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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 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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PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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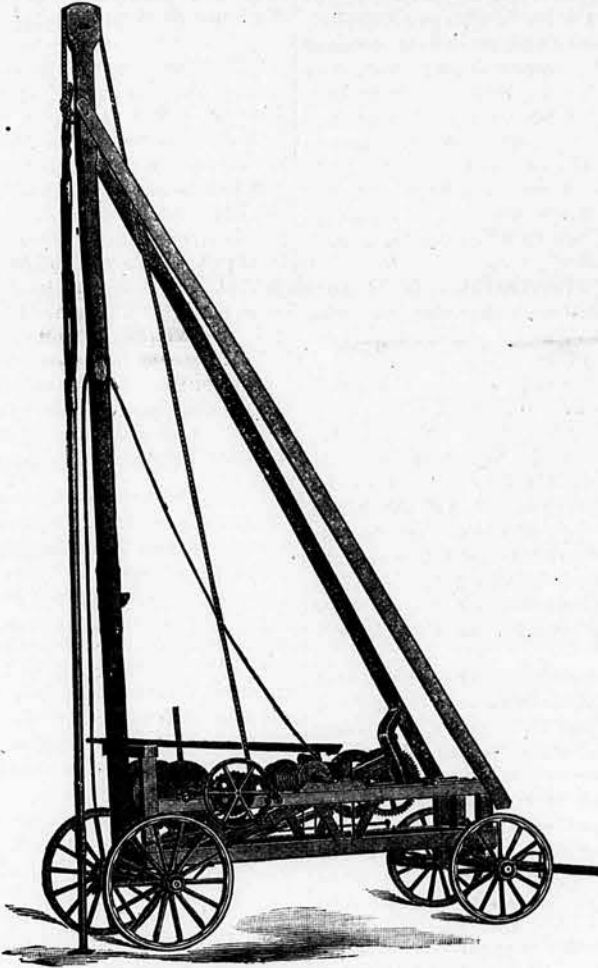
BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. **KIRKPATRICK & SON.**

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Bulls 1, 2 and 3 years old. Also cows and heifers of all ages for sale to suit the times. Cruickshank bull at head of herd. Also full-blood **CLYDESDALE** and high-grade mares and fillies for sale very reasonable. Six miles southeast of Topeka. Will meet parties at Topeka wanting to buy if notified 2 or 3 days in advance. J. H. SANDERS, Box 225, Topeka, Kas.

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Contains much of the blood of the most noted prize-winning strains and are bred for as large sizes possible to retain quality. Write for price list and mention KANSAS FARMER. **W. W. McCLUNG,** Waterloo, Iowa.



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Manufactured by MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.

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ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4693 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

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ROME PARK HERDS.—R. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.

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A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of Improved Recorded Chester White swine. Stock of all ages for sale. [Please mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.
F. F. JAGUE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Stock Interest.

The Southern Kansas Fair.

The people residing in what is commonly denominated the Great Southwest, especially the agriculturist and stock-raiser, should make especial inquiry concerning the outlook of the Southern Kansas fair, to be held at Wichita, Kas., September 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1, 1892. On reference to the premium list persons interested will find premiums offered aggregating more than \$25,000. More especially are they liberal in the divisions for cattle, swine, and the general display of farm and garden products.

For instance, in class for grains and grasses they offer—finest sample red winter wheat, first \$30, second \$15; white winter, first \$20, second \$10.

In keeping with the age, the speed ring comes in for a liberal share of the offerings. The nominated list consists of 221 horses, coming from Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas. The range of distribution is a sufficient guarantee to all lovers of the speed ring that the "hoss race" will not be excelled at any other fair west of the Mississippi during 1892. The draft horse breeder should make it a point to be out in full force as the demand for the coming season promises better than for years.

Write Mr. W. P. McNair, Wichita, Kas., for further information or premium list.

Reclaiming Abandoned Farms.

The *American Wool Reporter*, of Boston, is making a novel experiment of reclaiming six abandoned farms in New England by the introduction of mutton sheep husbandry. The editor says: "I shall begin with one hundred Maine ewes, purchased this fall, and I am already trying to pick them up at \$3 per head. I want sound and strong-bodied sheep, with good heads, good teeth, clear eyes, with none of the yellowish symptoms betokening grub in the head, with a good growth of wool on the belly, and producing fleeces which will classify three-eighths blood in the Boston market. With these we think of buying two or more thoroughbred Hampshire bucks, and use no others for breeding purposes. No satisfactory results appear to have been achieved with Merinos in this section. But be this as it may, our intention is to produce lambs, mutton and wool, and for these purposes I know of nothing better than the Hampshires. If successful, the experiment will prove that a wool-grower who does not believe in the present duties upon wool, can make mutton sheep husbandry profitable upon the deserted farms of New England. If unsuccessful, the enterprise will hereafter be cited either as the impracticable idea of a low tariff wool-grower, or the irredeemable nature of Maine agriculture, according to the bias of the commentator. For the present, however, the *Reporter's* experiment will be watched with great interest."

Some Sheep That Don't Pay.

"How many and what kind of sheep shall I keep on my 100-acre farm, worth \$80 per acre, fenced for horses and cattle with three and four barbed wires; ten cows are kept for milk and butter; there are also four or five young cattle, and four brood mares are kept for work and breeding. I also have six or seven colts and young horses, four or five brood sows and twenty to thirty shot and pigs feeding for market. Corn, oats and clover are the crops grown. I am tired of cattle and hogs and have heard and read considerable lately about the profits in sheep; but I know nothing about sheep, that is, practically. I never owned or fed a sheep in my life, but I know I can handle them as well as B. can, and he says he makes money."

This question, asked by a middle-aged man, raised in Illinois and accustomed to the care of cattle, horses and hogs nearly all his life, did not receive the answer he expected; but he blossomed as a sheep-owner, breeder and feeder, and his experience during the next two or three years taught this lesson: Not all farms nor all farmers are adapted to sheep husbandry, which to be profitable must be conducted on the intensive and hot-house plan with land worth \$80 per acre on which pasturing

is out of the question; but he made all his fences "sheep tight" and provided winter feeding accommodations strictly according to his own notions of how and where a sheep should be fed, which involved considerable expense. Relying wholly on his own judgment in buying his flock from an unscrupulous dealer, he got "fleeced," and by feeding and caring for sheep as he would for cattle and hogs, he found himself at the end of a year returning from "the markets of the world" "shorn" of the profits he had dreamed were to be his.

The determination to profit next year by the mistakes of the one just passed, was thwarted by diseases of which he had never heard, or if he had, he did not recognize them when they appeared; his flock quickly went "into a decline" and was speedily reduced in numbers, and when the inevitable cur appeared on the scene and claimed his dividend, the last chapter was soon reached and the unhappy owner, so lately a promising bud, passed prematurely to "the sore and yellow leaf" as he saw the last vestige of fondly anticipated and sweet-scented profits wasted on the desert air. The cobbler now returns and sticks to his last, and the last we hear of him he is denouncing the successful sheep breeder, who tells of his success at the farmers' institutes, as a liar. "Sheep don't pay!" says he, "I've tried them and I know! they don't pay!"—P. H. M., in *Rural New Yorker*.

Use the Knife.

One of the great mistakes of breeders of all kinds of stock is lack of information as to the use of the knife. To put it slightly different, the knife properly used is one of the most potent means in improving any breed of live stock. Had the knife been used properly on Short-horn bulls much of the depression that has prevailed among breeders of that class of cattle would have been avoided. A breed is always in danger when every male dropped is regarded, by virtue of his breeding alone, as good enough for a sire.

It is the indiscriminate use of poor thoroughbreds and cheap grades that ruins all breeds of live stock. There is seldom much real good in cheap things, but a cheap sire of any kind is about the most expensive thing on the farm. The sire is half the herd, and a cheap sire is a good deal the worst half. We are glad to see that some of the breeders of trotters are beginning to see this and use the knife. Mr. W. R. Allen, of New York, has recently gelded some colts which would be regarded by many men as a prize of the first water. One of them is a colt out of a sister of Nutwood and second dam Miss Russell, dam of Maud S.

Since the treasury regulations have been in force the knife is being used in England and Scotland, and the result will be some excellent draft horses instead of second-rate sires. The evil is still more aggravated when the farmer fails to use the knife on high grades, no matter how fine the quality. Sheep breeders are in the same danger. Many of them are using grade rams, thinking to save the expense of thoroughbreds. The evil is still the more aggravated in the case of sheep, some farmers using a Cotswold one year, a Hampshire the next, an Oxford the next, and probably using a fine buck lamb on the herd to save buying a thoroughbred.

The way out of this woods can be made with the knife. It should be a standing rule on the farm to use nothing as a sire either of unknown, impure or mixed breeding. Use the knife on all others, no matter how great the individual excellence. Theory can not be depended upon to transmit that excellence.

Western Pork Packing.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: Packing returns indicate a total of 205,000 hogs for the week, against 210,000 last week, and 125,000 last year. The total from March 1 is 5,500,000, against 4,545,000 last year.

Prominent places compare as follows:

Cities.	1892.	1891.
Chicago.....	1,980,000	1,590,000
Kansas City.....	758,000	605,000
Omaha.....	498,000	478,000
St. Louis.....	205,000	206,000
Indianapolis.....	285,000	198,000
Milwaukee.....	194,000	145,000
Cincinnati.....	169,000	114,000
Cedar Rapids.....	145,000	131,000
Sioux City.....	120,000	99,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	135,000	46,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	134,000	106,000
Wichita.....	94,000	79,000

Sick-Headache yields to BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Cows in Hot Weather.

When the weather gets hot the cows suffer more or less and the effect on the milk yield is apparent. While we can't keep the cows entirely comfortable in very hot weather, we can do much to make such weather more bearable. A night pasture, when it can be provided, is a great help; if the cows can have the run of a fresh pasture at night, then, if they are kept in a cool, dark stable during the hottest part of the day, they will do much better. Or if no night pasture is available they may be brought up from the field as soon as the sun begins to pour down his hottest rays, put in the stable and fed some green corn fodder or other soiling crop. They should always have access to water, and the water should be very clean rather than very cold, for cows do not like very cold water even during hot weather; they are unlike horses in that respect. A lump of rock salt to lick will add to their comfort, and they will pick over almost anything eatable if it be put in the yard when they come from the field; cows seem to like a change of feed more than almost any other domestic animals. We know of nothing to put on cows to keep the flies from biting them; fish oil has been recommended to prevent the depredations of the horn flies, but, when so much is written about the danger of foul odors in the stable, we do not believe the fish oil will do enough good to counterbalance its evil smell. In cases where the horn flies make bad sores on the cows—we have read of such, but have never seen them—then the fish oil may be applied as being the lesser of two evils.—*National Stockman*.

"The hog is very often the most abused animal on the farm," says the *Dakota Farmer*. "We are inclined to think that by nature he is quite as clean as the cow; yet no farmer would think of keeping the hog in as filthy quarters as are allotted to the hog. Some say the hog will make his pen filthy, no matter how clean it is when he is put in. So will the cow or any other animal. Suppose you should not clean the horse stalls for a month. How would they look, and what condition would the horse be in if you did not apply the comb and brush for that length of time? Give the hog a chance to make a gentleman of himself, and you have a healthier and thriftier animal and cleaner and better pork."

Some one, we know not who, but evidently one who knows whereof he speaks, says that it seems a little strange that whilst stump speakers and partisan papers have been lamenting the decline of the sheep industry, the farmers themselves have been gaining confidence in it, and the almost universal testimony in the West has been that sheep are the best paying stock on the farm. Thousands of farmers will go into sheep in the next year or two, or as soon as they can complete their arrangements, without the slightest regard as to what the politicians do with the tariff. In talking with the farmers as to their profits with different kinds of stock, we hear of no complaints from those who have small flocks of mutton sheep well cared for. We do not expect that sheep-raising will ever be an exclusive feature of the farm. The sheep will not drive out the pigs nor the colts, nor the cattle, but it will come in, and to stay, with the higher-priced lands, better pastures, better fences and better farms.

Gold Bullion

Is attractive, but its hue in the skin and eyeballs is repulsive, and indicates biliousness, a malady, however, easily remediable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nausea, sick headache, pains through the right side and shoulder blade are manifestations of liver complaint, dismissable with the Bitters, which also banishes malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

A Rapid Advance to Washington.

Fast trains via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines will transport persons to the G. A. R. National Encampment in September with all desirable speed. Train service marks the highest conception of railway equipment. Reduced rates and every facility for a pleasant journey. Side trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Direct from St. Louis. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

The Horse.

Breeding Roadster Horses.

Raymond in the *Horse World*: "Breeding horses for road use is receiving more attention from breeders than formerly, and it is an industry to be commended. In breeding for roadsters, however, no mare nor stallion should be used that does not possess the qualifications that are absolutely necessary in a perfect roadster. Every horseman can tell what the qualifications of a perfect road horse are, but the men that own such ones are few and the breeder that can succeed in producing one will have no trouble in finding a purchaser for him at a remunerative price. In breeding for a roadster always keep size in view; the next qualification is soundness, and after this should come style and disposition. A lazy horse is of no use as a pleasure driver, and one with too much ambition usually develops into a puller and is of as little use as the lazy one. The action of the sire as well as of the dam is of the greatest importance. A horse with an elegant gait when going at speed often has a low poking action when at a jog that will render him of no account to the pleasure driver. It is of no credit to any stallion to wear boots when going a 2:20 gait, but any stallion that is obliged to wear them when jogging or going a pleasant road gait should never be used as a sire for roadsters. As a matter of precaution it is often found necessary to protect a race horse going at a terrific gait around the turn of a track, with boots, but it would be very inconvenient for a gentleman if his horse had to be covered with boots before he could go out for a drive on the road. Sulkies and other racing paraphernalia are necessary adjuncts to the race horse, but they are entirely out of place in the equipment of a road horse. Some people may think that sires with such qualifications are scarce, and perhaps they may be, but one can be found in almost any vicinity where good horses are kept. Such a sire, while he may belong to the most popular trotting families, and hence liable to sire extreme speed, will be almost sure to sire a class of horses that will be valuable for road horses, provided they do not have speed enough to make them valuable for track purposes."

