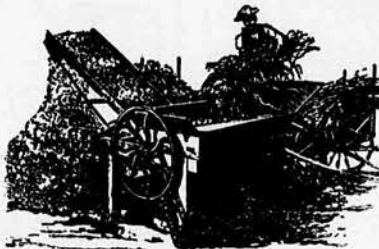
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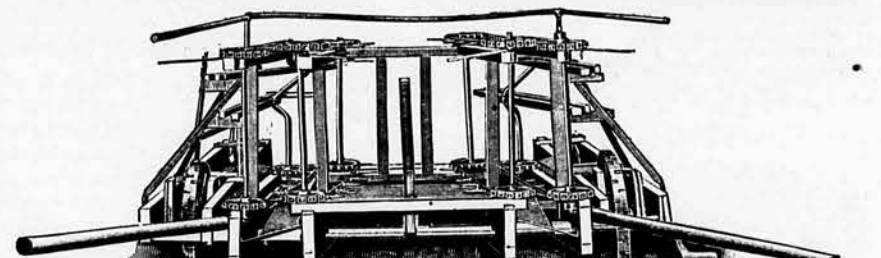
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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,060,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	808,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,780		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES: YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5
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