Country Shoeing.

Every farmer will do well to give the subject of horse-shoeing a little study so that he may be able to protect his teams against injury. It is to be deplored that the art of shoeing is not better understood by the average country blacksmith, for owing to his imperfect work are due many of the bad cases of lameness among farm horses. One of the worst and most common faults of the country blacksmith is that he fits the shoe by making it red hot and burning the hoof with it until the "sole is level." We need hardly say that this is ruinous to a horse's foot. It dries out the horn, making it split readily and counteracts the natural growth of horn which is required to keep the foot in healthy order. Another fault is the rasping of the wall of the hoof to make it conform to a badly fitted shoe. Very often the smith nails on a shoe that is too small for the foot and then rasps down the hoof to meet the shoe. Frequently, too, we find that the shoe is not level or that the foot is too much cut away with the knife. Not long ago we took the shoes off a very lame horse and found that the whole trouble was caused by the shoe, which was a half inch higher on the inside than on the outside. Constant pounding on this shoe had bruised the inside heel of the foot so that it had become intensely tender and painful. In this case putting for a day or two and a bar-shoe put on afterwards made the horse as sound as a dollar. From just such bad shoeing as in the latter cases we find corns in the foot that often make the sufferer very lame, and if not speedily remedied sometimes lead to bad cases of quittor which require the assistance of a qualified veterinarian before a cure is effected. Interfering in horses is often brought on by bad shoeing and once learned is difficult to overcome. Where such a habit has been contracted shoeing is often the only effective remedy, and even the country blacksmith should learn how to shoe such cases properly. On country roads as a rule high heels are not needed and should be objected to by farmers, as they are frequently injurious to their horses. On the other hand, the smith that understands his business can often help out a lame horse by putting on a high-heeled shoe. In fact the art of shoeing to prevent lameness and to cure lameness is a study which should be much more considered than it is at present in country places. In this connection we wish to add that one of the chief causes of permanent lameness in farm horses is due to the fact that when the lameness first comes on the horse is not allowed to rest. A cure is very often practically impossible in the absence of rest from hard labor; it will therefore pay farmers well to keep an odd horse so that when one shows the least signs of lameness he may be turned out to pasture with his shoes off. Were this plan followed it would add many years of usefulness to the average farm horse.—*Farmers' Review*.

Agricultural Matters.

Corn Fodder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To some this may come too late for this season. In two years of central Kansas farming, we cut all our corn fodder during the month of August, commencing in one case (1888) July 30. The fodder was simply immense, as the season had been very favorable until July 1, but by the 12th all hope for corn was gone, the tassels being killed. There were thousands of acres of fine-looking fodder on every side, though of course it was immature and not so rich in nutriment as it would have been a few weeks later. But these thousands of acres, stretching away as far as the eye could see, were largely allowed to go to waste, as standing fodder in a windy country is soon reduced to bare stalks, the leaves and tops being driven by the wind into every depression and piled against every obstruction. We were among the few who cut up the fodder, and it furnished the bulk of the feed that we had for our stock. It was cut sixteen hills square, and hauled at feeding time directly from the field to the feed-yard, seven shocks making us a day's feed. Being cut so early the stalks were not woody and were eaten up almost entirely.

Of course, where there is a crop of corn, also, the conditions are different; but that there is a great waste in good feeding material needs no argument. In dry, cold countries, where there is but little wind, the standing fodder is quite valuable. In Iowa, if we could get the corn husked in October or November, there was rich feed in the stalk field. In sections like south Missouri, where the weather is warm at that season and likely to be wet, the fodder soon turns black, and stock will not eat it. Still there is very little corn fodder cut up there, but considerable is topped or bladed. This makes a splendid feed, and there is the advantage that the fodder can be saved at its best, and still leave the corn to ripen thoroughly. But it is a slow process to get feed. Only the farmer with a team and a few cows can think of stripping blades. Cutting corn by hand is also a slow and laborious process. It must be well shocked and tied, for a shock to be scattered by the wind or to be rotted by rains and snows is but little if any better than none. When well shocked, it is much work to haul and store away and it takes much room. If ricked up beside the feed-yard, it is disagreeable work in feeding out. In a dry country there is but little waste if any in feeding outside. There was not a week of our Kansas feeding but what we could scatter the day's feed in the pasture, field or feed-yard without waste. While in other places we could never find a day that it would do to feed in a lot for the mud, and manger feeding was a necessity. If not ricked up there are many days when the daily hauling of shocks is attended with much difficulty. It may be shoveling off snow, hauling through mud, or the requiring of two on the load to hold it on while loading. If the shocks are large, well made and securely tied, we should prefer leaving them in the field, then choose a damp day and haul to the feed-yard and rick up by standing beside forks and poles or in round stacks by starting against three light poles tied together at top and spread at bottom. Then if a load or more is required every day we should haul the daily feed direct from the field during favorable weather, keeping that which is ricked for unfavorable times.

A little forethought and preparation will rob corn fodder feeding of some of its unpleasantness.

A letter at hand from one of my correspondents (J. H. Catlin, Augusta, Ill.,) says: "The fact that we are bound to have a short crop of corn this

year emphasizes the importance of saving the half almost universally wasted." He then speaks highly of the work of the corn fodder threshers. We have never seen the work of these and cannot speak advisedly. G. T. Pettit, of Oneida, Kas., which is one of the best corn sections of your State, writes favorably of their work, except in the matter of expense and the corn not being cleaned sufficiently for market. The various devices of horse-power cutting are crude yet. But these all show the tendency in some better way to save corn fodder and stop the present extravagant waste. We should like to hear practical experience on this point.

In this newest of new Oklahoma, we shall likely try to save the fodder closely, for it is with many all they have. As much as J. R. Cotton, of Emporia, Kas., and others, together with the writer, in a score of papers have written as to Kaffir and Jerusalem corn, milo maize, etc., they are but little known yet, but we believe they are the coming forage crops for a large extent of country and we will write of them again. For a week previous to this date (August 11) we have been cutting a load of corn fodder, here and there, where it was firing, and hauling it to the feed-yard and setting it up in large shocks, with the intention of putting it in a stack or rack when cured. Yesterday we cut a dozen shocks, leaving them in the field to cure. But as the fodder is light and we are likely to have much wind, I think we will haul all and put in stack.

A good rain came August 11, and so fodder will make growth yet. Will those having greater experience tell of it? J. M. RICE.

Winview, Okla.

Preparing Wheat Ground.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with interest an article in the KANSAS FARMER of August 10 on a new method of preparing ground for wheat. A large wheat-grower in Russell county proposed trying the same method this year.

It seems to me that the reason given by Mr. Waugh, viz., stirring the ground early, must be about the only advantage, as the ground, when worked down level, must have "a streak of fat and a streak of lean," owing to the lister furrow being filled up. That would leave a narrow strip of what would be called deep plowing, and a wider strip of shallow plowing. Will your correspondent tell us whether the growing wheat showed any difference in length of straw or in heads?

Any departure from the old methods of growing wheat in the East brings out a growl from some old-style farmer or some scientific farmer that believes in deep plowing.

My experience in wheat-growing has mostly been in Russell county, and the most successful wheat-growers there plow about every three years where growing wheat continuously on the same ground. The better way is to grow corn one year, followed by two wheat crops, the first drilled in on the corn ground, the next crop put in after the wheat stubble is burned, and the ground prepared with the disc harrow. I saw good wheat in Russell county this year, grown on ground that had not been plowed for four years. This may seem shiftless farming to wheat-growers in the eastern part of the State, but different localities and soils require different methods of farming. I had wheat this year on ground prepared in several different ways. About thirty acres was on sod broken last June, and prepared with the disc harrow; some was plowed early, some in corn ground, and eighteen acres drilled in where wheat was grown last year without any preparation except to burn off the stubble. The last was the poorest, but it was owing more to its being put in very late and the excessive rainfall in

the spring, than the condition of the ground. The sod ground was the best.

Wheat now can be grown much cheaper per acre than a decade ago. Farmers have learned how to save work and understand the soil and climate better.

The disc harrow is a great help if rightly used. A prominent farmer in this vicinity, in a talk at a meeting, said he ran a disc harrow with two light horses, and it ran light. Now if anything is a "horse-killer" it is a disc harrow. To do good work on unplowed ground it needs a man and about one hundred pounds of rock on the harrow and from four to six good horses to draw it. The ground should be gone over twice, and lap half way to avoid ridging up the ground.

From ten to twelve acres can be prepared for wheat in a day, and it will be well worked up to a depth of three or four inches, and the total cost of putting in a crop will not exceed \$1.50 per acre. The harvesting will cost from \$1.50 to \$2 more, and threshing from 8 cents to 10 cents per bushel, and hauling to market will depend upon the distance.

J. G. MCKEEN.

Manhattan, Kas.

Field Pea Culture.

Field peas are now highly recommended for cow and hog feed. *Hoard's Dairyman* gives the following advice as to culture: "Select a high, dry piece of ground that will come to tillage the first of any in the spring. It should be very rich ground. If possible plow in the fall and as early as possible in spring harrow the land well and sow broadcast two and one-half bushels per acre of the smaller Canadian field pea and three to three and one-half bushels per acre of the marrow fat or larger variety. Then cross-plow the seed under not less than four inches deep. A week after, say, sow one bushel of oats and harrow in. When the peas are fairly past the boiling stage and the pods are green enough to dry down and hold the grain cut them with a mowing machine, throwing each swath out of the way. Dry out thoroughly and stack in ricks around a pole near the barn. Thresh with a machine, if convenient, taking out a part of the lower concave teeth. In stacking cover thoroughly with marsh or refuse hay, or, what is better, canvas cover. Pea straw will soak rain as easily as brush. Save the pea straw and chaff in the barn; sheep especially will consume it. If bright, cows will eat the most of it. Grind the peas and oats. If the grain is three-fourths peas, feed three pounds where six pounds of bran has been fed before. With clear pea meal feed two pounds in place of six pounds of bran. Mind one thing positively—peas must be planted deep, not less than four inches in ordinary soil, and they must be seeded thickly. Stick and hang until you are an expert in growing peas."

Historical Sketch of the Theory of Nitrogen Assimilation.

Nearly one hundred years ago a distinguished French agricultural chemist, whose renown is scarcely inferior to that of Liebig and Gilbert, first took up the study of the problem of the origin of the nitrogen in plants. Boussingault endeavored to show experimentally the source from which the growing plants derived their supplies of nitrogen, and the results of his experiments were adverse to the theory that any portion of this supply came from the free nitrogen of the air or the soil. Lawes and Gilbert repeated these experiments at Rothamstead about thirty years ago, and reached the same conclusions that Boussingault had drawn from his researches.

In these experiments the samples of soil operated on were sterilized and inclosed so that no bacteria or other organism could have access to them.

Under this system of protection the action of both microbes and electricity was excluded.

Under such conditions it is certain that higher orders of plants cannot assimilate free nitrogen either by their leaves or otherwise.

In this condition of affairs the problem remained unsettled because of the fact that certain plants seemed to produce more nitrogen than could be expected from the supplies of available nitrogen to which they had access. Scarcely ten years ago a flood of light was thrown on this subject by the researches of Hellriegel and Wilfarth in Europe, and of Atwater in this country.

Hellriegel and Wilfarth proved that while in sterilized soils there was no gain in nitrogen, in unsterilized soils there was quite a gain with leguminous plants.

The plants were all grown in washed quartz sand. To all the pots nutritive solutions, but containing no nitrogen, were added. To one series nothing else was supplied, to another a fixed quantity of nitrogen as sodium nitrate was added, to a third twice as much nitrogen, and so on. With the plants belonging to the grass family the growth was almost directly proportional to the quantity of nitrogen supplied. But with the leguminous plants this was not the case, the growth being out of all proportion to the nitrogen added to the sand. An examination of the peas which were grown in these pots showed that some of the plants had only a stunted growth, while others in the same condition grew luxuriantly. An examination of the roots of these plants showed that in every instance the roots of the stunted plants were smooth, while in the well-grown plants the roots bore nodules of various sizes and numbers. An examination of these nodules showed that they were produced by the action of a low organism. The conclusion was irresistible that these plants had been able to assimilate nitrogen by the aid of the organisms residing in the nodules. This discovery is perhaps the most interesting that has been made in the domains of scientific agriculture in the last half century.

Having discovered this fact it was easy subsequently to reproduce these phenomena by inoculating the sterile sand with a soil infusion made with a few grams of a well-cultivated garden soil. The seeds of the microbes were thus introduced into the sand in the pots, and in nearly every instance luxuriant growth was obtained, and the resulting roots uniformly presented the nodulated appearance already described.

These experiments were carefully repeated by Atwater in this country, and the results of Hellriegel fully confirmed. Atwater was able definitely to say as the result of his experiments that plants grow in nutritive solutions exposed to the air but protected from rain and dew contained at maturity more nitrogen than was supplied them in nutritive solution and seed, and for this excess of nitrogen there was but one possible source, viz., the air.

Thousands of Dollars



I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

Affiance Department.

A Century of Strikes.

The history of strikes in the United States dates back to 1796. It lacks but four years to make it centennial. The initial strike of American labor was that of the journeymen bootmakers of Philadelphia. It was repeated in 1798 and 1799, the object an increase of wages. In 1803 occurred the New York sailor's strike. Here the strikers compelled other seamen to leave their ships—a step that caused the muster of the town guard, the arrest of the leader and the ignominious failure of the strike. In 1805 the shoemaking guild of Philadelphia repeated their previous experiments, but were fined for "conspiring to raise their wages." In 1809 the New York cordwainers imitated their Philadelphia brethren of St. Crispin. In 1815 the shoemaker laid down his awl and last at Pittsburg, and ended his claim for higher pay by getting on the wrong side of the jail door, and contributing to the city exchequer. In 1821 the printers inaugurated their first strike at Albany, N. Y., as a protest against the employment of non-union men. The agitation for shorter hours was started in 1830 at Boston. In 1834 the laborers on the Providence railroad made a wage demand and were subsequently handled by the local militia. 1835 saw the first big mill strike at Paterson, N. J., resulting in twenty-six weeks' idleness and a loss of \$24,000 in wages.

From 1836 to 1842 some fifteen strikes were reported, in three of which the militia had to shoulder their muskets to prevent rioting. In 1842 was inaugurated the struggle of the ironworkers in the Pittsburg district. It broke out again in 1845, and in 1850 made a volcanic outburst, women drawing bars from the grates of furnaces and using them for weapons. In 1868 and 1869 some seventeen strikes occurred, while from 1871 to 1876 they were more numerous than ever. In 1877 occurred the great railroad strike, in which the military arm was called into service. The damage done in Pittsburg was placed by government experts at \$5,000,000. In 1880 the strike slate had a total of 762. From 1881 to 1886, inclusive, there were 3,692 strikes, involving not less than 1,323,203 men and 22,304 establishments. Since 1887 we have added to the list the Reading strike, the Carnegie strike of 1888, the Pittsburg puddlers and the Turtle Creek miners. In 1890 the eight-hour question brought about a series of strikes at Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, etc., involving about 50,000 men, the cost running up into the millions. The government statistics show that between the years 1881 and 1887, inclusive, there occurred 24,518 American strikes, with a direct loss to the strikers of \$51,814,743, to which might be added the incalculable losses to employers in damage to property and the compulsory closing of works, and the cost to the various States in the maintenance of troops, etc. The Homestead appendix will represent a costly event, and perhaps do something in the way of arousing public sentiment as to the urgent necessity of adopting corrective measures.—*St. Louis Age of Steel.*

Crops, Strikes, Business, Prices and Prospects.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade presents the following glimpses of the situation as seen through the business eyes of the country:

"Late advices from the West promise rather better crops of wheat and corn and the cotton prospects are a little better, though neither yield will approach that of last year. With the abundant supplies brought over the outlook is so good that business distinctly improves and the prospect for fall trade is everywhere considered better.

"The great strikes in New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, which call into service the troops of the three great States, appear to have scarcely an appreciable effect on business as yet, and although a blockade is threatened on many important railroads, stocks are generally steady and strong, closing but a small fraction lower than a week ago. More gold has gone abroad, but money is abundant and easy, and collections in almost all quarters are more satisfactory than usual.

"Wheat declined $\frac{1}{2}$ with Western receipts exceeding 5,200,000 bushels in four days, while the Atlantic exports were

1,500,000 bushels and sales here only 600,000 bushels. The reports of harvesting in the spring wheat regions are more encouraging. Corn has advanced a cent on sales of only 3,000,000 bushels here, mainly on account of the possible interruption of traffic, for the Western reports are definitely more promising, especially as to Kansas and Illinois. Oats have declined only a quarter, but lard is a shade stronger. Oil is $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and coffee $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, with some speculative activity in cotton. A further decline of a sixteenth occurred and the sale has been 598,000 bales. The actual movement at this season is insignificant, while the crop prospects with a heavy stock on hand tend to depress the prices. Last week the quantity which has come into sight for the crop year rose also above 9,000,000 bales, and the stock of American here and abroad are over 2,300,000 bales. The Western iron mills have not fully resumed but the present demand for bar plates, sheets and structural iron is active and the mills are full of orders. Cottons are firm though the weather had checked the week's sales.

"The business failures in the United States the past week were 172, compared with 199 the corresponding week of last year."

The Coming Campaign.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Once in four years the people take special interest in political economy, and the monopolist tries to shape things to suit his interest. He subscribes liberally to the campaign fund, and charges all with corruption that work in the interest of the public. To hold him in check we want better postal service. There is an old saying, "With all the getting get understanding." We want it quick and cheap. If we discriminate and vote for friends of reform regardless of their party affiliation, we will soon get telegraphs, telephones and free delivery, giving us a daily paper. Let us have men with liberal views. Ignorance is the dearest thing we have, especially in rulers. Pittsburg papers ascribe Homestead riots to ignorance and avarice. The following extracts have been taken from reliable sources with Mr. Wanamaker's acknowledgement of same:

TELEPHONES AND FREE DELIVERY.

[From the Steubenville Herald, July 8, 1892.]

The Review of Reviews in March number, 1892, says that Mr. Wanamaker deserves the praise of all good citizens for the business ability and the great energy he has infused into the administration of his department. It is his laudable ambition to transform the incomplete and fossilized postal service of the United States into a modern system, using the best scientific appliances of the times. He has the splendid audacity to make official reports which advocate "1 cent letter postage, 3 cent telephone messages, and 10 cent telegraph messages, as near possibilities under an enlightened and compact postal system." He argues strenuously for postal savings banks, is extending the free delivery system everywhere, is increasing the money order offices by many thousands, and is working with might and main for a score of great postal reforms which, taken together, would be of immeasurable benefit to the people, especially in the rural districts, and which when fairly presented and understood must arouse a popular enthusiasm that no opposition can withstand. Whatever irrelevant things may be alleged against Mr. Wanamaker, he is earning the right to be called a great Postmaster General. If his ardor for modern improvements and for a great service worthy the inventive and organizing ability of this nation should at times seem to overbalance his practical judgment the fault lies chiefly in the apathy or misinformation of the public. The American postal service might be made the wonder and envy of the whole world. Mr. Wanamaker is upheld in his proposals by ex-Postmaster General James and other experts, and the average citizen ought to be his stout supporter. The 1 cent letter rate is not advocated by Mr. Wanamaker as an innovation to be introduced at once, but the other reforms that he urges would lead up to it within five years. "The Electric World" is of the opinion that the general public will not reap as large a benefit as expected by the expiration of the telephone patents next year. Outside the difficulty in overcoming exclusive rights of way granted to existing corporations in some of our larger cities, a difficulty which we do not regard as serious, there are other problems to confront. A telephone system to be successful must include all the larger business establishments in a city, and to have two companies would mean that each business house must have two telephones, or that there must be connections between the two lines, neither of which is likely to be satisfactory. There is an effectual remedy, and that is to adopt the suggestion of Postmaster General Wanamaker to make the telephone part of the postoffice system. Then the people will have cheap, convenient and prompt communication without the necessity of paying tolls on watered stock, as they have been compelled to do

to the telegraph and express companies for so many years." The Ohio Farmer of June 11, 1892, says: "The rule hitherto seems to have been that the government shall do the work that costs too much or pays too little to induce private enterprise to undertake it." Our national government manages the mails, and serves all the hamlets reasonably well. Companies manage the express and telegraph business, serve large towns and railway villages at exorbitant rates, and leave the villages and hamlets out in the cold. Can any one announce any philosophic reason or economic principle on which the government should perform one of these three classes of service and not the other two? Mr. Editor, knowing that there is a great desire for more light on above subjects, we ask you to give this a place in your paper. We want to hear something from the press and the stump on these topics during the coming campaign. Yours truly,

J. D. KILGORE.

Island Creek, Jeff. Co., O., July 4, 1892.

[Taken from the Herald, July 22, 1892.]

Postmaster Sarratt has received the following letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker concerning a recent article of Jno. D. Kilgore, this county, published in the Herald, which explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1892. James F. Sarratt, Postmaster, Steubenville, O.: DEAR SIR:—I am very much obliged for your letter of the 8th, inclosing a copy of an editorial which you say has been published in a great many papers. If the people generally would take the same interest that Mr. Kilgore has taken it would aid greatly in bringing about postal reforms. Very truly yours,

JNO. WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

We beg leave to modestly mention that the great class of skilled laborers, who furnish our main articles of export, are not always furnished with the best mail service. We send greeting to all friends of free delivery, government telegraphs and telephones, and ask their assistance in a good cause, believing that the only effectual cure for riots is the prompt distribution of magazines and weekly and daily newspapers among the whole people. Yours, etc., J. D. K. July 25, 1892.

A Relationship Problem.

Two ladies out walking met a gentleman; he raised his hat to one, and the other said: "Do you know that gentleman?" The other lady replied his mother was my mother's only child. The publishers of the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly will give an elegant CHICKERING PIANO, valued at five hundred dollars, to the first person telling the relationship existing between the gentleman and the lady speaking last. An elegant suite of PARLOR FURNITURE, valued at two hundred dollars, will be given for second correct answer. A first-class combination lady's or gentleman's BICYCLE, valued at one hundred and thirty-five dollars, will be given for third correct answer. An elegant suite of BEDROOM FURNITURE, valued at seventy-five dollars will be given for fourth correct answer. Ten elegant GOLD WATCHES (good movement) will be given for each of the next ten correct answers, and a VALUABLE PRIZE will be given to EVERY PERSON that answers this problem correctly. We are publishing the very best and handsomest Ladies' Weekly publication for the price on the two continents, it equals all the high-priced weekly publications, and our object in awarding these prizes is to introduce it into new homes and make permanent subscribers. We guarantee that every person answering this problem correctly will receive a valuable prize that will enable us to secure their friends as subscribers. Every one answering must enclose one dollar for a six months' trial subscription to the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly, which is published by a perfectly reliable firm. Prizes will be sent promptly and just as represented. Contestants should answer to-day, as date of post-mark counts and this advertisement appears all over the country on the same day. Prizes will be sent free of customs duty. Address Ladies' Pictorial Weekly, "H" Toronto, Canada.

Applies to G. A. R. Veterans and all Others.

While the special low rate to Washington for the National G. A. R. Encampment in September was made especially for the veterans by the Vandalla and Pennsylvania Lines, all other persons who desire to visit the Nation's Capital can take advantage of the reduced rates over this direct route from St. Louis. Slide trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

A CURIOUS CATECHISM.

An Extract from a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Do you feel despondent, dull and dyspeptic? Then you have malaria. Does headache, dizziness and roaring in the head make you miserable? You surely have malaria. Is your tongue coated, taste bitter and stomach sour? Malaria is the cause, you may be certain. Do you shiver one moment, sweat the next, and burn up the next? That is the way malaria will serve you. Have you taken quinine till your head rings, swallowed arsenic till your nerves are unstrung, and destroyed your stomach with solutions of iron and strychnine, and your malaria no better? Do you want to get well, perfectly well, permanently well, free from malaria, drugs and doctors? I will tell you how you can do so, without fail.

Take two tablespoonfuls of Pe-ru-na before each meal, and a dose of Man-a-lin at bed-time, as directed on the label of the bottle, and you will soon feel better than ever before in your life, and no money could tempt you to go back to your old condition. Try it; there are no failures.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company for a free copy of the Family Physician No. 2, a complete treatise on malarial diseases, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, nervous prostration, and other diseases of hot weather.

Gossip About Stock.

M. I. Jenkins, of New Mexico, writes the FARMER that he has 10,000 sheep—feeding wethers—on the trail, which will reach Lakin, Kas., about September 20, and will be offered for sale to Kansas feeders.

It is estimated, says the Stockman, the surplus cattle of Texas yearly arriving at proper age for fattening, amount to about 1,000,000 head, and that the average cost of getting them to market and disposing of them, is \$10 each, thus showing a margin in favor of packing and refrigerating of \$10,000,000 a year, independent of better prices that would be obtained in a new and bare market to the South, than a glutted market to the North.

Geo. W. Berry, the breeder of inimitable Berkshires and other good stock, informs us that on Tuesday, August 30, at 10 a. m., he will make a public sale of stock, consisting of eighteen head of horses and young mules, drivers and farm horses, a number of milch cows and a registered Holstein bull and registered Berkshire boars and sows. The sale will be held at the farm, one-quarter of a mile from Bertryton, nine miles southeast of Topeka. Trains leave Topeka at 6 and 11:35 a. m.

Mr. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kansas, the Poland-China breeder, writes: "The KANSAS FARMER is unsurpassed as an advertising medium. This is my experience, as my sales through it have reached all over the West. I am inclined to think more good farmers and more good stockmen take it than all other Western papers combined. My sales last week were one fine boar, to Samuel McHurg, Belle Plaine; one fine boar and two sow pigs to A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Osborne county; three fine fall gilts to Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The Professor came here last Saturday and made a selection of these three fall gilts to mate with Shylock, a boar Prof. Shelton bought of us three years ago which the college still retains and is unwilling to part with. Prof. Georgeson while here made the acquaintance of some of our most prominent farmers, and from the way he pumped them dry, and from the enthusiastic interest he took in all matters pertaining to the farm, we made up our mind he is a very valuable man and will do the State great good."

Where Will You Spend Your Vacation?

The BURLINGTON ROUTE has on sale round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Yellowstone Park, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spirit Lake, the Black Hills, Puget Sound points, and to all tourist points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Alaska and California.

For rates and further information, address, A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Two New Records.

Nancy Hanks, "queen of the trotting turf," and Hal Pointer, "king of the side-wheelers," are two new titles earned at Washington Park, Chicago, during the past week.

On Wednesday, August 17, Budd Doble drove Nancy Hanks to beat her record of 2:09. She not only upset that mark, but captured the world's record from Sunol, 2:08 1/4, by trotting an even-gaited, steady mile in 2:07 1/4. The day was an ideal one for trotting, and the track was in excellent condition.

It was past 5 o'clock when Doble brought Nancy out on the track. Alongside was Frank Starr, driving the thoroughbred Abe Lincoln to act as pace-maker. She was sent a slow mile to warm up, and after her mouth was sponged she was ready for the struggle. The mare sped toward the wire like a machine, and Doble, having nodded to the timers, was given the word. She passed the club house so rapidly that veterans of the turf declared she was going too fast to hold that pace to the end. The quarter was reached in 0:31 1/2, but the mare was going as steadily as she had begun, and Doble sat like a statue. When she flashed past the half-mile pole in 1:03 1/4 there was a great murmur of surprise. Just then Starr moved the runner to Doble's wheel. He had been trailing up to that point. The thoroughbred, however, appeared to be an unnecessary companion, for the mare never faltered or lost courage. When the three-quarter flag went down the time recorded was 1:36 1/2, and then for the first time Doble began to urge the mare. Into the stretch she thundered, Starr now sending the runner level with Nancy, and as she came toward the finish the more enthusiastic of the spectators began to cheer. On swept the mare, and faster and faster Starr urged the runner. At the final eighth pole Doble's hands were raised, and he leaned over his beloved charge and with voice and rein he coaxed her to the effort of her career, and thus forced her out to the very limit of speed and endurance. The applause had died away, and amid most impressive silence Doble lifted Nancy Hanks under the wire, and so won the distinction of a world-beater and placed the mare as ruler of the trotting kingdom. Nancy showed little fatigue and was breathing easy before her stall was reached. Doble declared she could have gone faster but that she was somewhat retarded by the strong breeze down the back stretch. Nancy Hanks was driven to one of the new pneumatic tired sulks.

Hal Pointer's record was made the next day. After a few minutes jogging and one false start the word was given and the big bay gelding, driven by Ed. Geers, flew away like a whirlwind. Abe Lincoln followed, stretching himself considerably to keep in line. The first quarter was passed in 31 1/2 seconds, and Hal Pointer was moving grandly. In the face of a rather brisk wind he went the next quarter, though his gait did not diminish, and as he rushed by the half-mile post the timepiece showed 1:02 1/2. The pace was tremendous, yet the horse showed no signs of faltering. Starr sent Abe Lincoln ahead to help him round the turn, but Hal Pointer seemed scarcely to need it. The occupants of the grand stand arose with excitement as the noble animal went past the three-quarter pole in 1:34, and so intensely eager were the thousands present to see the record broken that they kept almost perfectly quiet in order to give the horse the greatest possible chance.

There was only a quarter of a mile to go, and Starr sent Abe Lincoln along for all he was worth. Hal Pointer fairly flew now, and it was more than the runner could do to catch him. Just as he drew up to his wheel Hal Pointer dashed away again, and as he came abreast of the last eighth pole it was a certainty that he would be the victor. On came the bay, Geers lifting him at every jump, and Abe Lincoln striving hard to get alongside. Only a few more yards and the suspense was ended, for as Hal Pointer dashed under the wire the long-suppressed shout burst out, and men, women and children joined in a cheer that nearly lifted the roof of the stand. The official time was 2:05 1/4, though many watches made it 2:05 1-5, and not a few 2:05 flat.

Nancy Hanks is a bay mare, six years old, 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 870 pounds. She was sired by Happy Medium, out of a Dictator mare. She is owned by

J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, who purchased her last year for \$45,000. Hal Pointer is a bay gelding, eight years old, 15 hands 3/4 inches high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. He is by Tom Hal Jr., his dam, Sweepstakes, being by Knight's Snow Heel. He was purchased last year by C. J. Hamlin for \$15,000.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, Chicago, reports to the KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"The market for the week ending to-day (August 20), showed remarkable strength and activity in the face of a strong counter attraction, such as the Northwestern Breeders' Association trotting meeting, and the unfortunate railroad strikes in the East. The latter, under ordinary circumstances, would have been sufficient to make a very quiet market, and some were discouraged from buying, but the majority bought regardless of consequences, and the result was encouraging to sellers. Work horses generally, like the previous week, had the call in the following order: Draft horses, streeters and general-purpose horses, with fair inquiry for extra driving and coach teams.

"Every day brings new inquiries for branded range horses, and thousands of those could be handled to advantage in the next couple months. The supply of these has not at any time this year been equal to one-tenth of the demand.

"The following is summary of prices: Streeters, \$95 to \$115; chunks, 1,200 to 1,400-pound, \$115 to \$145; draft horses, 1,600-pound, \$190 to \$225; express, \$170 to \$200; drivers, \$125 to \$200; range horses, \$30 to \$50.

Horse Notes.

There are seventy-one new performers in the 2:30 list this year.

Lamplighter, the phenomenal three-year-old, has been purchased by Pierre Lorillard for \$30,000.

The city has grown around Buffalo Driving Park, and, if the property was cut up into lots, it would sell for more than \$2,000,000.

Allerton's injury is not so serious as first reported. The muscles of the right hind hip are sprained, and he will be as well as ever in a short time.

The Holton (Kas.) Fair Association has offered a purse of \$1,000 to the owner of Dandy O, if the horse beats 2:12 during their October meeting.

It is said that J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, owner of Nancy Hanks 2:07 1/4 and Arion 2:10 1/4, will establish a breeding farm near San Diego, Cal.

Robert J. holds the four-year-old pacing record, and his reduction from 2:30 to 2:09 1/4 is the greatest made by any harness horse of the year. He weighs only 800 pounds and looks like a weanling.

Budd Doble says the bicycle sulky is easier on the driver than the old-style sulky, but does not know whether it benefits the horse or not. Robert Bonner thinks it does, and is confident that Sunol will establish a new record with a pneumatic tire and ball-bearing sulky.

Several additions have been made to the 2:20 list this year. Among the new record-makers are: Belle Vara 2:15 1/4, Hazel Wilkes 2:16 1/4, Honest George 2:15, Illinois Egbert 2:16 1/4, Martha Wilkes 2:14, New York Central 2:15 1/4, Nightingale 2:17 1/4, Prodigal 2:16, Ryland T. 2:15 1/4, Walter E. 2:14 1/4, and Alvin 2:14 1/4.

Allerton 2:09 1/4, Sunol 2:08 1/4, and Axtell 2:12, seem to be the only candidates for trotting record honors. Of these Sunol is most fit, and will probably be the first to lower the record of Nancy Hanks. Nelson has a record of 2:10 over a regulation track, and would be a dangerous candidate were he not under expulsion. Arion 2:10 1/4 is not considered, as the extreme

speed is deemed beyond the power of a three-year-old.

J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., who has converted his famous horse Jay-Eye-See to a pacing gait, promises a sensation with him soon. He says that he believes before the close of the season Jay-Eye-See with Direct will be able to do a mile in double harness in 2:05. At Chicago, Saturday, Jay-Eye-See went a mile in 2:08 1/4.

The Garfield Park Club, of Chicago, has offered \$30,000 for two races between Yo Tamblen, Tammany and Lamplighter, the crack three-year-olds of the year. If the races are arranged they will be at one and three-eighths miles and one and three-sixteenths miles, with a consolation purse probable, and will take place during September.

Starter Rowe, of Monmouth Park, asserts that Kingston can go a mile in 1:30 with good weather and a fast track. The sterling son of Spendthrift and Kapanga is conceded to be the fastest horse on the turf to-day, and should he lower the record of the mighty Salvator, it would take many years to develop a new record-smasher.

Says a friend of the side-wheelers: The pacer of to-day is in most cases just as well bred in trotting lines as his diagonal-gaited brother, the trotter, and, as he can win as much money, is more easily developed, and makes fully as good a road horse in the cities as a trotter, the old-time prejudice against him will soon be heard no more.

Flying Jib may prove to be the fastest pacer alive. On the 12th inst. he won the first heat in a race at Grand Rapids in the sensational time of 2:08 1/4, which is within one-fourth of a second of Hal Pointer's race record. Considering the fact that this is Flying Jib's first year's racing, and that he is still a young horse, makes it seem not improbable that he is the fastest pacer yet produced.

We receive many inquiries from our patrons as to where they should go to acquire the education necessary to equip them for the many and varied duties of life. This is a hard question to answer, but would be harder were it not for the fact that we know (in a business way) many of the managers of manufacturing companies, traveling men, bankers and others who have secured their education in different institutions, none of whom are more earnest in their work or stand any higher than the Davenport Business College of Davenport, Iowa. Their students are found everywhere throughout the West and North occupying the best of places. The Principal, J. C. Duncan, is in earnest in wishing each one who attends this school to be thorough in all they undertake.

"In times of peace prepare for war," is the expression of a great general and a far-sighted man—and it applies as much to one vocation as another. The spring has been an unusually wet one. Surface water has been so abundant that we have almost forgotten that there are such things as drouth, and the down pour of rain has almost washed away the memory of stock with parched mouths and tongues hanging out for want of water, but the prudent man will look ahead and be prepared for the "dry spell" that is almost sure to follow these days of plenty, and will have a good well ready for use when it comes. In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Morgan, Kelly & Taneyhill, of Waterloo, Ia., who are among the leading manufacturers of well drilling machinery. If you have not a good well write them at once for their free illustrated catalogues. Remember that to be forewarned is to be forearmed. We have warned you, they will arm you. Don't let this warning be neglected.

A ROAD WAGON

To introduce our goods, we will give FREE. one of these elegant Road wagons to any one who will sell Six (6) for us. Regular price is \$65.00, we sell it for cash with order for \$32. If you are looking for a bargain in Vehicles or Harness send for our free catalogue. FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., 11 Pike Bld. Cincinnati, O.



The Great St. Joseph Fair.

Among the many premium lists sent out by the numerous fair associations west of the Mississippi, none appears more attractive and interesting than does that of the St. Joseph Fair Association, located at St. Joe, Mo. The general farmer, the stock-raiser and the turfman will find on examination that the people of St. Joe have left nothing undone in their efforts to have the best fair of the year in the West. Three years ago the old association went out of existence, and since the business men and manufacturers combined, subscribed a large capital, making new grounds and building a mile-track at a cost of \$50,000. On reference to the display advertisement, elsewhere in this paper, and a scanning of the premium list, the reader will find that at no place in the entire Western country can its superior be found this fair season. The very liberal live stock prizes offered, the twelve races in which 180 horses are booked to perform, the great free-for-all stallion race, and for the individual who likes "hoss racen" better than anything else, the pleasure of witnessing Nancy Hanks, the great new turf queen, trot against time will hall with delight the opportunity to visit St. Joe and see her perform.

Washburn College,

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

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THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. ACTINA is the marvel of the Nineteenth Century, for by its use the Blind See, the Deaf Hear, and Catarrh is impossible. Actina is an absolute certainty in the cure of Catarrh, Pterygiums, Granulated Lids, Glaucoma, Amaurosis, Myopia, Presbyopia, Common Sore Eyes, or weakened vision from any cause. No animal except man wears spectacles. THEY NEED NOT BE A SPECTACLE USED ON THE STREETS OF THE WORLD, AND RARELY TO READ WITH STREET GLASSES ABANDONED.

Actina also cures Neuralgia, Headaches, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Weak Lungs. Actina is not a snuff or lotion, but a perfect ELECTRIC POCKET BATTERY, usable at all times and in all places by young or old. The one instrument will cure a whole family of any of the above forms of disease.

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE on application. Contains Treatise on the Human System, its diseases and cure, and thousands of References and Testimonials.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. See that the name W. C. Wilson, Inventor, Patent No. 341,713, is stamped on each instrument. None genuine without.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS J.W. ROSS, HOLTON, KAS.

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.

At Set of Sun.

Three rays of light shot upward from the west,
Three golden rays, which lit the land and sea,
And lost themselves above in mystery.

The day had been a day of mist and rain,
The wind had sobbed in pitiful unrest;
And, like a heart within a weary breast,
The sea had throbbled, and Nature seemed to weep;

When suddenly these sun rays lit the plain,
And bathed the sea and soothed the sense of pain;
Lighting the dull gray skies with wondrous light

As golden as the hoard which misers keep,
From point to point I saw the warm life leap,
Until, the whole world lit, the single thought
Was that of Peace.

The world was not less bright
With the on-coming of the gentle night,
For the three beacons of the unseen sun
Within all hearts a work of gladness wrought.
It was the triumph of a fight long fought
With misery and gloom and sad despair,
And light had conquered all as day was done,
And hearts assailed by Doubt were still unwon.

For these three rays of glory were to me
The answer to the often-whispered prayer—
One Faith, one Hope, the other Love most fair;
The rays of God which light all misery.

—Harper's Weekly.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

HOME INDUSTRIES IN SCHOOLS.

There is much discussion of schools and school methods during the summer, when decisions must be made as to the advisability of sending young people away from home for study. They must have training in book lore, and in many other lines of knowledge that the home life cannot give them, for book knowledge is only a small part after all, and the training that comes from contact with other young people, the comparison of mind with mind, of personal manners, of likes and dislikes with those of other people brought-up in other homes, does quite as much in making up what we call an education as does the putting together of words and ideas, which is what we expect of the book work.

Of late years the idea of training fingers to work with brains has gained ground very rapidly, and while the thought of an industrial education is not at all to teach a trade, it does aim to so control the fingers that they will follow the thought in whatever line the brain shall will that they work.

The fact that most women will, some time in their lives, have something to do in the management of a home, makes it eminently proper that somewhere in the course of their early years of study some skill with the fingers in domestic duties shall be acquired.

Many have wondered how sewing and cooking can be taught to girls in school hours. Many sneered at the idea, and much earnest thought had to be expended on methods before any satisfactory ends were attained. The sewing was least difficult to manage, and in the twenty years that have elapsed since President Anderson, of the Agricultural college, put a sewing machine on the chapel platform, and gave a competent woman a chance to teach girls some of the principles of sewing, there has been no receding, and to-day sewing is one of the required duties in many of the schools of the land.

It would seem that one class per day would give time for very small results in the line of making garments, but little make much in sewing as in everything else, and it is often a matter of surprise to find how much is accomplished in a term.

In the Agricultural college, girls, during the first year, must spend fifty minutes each day in the sewing-room; the same time during the second year in the kitchen laboratory. They come from algebra or geometry, and may go to botany or chemistry, but sewing or cooking must take the thought during the fifty minutes they are assigned to that room.

To-day the contrast between the cheery, light sewing-room, with its pretty carpet, its convenient cupboards, many tables, handsome mirror and nine sewing machines, with the one machine of twenty years ago, is very encouraging to those who have been interested in the progress of industrial training.

Each girl brings her own materials, and, surrounded by all necessary conveniences, she makes the garments properly and according to definite instruction. Of course, the work must be left when the bell rings,

but it can be taken up the next day where it was left, for sewing is work that doesn't spoil.

With over ninety girls in the sewing-room every day, and only one assistant, the teacher of sewing must have much ability and plenty of patient thoughtfulness. She must know how each dress is planned, and must remember each day to see that the plan is carried on. She must be ready to advise as to the most desirable material to buy for the new dress, and must know the most economical way of making over the old garments to make them new again. These things the long experience with many girls has given to the teacher in sewing, and her advice is worth much to a girl away from home who wants to dress well on a small amount of money.

The cooking is perhaps not so easily managed in the public school, although many of them are putting it into their course of study. In the several colleges where domestic science is a recognized study, the cooking taken in connection with chemistry and with lectures on food has brought and is bringing good results in its effect on the home lives of the students.

No one expects that a thorough house-keeper will be made in the time given this branch, for one college hour per day during one term amounts to just five full working days; but many ideas of how things should be done, many experiences which every cook must have, and many pleasant bits of knowledge of dainty dishes will be gained and will be just so much help when the girl who has taken this course shall be ready to go into a home of her own and manage for her own household.

It is worth while to consider while debating the matter of education for girls whether all the years of delightful girlhood should be spent on things that shall simply encourage thought, or whether there shall be some deftness of fingers encouraged beside that acquired by practice on the piano. The women of to-morrow, who are the girls of to-day, will have use for hand and heart as well as for brain, and the girl who is best trained in all-around knowledge of practical things, will be the woman who has the firmest hold upon the lives entrusted to her keeping, and who will wield an influence through her life that will make the community in which she dwells the better for her strength and power.

Cultivation of brain is much, but cultivation of hand and brain for work together is more. We are put into this world to do all possible with every faculty and every power.

N. S. KEDZIE.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Every man may be a gentleman if he will—every woman a lady. Not by acquiring wealth, nor by gaining access to that self-appointed social guild that claims the exclusive right to confer upon any one the badge of gentility—but by the cultivation of those unselfish, kind and noble impulses that make the gentle man and gentle woman.

It is too rarely we find among those who vote themselves the true gentlemen and ladies of the day anything to warrant their assumption. There is but little of the true metal about them. They have gilded the alloy and polished it by clever means, but when the bell is rung by an adverse circumstance the note rings false, and the whole world hears this story of their spiteful assumption.

Personal contact too often reveals arrogance and pride; and too often a meanness of spirit, and a bitterness that disgraces human nature.

So far as our observation goes—and it covers many years of contact with the high, the low, the rich and the poor, we are constrained to say that, while among the poorer classes there is, as a general thing, a sad lack of external culture—of attention to little personal habits that are agreeable to others, and which might easily be corrected, there is, really, among the lower and middle classes of society, so called, quite as many true gentlemen and ladies as among those who claim the exclusive right to those honorable designations, for the qualities that make the lady and the gentleman are qualities of the soul, and to such qualities as these there is no exclusive right. The monopoly belongs to those who will take and make use of all the graces given the soul of one who desires to be a disinterested instigator of

A Perfect Baking Powder.

The constantly growing demand for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, the standard cream tartar powder for forty years, is due to two causes.

FIRST:—The extreme care exercised by the manufacturers to make it perfectly pure, uniform in quality, and of highest raising power.

SECOND:—The recent investigations exposing the fact that certain other brands of baking powder contain ammonia and still others that were found to contain alum. These unscrupulous manufacturers are being found out, and the consumers are giving them a wide birth.

Nothing is left to chance in the manufacture of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Chemists are employed to test every ingredient as to purity and strength. Hence; its marvelous purity and uniformity. Each can is like every other. It never dissapoints. BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

nice customs and dainty manners—of gentle speech and sincere sympathy of real concern, and not the imitation that too often breaks its shallow coating and shows the selfish, ugly center, and more than all of a desire to make life worth the living, to get for others as well as one's self the good there is in every existence, and teach those who have not so clear an insight as ourselves the true value of every blessing.

One may resolve and one may be a lady or a gentleman—but if the inner graces be not cultivated with a will and self put down to where self should ever stand—last—all the cultivation of external amenities, the cleverest mask of true gentility, the most insistent claim to recognition in the ranks of genteel people will avail one nothing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Individuality in Your Belongings.

The faintest perfume for one's wardrobe and bureau drawers, and the one that is least likely to pall, or, worse yet, grow oppressive, is lavender. Big, comfortable, fat-looking bags of this clean, sweet perfume can be bought at any druggist's for very little; and half a dozen scattered among your belongings, will make them dainty and sweet. It is never well to use much perfume, still less is it advisable to use the new ones as they come out in rotation, but select one that is not heavy and make it by constant use so much a part of your personality that a whiff of it blown across a room or a street will suggest you at once. This idea of your individuality in your small belongings is a pretty vanity. There is a sweet woman who never uses any note paper but a peculiar gray shade, so that all her friends seeing, perhaps, only the corner of an envelope peeping from under a pile of correspondence know at once they have a letter from her. A certain much admired society authoress uses a deep shade of pink paper for the same reason, carrying the fancy as far as even her manuscript. These women are all clever enough, however, to see and avoid the line which divides the individual and the bizarre.—*New York Press.*

For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel, nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

The Peculiar Mexicans.

"There is one peculiarity about the Mexicans in their social and family relations which I doubt to exist among any other people on the globe," said P. L. Hell, of Chihuahua, Mex., at St. Louis. "While it is true that a majority of those occupying the highest social and political positions in the country are descendants of the proud old aristocratic Spaniards, yet it is equally true that a great many others of wealth and acknowledged leadership have come up from the lower ranks by some sudden turn of the wheel of fortune or eruption of evolution. Unlike the American, the Mexican who acquires fame and fortune never forgets or neglects his poor kin. And, unlike the American again, he treats his more impecunious relatives in a queer way. He takes them into his household as servants, giving to them the most menial service, but never denying the relationship or attempting to conceal it. I know of many instances where a rich Mexican's mother is his cook, his sister his house girl, and his father or brother his butler. The American would either disown them altogether or put them on an equal footing with himself. In this regard, you must admit, the democracy of Mexico is purer than that so loudly boasted of in this country.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Ages, Sages, and Wages.

If you have a wife and half-a-dozen daughters, you can keep them all well by very simple means. Let them use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is good for women of all ages. You will not need to spend all your wages for it. Those ancient sages, the M. D.'s of a century since, did nothing but dose and bleed their patients. We do better to-day: We use Dr. Pierce's remedies. For womankind, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indispensable. The young girl needs its strengthening help at that critical period when she is blossoming into womanhood. The matron and mother find in it invigoration and relief from the numerous ills which beset their existence. And ladies well advanced in years universally acknowledge the revivifying and restorative effects of this favorite and standard remedy.

Farm Loans.

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

The Young Folks.

How Cyrus Laid the Cable.

Come listen unto my song,
It is no silly fable;
'Tis all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic cable.

Bold Cyrus Field, he said, says he,
"I have a pretty notion,
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic ocean."

Then all the people laughed and said
They'd like to see him do it;
He might get half seas over, but
He never could go through it.

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able;
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic cable.

But Cyrus was a vallant man,
A fellow of decision;
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Twice did his bravest efforts fall,
And yet his mind was stable;
He wa'n't the man to break his heart
Because he broke his cable.

"Once more, my gallant boys!" he cried;
"Three times!—you know the fable!"
"I'll make it thirty," muttered he,
"But I will lay the cable."

Once more they tried—hurrah! hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The Lord be praised! the cable's laid
Across the Atlantic ocean!

Loud ring the bells—for flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old Mother England's benison
Salutes her eldest daughter.

O'er all the land the tidings speed,
And soon in every nation
They'll hear about the cable with
Profoundest admiration!

Now long live James and long live Vic,
And long live gallant Cyrus;
And may his courage, faith and zeal
With emulation fire us.

And may we honor evermore
The manly, bold and stable,
And tell our sons, to make them brave,
How Cyrus laid the cable.

—John G. Saxe.

A HANTED HANT.

Black Mammy, dear soul, believed devoutly in "hants," but Billy, whom she had nursed and brought up to 12 years old, laughed such things to scorn. He was a mischievous fellow, and though he loved Black Mammy dearly, thought it great fun to scare her out of her wits.

She was very fond of going to "night meetin'." The path ran through the pasture, at one edge of which lay an old graveyard, and there Billy determined to give her a glorious fright. It took all day to make the ghost which was that night to confront her. For the head, Billy cut eyes and mouth in a big gourd, inside of which he meant to place a couple of lighted candles. The gourd topped a pole, with cross arms tacked on, from which a drapery of white window curtains fell long and full. Billy himself would be sheltered in their folds, and by raising the pole above his head, could make the spectre at least ten feet high.

How Mammy and the rest would run, cry out, at the sight of it! He could hardly fix things properly in place for thinking of it when he had got upon the hill-side, fifty yards from the path. As for Tom and black Charley, who sat under a near brier bush ready to touch off a bit of red fire, they were simply helpless with laughing.

It was 9 o'clock, pitch-dark and cloudy, when the meeting-goers came well in view, a straggling procession of men and women, with here and there a lantern feebly blinking in the line. As it came well abreast of him, Billy uncovered the flaming gourd head, pushed it up, up, to the full height, giving out as he did it, a screech owl's cry.

Tom and black Charley were to answer it with the flash of red fire. Instead came a smothered exclamation, "Lordy! I done lost dem matches?"

Before groping fingers could find them, there came a patter of sharp swift foot-falls behind. Something took Billy hard in the knees, sent him and the ghost sprawling, Tom and black Charley scuttling away as fast as their legs could carry them.

Billy heard the black boy crying out: "Run, Tawmy, run! Dey is hants! I knowed hit all de time! An' a sho'nough hant done got Billy!"

Indeed, he half believed it, for no sooner did he scramble to his feet than he was again knocked flat by this mysterious something that seemed to his excited fancy to be a veritable giant. And it had certainly come from among the graves. He had stood with his back to them, facing down hill. If only he could reach

the bottom of it, where by this time Black Mammy ought to be, unless, indeed, she had seen and been frightened away by his struggle with this demon of the dark! Again he got to his knees, to be again knocked flat with a resounding thwack.

Stretching himself full length, Billy began to roll down hill faster than he had ever done in his life, too spent and breathless to call aloud, but only vowing if he escaped alive henceforth to let hants reign supreme in the pasture.

Fast as he rolled, his assailant kept up with him, adding his descent with more thwacks and pushes. Nor did they stop until Mammy's lantern-light fell full in Billy's eyes. Mammy's voice cried out: "Run yere, ev'ybody! Bless my heart alive, ef yere ain't Squire Elam's ole fightin' ram done broke in our paster an' 'mos' kilt somebody! W'y, it's Billy! Lord love yer, honey, huccame ye los' in de dark out yere? S'posen dem hants had er got a'ter ye 'stid er de ole ram?"

"I 'most wish they had," Billy said, getting up slowly and hanging his head.—*Harper's Young People.*

The River Jordan.

A correspondent of the *Utica Herald* thus describes the river Jordan:

A line of green low forest trees betrayed the course of the sacred river through the plain. So deep is its channel, and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks, that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of the waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jordan described as an insipid, muddy stream. Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around, or my fancy that made its green banks so beautiful, I know not; but it did seem at that moment of its revelation to my longing eyes, the perfection of calm and loveliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and impassioned in its flow. Indeed, of all the rivers I have ever seen, the Jordan has the fiercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it as little deserves the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it, tradition assigns the baptism of our Savior, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promised land. Like a true pilgrim, I bathed in its waters and picked a few pebbles from its banks, as tokens of remembrance of the most familiar river in the world. Three miles below the spot where I now stand, the noble river, itself the very emblem of life, suddenly throws itself on the putrid bosom of the Dead sea.

A Sure Thing.

He was faultlessly attired and was waiting at the street crossing for an opportunity to get through the stream of vehicles. A cab driver turned his vehicle out of the car track, and as it passed close to the curbstone it struck a loose paving block, throwing a shower of mud over the duds.

"What do you mean by that?" cried the bespattered young man. "If you will climb down from that seat I will knock your head off!"

The driver stopped. "Can you do it?" he inquired.

"Yes, I can, and I'll prove it, too, if you'll get down."

"Well, if you're sure you can do it I guess I'll stay where I am, if it don't make any difference to you," replied Pat as he drove on, smiling broadly.—*Chicago Mail.*

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The article on wheat-raising by Prof. Georgeson in this number of the KANSAS FARMER is a valuable contribution to the literature of this important subject. It should be attentively read and carefully preserved for reference.

The Indiana State fair is to be held at Indianapolis, September 12-19. The cordial invitation of the management to the KANSAS FARMER has been received. This is too good a fair to be missed, and a KANSAS FARMER representative will be there.

Sterling, Rice county, Kansas, handles more broomcorn than any other primary market in the world. Rice county's crop this year is estimated at \$300,000 worth of the finest brush grown anywhere. The present price is \$80 to \$90 per ton, making it a profitable crop.

It is our purpose to make the KANSAS FARMER crop reports of next week the most complete and trustworthy showing yet published. To this end every correspondent is urged to send his report on Friday or Saturday of this week if he has not previously mailed it.

Prof. J. J. McCook, of Wesleyan University, has made a thorough study of the causes and the extent among people of the several nationalities, of the venal voters in Connecticut; and the proportion of purchasable citizens is alarming. He will publish his investigations of the subject in the September Forum.

It has been stated that the population of France is diminishing and census reports have been cited to prove the assertion. But now comes a French writer and shows that while in 1886 the French people numbered 38,220,000, in 1891 they were 38,350,000. The writer here referred to admits that this small increase is due largely to immigration, but holds that there is no danger of the extinction of the French people. Those who are uneasy lest the world get overfull of people may well consider this example of a modern nation almost on the verge of decay as to population.

The World's Fair managers asked Congress for \$5,000,000. One-half of that amount was appropriated to consist of special souvenir coins, 5,000,000 of them, of a value of 50 cents each. Bids for these souvenir coins are being received by the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, the lowest bid being at the rate of \$1 for each coin of 50 cents. Several offers for the entire issue of 5,000,000 coins are recorded. For the first coin turned out from the mint the bidding has reached into the hundreds of dollars. The disposition of these souvenirs is under consideration by the finance committee.

SOME POINTS IN WHEAT-GROWING.

BY C. C. GEORGESEON.

Secretary Mohler, in a recent circular, estimates the winter wheat area in Kansas at 3,808,791 acres, and the average yield for the best region covered by that area, the central belt, he estimates at eighteen bushels per acre. It has been a favorable season, and we call this a high yield. So it is compared with former yields of the wheat crop; but viewed by itself, and compared with the yields of other lands, England for instance, is it anything to boast of? Should we not rather blush that here on our fresh and fertile Kansas soil, eminently adapted to wheat-growing and in a season which has been nearly all we could wish, that an average of eighteen bushels is the best we can do? England's average for a series of years is something near twenty-eight bushels to the acre, ten bushels more than the best we can do in Kansas in a favorable year. Is it that our soil is inferior to theirs? Such a thing is untenable; their soil is more or less exhausted, and to get good crops they are obliged to manure heavily, while here we have many isolated instances of high yields without manure, yields of forty or more bushels to the acre, which prove that the soil is all right and that we must look elsewhere for the cause of the low average. Does it lie in the culture, the attention we give to the preparation of the soil, the selection of seed, time of seeding and manner of doing the work? Ah, here comes the rub. A lack of thorough culture is the weak point in our farming and it shows itself in the yield of wheat, as well as in corn, in oats, in forage, or anything else that we grow. It is a matter for congratulation, however, that it is a feature over which we have complete control. It is a hopeless task to do anything with a soil that is naturally poor, and the recent experience of the so-called "rain-makers" emphasizes the fact that we are unable to manipulate the weather, but we can improve our method of culture. I venture the assertion that with the best culture the average yield of wheat in Kansas can be raised ten bushels per acre, equal to the average of England, and this without any outlay for manure other than that produced on the farm in regular course. This is not a visionary figure. Many of our best farmers reach this average without having any special advantages above those who fall below it. The college farm might be cited as a case in point. Most people who see it pronounce it a poor farm. It certainly is rather below than above the average of Kansas wheat farms in point of fertility; yet the average of the last three crops exceeds thirty bushels per acre, and though I have not the complete figures at hand, I believe it will reach this figure or more for a period of sixteen or eighteen years. If it can be done on this farm, why not on every wheat farm in the State? Ten bushels more per acre would increase the yield of the area in winter wheat the past season by 38,000,000 bushels, and it would add at least \$20,000,000 to the wealth of the growers thereof.

This tremendous jump I hold would be possible by the simple expedient of giving the crop better culture. Of what must this culture consist? Now, while soils differ, and it is obviously impractical to give the same treatment to all soils and in all cases, there are, nevertheless, a few cardinal points in wheat-growing which cannot be ignored without jeopardizing success. One of these is early plowing. If possible, the wheat ground should be plowed in July; if this cannot be done plow it at least in the first half of August. Without going into the reasons for this in detail, let it suffice to say that early plowing gives time for vegetable matter plowed under to decay, and the soil to settle before seeding, and it is a well-known fact that wheat does best on a moderately firm seed-bed. Some will say, "if this is the case, why plow at all?" To this I reply that plowing is desirable to kill the weeds and to put the surface in good tilth. There are soils of a porous nature which, when free of weeds, can be put in good condition with the disc harrow, but these are exceptions, not the rule. For the average Kansas soil no implement yet invented can take the place of the plow in the first stage of preparing the ground for wheat. There is a general impression that wheat ground should be plowed shallow. This is in the main correct when the work is done late, but if done early enough I pre-

fer to plow deep. It enables the roots to go deeper, enlarges the area in which they can feed, and gives better drainage. Plow early and plow deep, and then harrow well every ten days or two weeks until seeding time. With this treatment the ground will in ordinary cases have settled sufficiently and be in fine condition to receive the seed. Should it still be too loose, the use of a heavy roller, both before and after seeding, will be found advantageous.

Another fact brought out by experience is that early seeding generally does the best, especially if the winter happens to be severe. Seeded some time between the 10th and 20th of September the plants become better established—they tiller better, the roots go deeper and the wheat is in better condition to withstand the winter than when sown later. Of course, in seasons when the Hessian fly is abundant it is better to wait till the first frost appears. Early seeding would in that case be dumping the crop from the frying pan into the fire.

Another point of importance is the use of a good variety of wheat. Though a variety will gradually adapt itself to the conditions under which it grows, there is nevertheless a wide difference, not only in obvious outward character, but in quality and power to withstand adverse conditions. Many kinds are phenomenal yielders under very favorable conditions, but when put to the test of a severe winter, or an attack of insects, they utterly fail. Generally speaking, the best wheat for Kansas is one that matures early, is thoroughly hardy, tillers well, and is a vigorous grower, to which might be added comparative freedom from rust; for somewhat extensive variety tests here on the college farm seem to indicate that some kinds do not rust as badly as others. It is not safe to put too much confidence in a new variety merely because it is reported to be a heavy yielder. While this is an essential point it should be tested in regard to the above wearing qualities before it is given the place of honor. Our farmers do not experiment enough in this respect. Some of the progressive men in each neighborhood should on a small scale try a few of the leading kinds they hear good reports of elsewhere.

There are still several other points which require consideration, as, for instance, the amount of seed per acre, the depth it is put in the ground and the method of seeding. It is difficult, however, to lay down general rules to cover these points, partly because we do not as yet know their limitations, and also because the treatment that would give the best result under one set of conditions prevalent in one place would be a failure at another place where different conditions dominated. One and one-fourth bushels of seed has been the standard quantity sown per acre here on the college farm, and experiments indicate that better yields would result from more seed rather than from less. Here are the amounts of seed and results obtained per acre the past year:

One-half bushel seed yielded 20.46 bushels; three-fourths bushel, 31.83; one bushel, 34.76; one and one-fourth bushels, 35.05; one and one-half bushels, 36.99; one and three-fourths bushels, 36.19; two bushels, 37.91. Here two bushels seed gave the best yield, and one and one-half bushels gave nearly two bushels more than when seeded with a bushel and a peck.

As to depth of seeding, a careful experiment carried out last fall in which seed wheat was covered from one to five inches deep, not with a drill, but by hand, and actual measure. The result was that the seed covered one inch deep came up well and made a good stand; two inches deep the stand was not quite as good; three inches deep only a spear here and there came up, and at four and five inches none ever appeared above ground. As to method of seeding, the shoe-drill with press wheels gave the best results last year.

The KANSAS FARMER receives an invitation to the Springfield exposition and Sangamon fair, to be held at Springfield, Ill., September 5-9, and hopes to be present in the person of one of its staff to enjoy the occasion.

There is a straightforward study of the "Provincial Characteristics of Western Life," in the September Forum, by E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison (Kas.) Globe, and author of "The Story of a Country Town," a frank essay that is sure to provoke much discussion.

THE FAIR SEASON.

The prospect for the leading agricultural fairs this year bids fair to excel all previous efforts. There is more active interest displayed than usual. There will be larger, better and more varied exhibits than for many years. The influence of the forthcoming World's Columbian Exposition has much to do with the improved prospects for the fairs of 1892, on account of the preliminary preparations which are being made through the medium of county and State fairs this season.

Shrewd fair managers have already anticipated the large attendance and are offering unusual and varied attractions for entertaining visitors every day of the fair.

Farmers generally have all around good crops assured and feel the need of the respite after an exceedingly busy work season, and will accordingly take advantage of the fairs to secure the necessary recreation for themselves and families.

Breeders of improved stock who have showed stock during recent years have been very much disappointed at the comparatively meager attendance, hence do not feel like making the usual effort this year. The KANSAS FARMER urges fine stock breeders who expect to do business hereafter, not to fail to make a showing this season at all hazards, because they will not, in all probability, ever have a better opportunity to enlarge their business and at the same time do some splendid missionary work for the improvement of live stock husbandry.

There will be held this season more county fairs than ever before in the history of the State, and the FARMER hopes that its readers will take an interest in having a typical showing of Kansas products. Visitors to the fairs expect to see something this year which will compensate them for the time and money expended and they will not be disappointed except when the management is unusually faulty.

The leading fairs of interest to Kansas, comprising the State fair at Topeka, the Southern Kansas fair at Wichita, and the great fair at St. Joseph, are all well represented in our advertising columns, and our readers throughout the State should not fail to see at least one of these great fairs. Let every one turn out to the fairs this year, have a good time, as well as learn something of future value. Let every one who can do anything in the way of helping the home fair do his part. If you cannot show something be sure to be present and see what others do. Do something to encourage successful and representative agricultural fairs this season.

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Note.—To our friends in those counties in which we have not yet perfected arrangements with the leading merchants, we will say that to all subscribers who send in their subscriptions on and after September 1, 1892, we will send the commutation orders for the merchandise as soon as arrangements are made with their merchants.

Fairs Next Week.

- Anderson county fair, at Garnett, August 30 to September 1.
- Cowley county fair, August 30 to September 2.
- Crawford county fair, at Girard, August 30 to September 2.
- District fair, at Williamsburg, Franklin county, September 1, 2 and 3.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The "Labor Day Souvenir," a book of 112 pages just published in Topeka, gives an enumeration and much other information of the labor organizations having branches in this city.

August 12, 1881, the organization was founded by a handful of delegates in a national convention in Chicago. There were 12 local unions and 2,042 members represented in that convention.

"When the United Brotherhood of Carpenters sounded the appeal in 1881 to the journey-men carpenters of America to organize, the ten-hour day was universal. Now we have 42 cities working 8 hours a day, and 331 cities working 9 hours a day, with hundreds of cities working shorter hours on Saturdays, thereby giving employment to 3,200 more men who otherwise would be idle.

"Wages have advanced so as to range from \$2 to \$3.50 per day, where the rate ten years ago was from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Thousands of non-union men as well as union men, now go home every pay-day with more wages in their pockets than they would have, were it not for the work of our organization.

In this age of organization no man can live unto himself alone.

still in case of disagreement with employers. Whether desirable or undesirable, whether subject to legal regulations or only to the will of the organizations, a condition is approaching when labor will not have to transgress any present law to be on fully equal terms with capital in urging compliance with its demands.

FARMER ORGANIZATION.

The showing elsewhere made in this number of the KANSAS FARMER of the advantages derived by members of labor organizations from their affiliations in these bodies, suggests to the farmer quite as strongly as is suggested by the rapid organization of capital in various lines of trade, transportation, mining and manufacturing, that only by perfecting and maintaining compact and practically universal organization of farmers for the purpose of promoting and protecting farmers' interests, can the agriculturists of the country expect to hold their own.

The difficulties of controlling partisan political influences are the same in farmers' as in other organizations, and there is the added difficulty of attending meetings, which is not experienced by those living in denser communities.

But the fact that the farmer, the producer by far the greater part of the useful things of our material existence, has to compete for his share with organizations of other workers, with organizations of capitalists under various forms; the fact that all of these organizations look out for their own as against all the world—these facts make farmers' organizations necessary and suggest that properly directed they will command for the tiller of the soil a larger share of the comforts and luxuries of life than he can obtain when each is alone in contending for and enforcing his interests.

In this age of organization no man can live unto himself alone.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending August 22, 1892:

The rainfall has been unevenly distributed this week, being confined to two nearly parallel belts across the State, one of which extends from Greeley northeastward to Washington, the other from Clark east-northeast to Woodson, whence it divides, one arm extending northeast through Shawnee and Leavenworth, the other southeast through Crawford and Cherokee.

"And yet, while the United Brotherhood is primarily a trade union for protective purposes, we have not forgotten to take care of the sick and disabled members of our order, and we have also provided for the widows and orphans of our deceased members. In the past ten years we have paid out \$156,250 from the general fund for funeral and disability benefits; \$44,732 of this was spent the past year. In conjunction with this the local unions paid out in the past ten years the sum of \$310,170 for sick benefits."

Local Union No. 158, of Topeka, was organized March 12, 1886, with 33 charter members. Geo. W. Fought was the first President. It had a steady increase of membership until 1889, when there were 210 members in good standing.

Carpenter work being very dull in the city at that time, the union lost several members by having to go elsewhere to seek employment. There are now 283 members enrolled.

No. 158 has always taken an active part in organizing all other branches of labor; it was one of the four unions that organized the Topeka Trades Assembly, and its delegates were elected to fill some of the most important offices.

The benefits the carpenters' union has afforded to its members are many. They have held up wages, helped the sick and afflicted, buried the dead, and assisted the widows and orphans. Three years ago the local union passed a by-law paying its members a sick benefit of \$4 per week for thirteen weeks. The present officers are T. J. Fish, President; B. W. Graham, Vice-President; W. W. Nichols, Recording Secretary; P. E. Cook, Financial Secretary.

An organization which is able to show an increase of 33 to 40 per cent. in the wages of its individual members and an increase of over \$5,000,000 per year in their aggregate income, to say nothing of its protective and other features, is not likely to die for want of membership, but is sure to extend its power and influence; and admission to its benefits will be in great demand.

The fact that its promotion of the interests of its members may sometimes be at least partly at the expense of outsiders engaged at the same trade makes membership only the more desirable or even necessary to the prosperity of the outsider. The logical result seems to be the universal organization of labor. Progress towards this condition is very rapid at the present time and suggests that in the near future organized labor will be in position to bring any industry to a stand-

still in case of disagreement with employers. Whether desirable or undesirable, whether subject to legal regulations or only to the will of the organizations, a condition is approaching when labor will not have to transgress any present law to be on fully equal terms with capital in urging compliance with its demands.

The next regular meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of A. H. Buckman, in Mission township, on Thursday, August 25, at 10 o'clock a. m. A good programme and basket picnic will be the features of the day. Come and enjoy the day with the horticulturists.

THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Corn.—The August returns show a slight improvement in the condition of corn, raising the general average from 81.1 in July to 82.5 in August. In only four years since the initiation of crop reporting has there been lower condition at the same date. In the year of worst failure, 1881, the August condition was 79, declining to 66 in October. In 1890 it was 73.3, falling to 70.6 in October. In 1886 it was 80.7 and 1887 it was 80.5, declining later only in the latter year. As the condition in the States which do not furnish commercial corn may materially affect the general average of condition without really affecting the commercial supply, the average in each of the surplus States and the general average for the district are given for the five years in which August condition has been lowest:

Table with 5 columns: States, 1881, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1892. Rows include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Average.

This shows that the present condition in the surplus districts is poorer than in 1881. The average for 1892 is four points below the general average for the country, showing that the poorest prospects are in the States of largest production.

A slight improvement is indicated during the month in the States north of the Ohio river, and a greater advance in the States west of the Mississippi river, except in Kansas and Nebraska. Condition is high in nearly all of the Southern States, advanced somewhat in the lower States of the Atlantic coast, and slightly lower in Alabama and Mississippi.

A small decline is seen in the Middle States, except New York, and also in the Eastern States, though in both of these divisions the average is higher than in the West. It is a noticeable and important fact that the higher figures of condition are in those States whose crops are of local importance only, while the lower figures are from the districts that furnish a surplus. Most correspondents indicate a present tendency to further improvement.

Wheat.—The August returns relate to spring wheat only. The general average has declined from 90.9 on July 1, to 87.3 for the present month. This condition is eight points lower than in August of last year, but is better than in 1889 or 1890. The reduction of the month was from 90 to 86 in Wisconsin, 92 to 87 in Minnesota, and 90 to 85 in North Dakota. South Dakota and Nebraska show slight advance, while no change is noted in Iowa.

In the mountain States condition is generally high. The causes which were mentioned in the July report as working

some injury at the close of the month in Oregon and Washington—hot weather and blighting winds—have contributed to a material falling off this month. In Washington the decline is from 90 to 78, and in Oregon from 91 to 76.

Oats.—The condition of oats is practically the same as last month. The general average, 86.2, being but one point below the July return. This is a very low August condition. In seventeen years there have been but two lower returns at this date—in 1887, when it was but a fraction lower, and in 1890, when an August condition of 70.1 presaged the practical failure of the crop.

Minor Cereals.—Spring rye declined from 92.7 to 89.8 during the month, while barley fell off one point, standing at 91.1. The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 101.3 and condition at 92.9.

Potatoes.—There has been a decline of nearly four points in the condition of potatoes, the average being 86.8. This is a very low condition to be reported so early in the season. In the history of crop reporting by the department it has been lower in but two years, in 1887 and in 1890. The principal decline of the month was in the New England and Middle States, where there was quite a heavy drop from the high July condition.

Tobacco.—The average of this crop declined from 92.7 to 88.8 during the month, but the present condition is slightly above that of last year, and the highest since 1885. The decline of the month was confined to the shipping districts; the average in the seed-leaf districts being better than last month.

Cotton.—The present report shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during July, from 86.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August, 1886, when the general condition was but one point lower.

The season has been almost everywhere too wet, though in South Carolina and Georgia alternations of excessive rainfall and blistering sunshine have been injurious. In Texas need of rain is reported by some correspondents. The natural result of these conditions appears in grassy fields, rank plant growth, and small fruitage, with considerable shedding. Grass worms and caterpillars have appeared in the more southern and western districts, but no material damage has yet resulted.

The condition in July and August of this year is compared with the August return of previous years as follows:

Table with 5 columns: States, 1892 July, 1892 Aug., 1891, 1890, 1889. Rows include Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Average.

AVERAGE CONDITION BY STATES OF THE CROPS REPORTED UPON AUGUST 1, 1892.

Large table with columns for States and Territories and various crops: Corn, Spring wheat, Spring rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet potatoes, Tobacco, Timothy, Clover, Pasture, Sorghum, Tropical cane, Apples, Peaches, Grapes.

Horticulture.

FINE CROPS OF CELERY WITHOUT BANKING.*

For early celery, seed of White Plume or Golden Self-blanching is sown in February in flats two and one-half inches deep, containing about two inches of loam. The surface of the latter is packed down, the seed is sown, pressed into the soil, and covered with about an eighth of an inch of loam. It is then watered, and the flats are piled on top of each other to keep the soil moist. In about six days they are taken down, watered, and piled up again, to remain until the seed begins to sprout, which one may expect in from ten days to two weeks. The flats are then spread out to that the sprouting seed can get sun and air. At this time great care is necessary to keep the sprouting seed from drying up. Two hours under glass in the hot sun may destroy the plants, and yet sun and air are just what they need to make them stocky and vigorous.

When the plants are about one or one and one-half inches high prick them out into flats filled with good, rich loam two to three inches deep, or set in the garden if the weather is suitable, from two and one-half to three inches apart. Great care must be taken at all times to give the plants water enough to prevent them from wilting. When they are from two to three inches high I scatter about two table-spoonfuls of Stockbridge celery fertilizer on every 75 or 100 plants. Scatter the fertilizer on the plants when the foliage is dry; then brush it off with a broom or the hand.

Soil should be well enriched for celery-growing. A crop of celery cannot be injured by too much manure, provided it gets plenty of water also. Plow the manure under, or, in a garden, spade the ground, carefully turning all the manure under. Then scatter about 1,500 pounds of celery fertilizer to every acre, harrow and rake the ground level. If the soil is a light loam, roll it with a heavy roller. A board will serve for firming a small patch. Raking the ground smooth saves much labor. If the ground is level and well pulverized, you can run the knives of the wheel-hoe very near the plants, save much hand-weeding, and the hoe can be run much faster.

For all kinds of vegetables—beets, carrots, onions, etc.—a thorough raking, which pulverizes and levels the ground, not only saves labor but also increases the product. A wheel-hoe cannot be advantageously used if the ground is lumpy, stony or uneven. In the farming of the future the wheel-hoe is destined to become a very important implement.

Mark off the ground in rows seven inches apart, and with a dibble or trowel set out the plants—from three to six inches high—seven inches apart, straight in the rows. If they are half an inch from a straight line, either to the right or left, they are in danger of being cut off by the knives of the wheel-hoe. Press the ground firmly about the roots. If the weather is warm and dry, water well after the plants have been set out, giving the ground a good soaking to keep them from wilting.

When the weeds begin to appear, run the wheel-hoe through the rows. The knives are too long for rows seven inches apart; cut them off about five inches from the center of the hoe. There will then be two inches between the ends of the knives and the next row. After you have gone through one way, let the crop stand a day or two before going through the other way. Four to six days afterward go through again. Use the wheel-hoe frequently and you will be agreeably surprised at the large amount of hand-weeding that is avoided.

When the plants are about half grown, scatter broadcast about 1,200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. Do not do this when the foliage is wet. I have never discovered any injury from using fertilizer, even on tender plants, when the foliage was dry.

The plants are now so large that the hoe cannot be run through them. They cover the ground, preventing the weeds from growing, except a few that started before the celery. Now, as you look over the field, you can readily realize that the crop is very large—126,000 plants on an acre. The soil is full of working roots that re-

quire a large amount of food, and it must be given in a liquid form, hence the necessity of giving the plants plenty of water. Vegetables drink the food, while animals eat it; hence the great importance of giving celery an abundance of water to dissolve its food. The more fertilizer used, the larger the growth and the more water required to make the food in the fertilizer available. There are 100,000 good plants upon an acre, allowing 26,000 for small plants and "misses."

In my field was produced a crop from which I sold celery at the rate of \$10,000 per acre. The plants from this crop were set seven inches apart each way. The celery was very nicely blanched and much cleaner and brighter than any celery banked with earth. It was pronounced the best celery ever seen at that season of the year. One plant made a satisfactory bunch which readily sold for \$1.25 per dozen, or over ten cents per plant. Last season the yield on one-twelfth of an acre was at the rate of \$4,000 an acre. It was sold to commission merchants in Providence, R. I., for \$1 a dozen; a few dozens were sold in the market for \$1.25 each.

BLANCHING CELERY.

Three or four weeks after the 1,200 pounds of celery manure before mentioned had been applied, about 1,300 pounds more were used. The celery at this time was growing and blanching rapidly. In the new celery culture there is no back-breaking labor in banking up. The working roots are not cut off to secure earth to bank it up, thereby checking the growth. No rheumatic pains are caused by getting down on one's knees to press the earth about the plants. No worms eat the glossy surface of the stalks, making them rusty and unsalable. The growth is very rapid, consequently the crop is tender, solid and brittle. There are but few spongy plants. Watering or irrigating is the all-important work, and about all that is necessary at this stage of growth. The natural rainfall cannot be depended on to give sufficient moisture to grow such a large crop.

Celery to be "good" must be pleasing to the eye as well as pleasing to the taste. The bunches ought to be uniform in size, the plants washed clean and well trimmed. By adopting the new method of growing celery—that is, planting it seven inches apart—the foliage is so thick that beneath it the air is moist and the shade dark, causing the celery to blanch well, especially the easily blanching varieties. All celery not blanched before it is time to secure it from frost is packed in pits. These are dug from eighteen inches to two feet deep (according to the size of the plants) and about six feet wide. The earth thrown out is banked on each side, forming a wall one foot deep and making the pit from two and one-half to three feet deep. The celery is dug up with a little dirt adhering to the roots, carried to the pits and closely packed. Posts are placed where needed to stretch stringers upon, to support the covering of boards. Be sure the covering is strong enough to hold up from three to eight inches of soil. Leave a board loose every fifteen feet so that it can be taken off to give air or to reach the celery when wanted. Cover this board with coarse manure so that it may be removed, and the celery taken out when the ground is frozen.

This pit answers very well for keeping celery up to Thanksgiving or Christmas. One acre of celery well grown by this new method will require about one-tenth of an acre of storage room. Very few farmers have this in their cellars or root houses. Make the pits a foot higher on one side, so that the water may run off. Do not store your celery in pits or cellars when wet. I have stored celery in pits as green as it could be and taken it out in February and March well blanched. The pits are dug in the field near the celery, so that the latter can be easily stored when dug. My soil is a sandy loam, so there is no danger of water getting into the pits. This high, dry, sandy soil is considered poor soil for celery, but my experience has taught me that nearly all ground can be made good by a judicious use of water and plant food. Let me advise all those who contemplate growing celery on an extensive scale not to do it by this method without experience, but to try a small piece first.

COST OF AN ACRE.

The expenses of growing and marketing one acre of celery by the new method are as follows:

1 pound seed.....	\$2 50
10 cords manure.....	50 00
Spreading.....	2 50
Plowing.....	2 00
Raking and rolling.....	5 00
126,000 plants.....	126 00
Planting.....	41 50
Hoeing and weeding.....	27 00
2 tons fertilizer.....	80 00
Sowing fertilizer.....	3 00
Cleaning and marketing.....	250 00
Storing a portion of the crop.....	50 00
Cost of water and labor in watering.....	50 00
Total.....	\$689 50

With experience some of these expenses can be reduced. Barn-yard manure in this vicinity is worth from \$3 to \$4 per cord. The cost of growing 126,000 plants, in hot-beds or greenhouses, for early celery, would amount to more than \$1 per thousand; but part of the plants were grown in the field at a cost of 50 cents per thousand. The cleaning and marketing would cost about \$120 if the celery is sold to commission merchants and marketed from the field before it is stored. The water used was from the city supply, running through a half-inch meter, conducted through pipes in and through the field, to which was attached a hose at frequent intervals. The water supply was very unsatisfactory and insufficient, especially in dry, warm weather when the celery was large.

MARKETING THE CROP.

The question, "How did you market such a large crop of celery?" has been often asked, and it is a very important question, judging from the large number of inquiries received. In places where the crop had grown rankly and rapidly it was ready for market in August. Two large tubs, made by sawing a hoghead into halves, were taken to the field to hold water for washing the celery. A man went along the rows digging up the plants with a spading-fork in his right hand, pulling them out with his left, and shaking the dirt from the roots by striking them against the handle of the fork. The plants were then stripped of wilted stalks and carried to the washing tubs.

No knife was used on the Golden Self-blanching variety. The roots were left on and the plants were washed with a brush-broom in one tub and rinsed in the other then placed on a table, where they were bunched and packed in water-tight boxes or crates, enough water being poured into the boxes to cover the roots. Celery marketed in this way will keep good one week in warm summer weather. Commission merchants can then ship to hotels and stores throughout the country.

This is the greatest improvement ever made in marketing celery.

These crates are highly praised by all who use them. They are made to hold two or two and a half dozen roots each. If the market is dull and part of the load is unsold, it can be left at some place or brought home and offered for sale the next day with a clear conscience, for it will be as good as the celery taken up twenty-four hours later.

The increase in the consumption of celery during the last few years has been so great that growers have not kept up with the demand. Last month (February) celery was selling in Boston for \$4 per dozen. Three or four years ago but small quantities were sold before Thanksgiving. Now large quantities are sold in August, September and October. To keep celery brittle, solid and salable, these water-tight crates are indispensable during the warm summer weather. On Thursdays I have sold sixty or ninety dozen celery roots to commission merchants, they selling them on Fridays and Saturdays to markets and stores. The markets kept some of the celery till Tuesday and Wednesday of the next week, and this in summer with the thermometer up to 60° and 80°. Early celery cannot be marketed successfully without these crates. A few buyers will object at first to having the roots left on, but after they see the advantages of the system they will not buy celery in any other form. They find they can deliver it to consumers fresh and solid with the roots on. When celery is grown and marketed in this way, three men can take up and prepare about 100 dozen in a day.

With next week the KANSAS FARMER will begin the publication of practical considerations on Horticulture. This feature of the "Floricultural department" of the "old reliable" will be under the charge of Mr. W. L. Bates, whose practical experience as well as his enthusiasm for flowers, eminently qualify him to make his column both interesting and useful.

American Horticultural Society.

The tenth regular meeting of the American Horticultural Society will be held in Chicago, beginning September 28, 1892.

The Tremont hotel has been secured as headquarters of the society, and the meetings will be held in the spacious parlors of that house.

Matter already in hand promises a programme of varied and unusual interest, and many of the probable contributors are yet to be heard from. As it is intended to issue a preliminary programme for distribution in advance of the meeting, members who will present papers are urged to send titles at once to the Secretary, that proper time may be assigned them.

As members generally know, the society's funds were not sufficient to publish separately, in the desired form, the transactions of the Texas meeting without incurring indebtedness. It is proposed to add to these the proceedings of the forthcoming meeting in Chicago, and to issue the two volumes in one, the series thus being maintained unbroken. In order to assure this publication at once, it is important that all renewals of membership should now be made, especially of those who are prevented from attendance upon the meeting. The biennial fee of \$2 should be sent by draft or money order to the Secretary, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, at Manhattan, Kas.

Generous concessions in rates have been made by prominent hotels, and the customary reduction in railroad rates is expected. Further announcements will give more definite information upon these points, as well as upon the excursions planned for the amusement of those in attendance.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Restores hair after fevers.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Outhbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY.

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small FRUITS, Hedge Plants, FRUIT and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

Condensed from pamphlet "The New Celery Culture," published by The Rural Publishing Co., New York city. Price, 20 cents.

In the Dairy.

PREPARING STERILIZED MILK.

Modern science has shown the cause of many human ailments to be minute organisms which, especially in hot weather, infect articles of food. The destruction of these organisms, leaving the articles free from their deleterious presence, is accomplished by "sterilizing." Milk is particularly liable to infection, even when carefully handled. The process of sterilizing is thus described:

"Sterilized milk" corresponds to canned corn or peaches. It is perfectly sealed while hot enough to kill the bacteria that cause milk to sour. In theory the thing is very simple; all that is needed is to put the milk in bottles, raise it to a high temperature and then seal tightly while hot. In practice, however, this does not always work. In spite of the greatest care, such milk frequently insists upon spoiling just when it ought not to. There are three or four people in the country who are preparing this milk with great success. They all refuse to describe their methods of sterilizing on the ground that it has cost them too much time and money to perfect their apparatus. They also say that it is useless to tell how they do it because 90 per cent. of their success depends upon the milk itself. What most farmers consider perfectly clean is wholly unfit to sterilize. The slight sediment that forms at the bottom of most milk when permitted to stand in a deep glass or bottle consists mainly of small bits of manure. This must be filtered out of the milk or it will not keep. As nearly as we can learn, the methods employed on one sterilized milk farm are about as follows: The cows are Jersey grades. They are fed on corn meal, bran, hay and stalks—with soiling crops in summer. No ensilage, linseed or cottonseed meals are fed. The cows are washed off every day before milking and no manure is permitted to accumulate in the stable. As soon as it is taken from the cow the milk is carried to the dairy room and thoroughly cooled and aerated. It is then filtered through thick blotting paper or heavy felting. It is then poured into quart or pint bottles shaped somewhat like beer bottles—round at the bottom so that they cannot be stood on end. These bottles are placed in a deep tin pan containing water which rises to the neck of the bottle. Steam is let in and the water heated to about 150°. It is then cooled down to 60° and at once heated again to 140° or thereabouts, at which heat the bottles are closed with rubber corks and sealed closely with wax. Such milk sells at 25 cents a quart. In Boston it is on sale at the large drug stores, and physicians prescribe it as they do other well-known food preparations. It is used mainly for infants or invalids, but would be largely used for general consumption if it could be had in sufficient quantity. The writer has kept sample bottles of it for three weeks. There is a big chance for some enterprising and careful dairyman to develop a trade in sterilized milk. Lots of city people are afraid of tuberculosis and other cow diseases and will be ready to pay for a guaranteed uniform product. A man starting in the business will have little to guide him. He will have to invent his own apparatus and do his own experimenting. Our experiment stations cannot possibly do a better thing for farmers than to show them how to bottle hot milk, and how such milk must be handled to keep it pure. Dr. Babcock might well invent a cheap 'sterilizing bath' to match his milk-tester. One thing is sure—the ordinary milk, as it comes to this city, cannot be successfully sterilized. It is too dirty."

Why and When to Aerate Milk.

Prof. W. W. Cooke, Vermont Experiment Station, says:

"By aerating milk, odors can be completely driven out that have been absorbed by the milk after being drawn from the cow. Odors that were derived by the milk through the system of the cow, are not so easily taken out. They will be somewhat lessened, but can never be wholly removed. Milk should be aerated as soon as possible after it is drawn, and it should, at the same time, be cooled. Aerating alone is an advantage, but its good effects on the keeping of milk are much increased by bringing the milk down to 55° or lower. Milk should keep at least twelve hours longer for the aerating. By using a cooler and aerator faithfully, it is possible to dispense with ice in selling milk under the ordinary conditions as they occur in the smaller cities; but where the milk is to be brought by train, and is twenty-four to thirty-six hours old before it is put on the milk cart, it would be necessary to use ice even with aerated milk.

"The question as to whether, by the use of the aerator, ice can be dispensed with in butter-making, would seem to imply that the aerator could be used to advantage in butter-making, which is not the fact. The man who is raising his cream by shallow setting, or cold, deep-setting, or any form of gravity creaming, has no use for a milk-aerator or a milk-cooler. Either would be a positive detriment, occasioning the loss of a large amount of butter in the skim-milk. The man who is running his milk through a separator has little need of an aerator for the whole milk, since, of course, the milk is aerated in passing through the machine. But to make the best quality of butter, it is necessary that the cream be cooled below 55°, and better, to 50°, as soon as possible after coming from the separator, and the combined milk-coolers and aerators, as they are now on the market, are probably the best forms of cooler to be used for that purpose."

Jemima's Beau.

Jemima, once she had a beau,
He didn't mind her name, you know,
Although it was so prosy,
She had catarrh, and had it so,
That he at last was forced to go—
The odor was no posy.

If she had been sage in time, she would have taken Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. An offensive breath is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted, if the person has any pride, but to those with whom he or she comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify. \$500 reward for an incurable case by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

To keep the poultry free from vermin, their quarters must be kept absolutely clean.

Fall Into Line.

Join the great procession! It marches to victory! It knows no defeat! Inscribed on its banners is the inspiring battle-cry, "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." Its line of march extends across the continent and around the world! A happy illustration of the popularity and success of this world-famed remedy. "Its everywhere relieving pain, inspiring hope, curing disease! For all blood disorders it is acknowledged the safest, the most thorough, the best! The liver and kidneys respond at once to the invigorating touch; through them the whole system is cleansed and built up anew.

If you are sick, indisposed, debilitated, weak, suffering from malarious or other poisons, you'll find the "Golden Medical Discovery" the remedy par excellence to restore you.

The only way to grow heavier crops each year is to make the land continually richer.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phenol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt. Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

The Poultry Yard.

How to Keep Poultry Healthy.

In the feathered world as well as elsewhere, a proper knowledge of and reverence for hygiene principles is money in the bank—in short, "better than gold."

There ought to be "chicken doctors" as well as veterinary surgeons. Why not? Is not the poultry business becoming a leading industry? Are there not thousands upon thousands of dollars sunk yearly through not knowing what to do in case of sickness among the fowls? The world is certainly waking up along the line of hygiene for the lower animals, but as yet there is little system or well-founded information. But we have no chicken doctors, and I suppose a man would feel ashamed to bear the title; yet plenty are ready to advertise as "poultry men." If fowls are worth raising they are worth caring for, and there is little profit in ignorance. Somebody, with brains, pluck and an eye to the main chance, is going to—on one of these days—read, experiment and hang out his shingle as a "poultry specialist," and he will win both glory and gold.

But now each fancier must be his or her own doctor, and to the individual who will read and profit in this series of articles intended. Hygiene is—according to Webster—that part of medical science that treats of the preservation of health, and in all the world this should be the study most interesting to all. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" for man, beast or bird, therefore we will talk a little while on poultry hygiene, necessarily repeating some things that have graced these columns before but trusting to add a little that is new. We will, besides, speak further on of some of the diseases to which fowls are subject and of the remedies that have been found best adapted to their cure. We speak from experience, observation and study; and in this last our text-books have been something more reliable than newspaper clippings. From a humane standpoint—as well as a standpoint of profit—every poultry man should guard against disease in his flocks, as well as inform himself as to the best cure (or remedy to be tried) in case disease invades despite his efforts. Certainly it pays the owner of the pure-bred fowls to post himself, and what is good for the common bird is good for the one hatched from eggs at \$3 per dozen.

Of course much has been said and written in regard to poultry runs and fowl houses, of late, but appeals for cleanliness can scarcely be made too often. Don't say that chickens don't pay until you have given them a chance to pay. Nothing induces an epidemic among fowls more surely than overcrowding. They require plenty of room and air, as there is that about them that fosters disease germs anyway. Our best fanciers advise that not over twenty-five chickens, and even fewer large fowls, be kept in one yard, as the droppings and other impurities of a larger number will also unavoidably be poisonous. Several yards may be built, but the further apart they are the better. The location of the runs should be changed as often as possible and the earth kept clear of disease germs. The droppings should be frequently scraped up and carted off for fertilizing purposes, and the ground often spaded or plowed up. This turning the surface under buries the poisonous substances, besides giving the fowls the luxury of fresh, cool earth to forage in, and dry, clean earth—a little later—to dust in. When it is possible the run should include a part of a running stream, and always tree or shrubs. It is a most cruel thing to leave fowls exposed to the pitiless

rays of the sun without the possibility of shelter. Of course much shade is not advisable, as sunlight is a purifier itself. During the winter a low shed of poles covered over with corn stalks and protected on all but the south side by the stalks, makes a pleasant "resort" for the fowls; the top for sunny days and underneath for stormy times when they tire of the coop. When no other shelter is obtainable something of this sort—often renewed—might be used in summer as a shelter, but great care would need to be exercised else it would prove anything but a hygienic measure.

Of course the coop is of even greater importance—in relation to the health of the fowls—than is the run. Then again, overcrowding must positively be avoided and cleanliness, light and ventilation attended to. A sandy or gravelly soil is best suited for the location of the fowl house. If there is no natural rise an artificial one should be made so that water will run away from the house instead of standing in it. Even ducks and geese require dry quarters, save that there must be either a natural or artificial body of water within their reach. So many designs for really superior fowl houses have been given in agricultural and poultry journals of late that we will attempt no description here, but will merely say that the warmer and drier—providing there is good ventilation—the house is in winter the more eggs you will have to sell at 25 cents a dozen, and the earlier you can put broilers into market in the spring.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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Wilson's Fall Catalogue for 1892 containing price list and description of new and most productive varieties of Seed Wheat, White Eye and Winter Rust-proof Oats, Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberry plants, Asparagus roots, &c., for Fall planting. Also thoroughbred land and water fowls, mammoth bronze Turkeys, registered Pigs, German Hares, &c. Catalogue with five samples of best kinds of Winter Wheat sent FREE on application. Address SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Pa.

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.

ENLARGED NAVEL CORD.—I have a colt that has a lump at the navel. It does not seem to be quite so large as at first but there is a hard cord projecting into it.

Answer.—The enlargement will gradually pass away as the colt grows older, but you can hurry it to some extent by applying a little cerate of cantharides once every three weeks as a counter-irritant.

SORE ON MULE.—I have a mule that was bitten by a jack about ten days ago. The wound is above the knee on the inside of the fore leg. The matter from the wound is yellowish-white and offensive.

Answer.—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice sprinkled with powdered charcoal every day till the wound is healthy, then use the healing lotion prescribed for G. W. S. in this column. Sign your name in full next time.

COUGH IN COW.—I have a cow, 7 years old, that coughs very often (most after drinking), and once I saw a discharge from her nose. She is due to calve in October. Will her milk be fit for food?

Answer.—Have your cow examined by a veterinarian for tuberculosis (consumption), and if she proves to be a curable case, give her two tablespoonfuls of the following twice a day: Gentian, nitrate of potash, Jamaica ginger and fenugreek, of each, 8 ounces; mix.

WIRE CUT.—I have a horse that cut his foot above the ankle twelve days ago, and he has got to biting it. Can I do anything to stop him?

Answer.—It is very likely that a diseased growth has started. If that is the case, take powdered sulphate of copper and rub over it. When the sore is healthy again dress three times a day with the following: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; soft water, 1 quart. Tie his head up for a few days.

LAME ANKLE.—I have a six-year-old mare that is very lame in left fore ankle. The inclosed cut of leg will give you an idea of its appearance. The swelling is five inches long and four inches thick.

Answer.—As your case is of so long standing, we think your only chance of a cure lies in the fring iron properly used, which can only be done by an experienced veterinarian. Do not allow the "veterinary doctor" to open it any more. The mare will require a long period of rest after having been fired and then will only recover from the lameness at most. The enlargement will always remain.

THOROUGHPIN—QUESTIONS.—(1) I have a mule that has had a thoroughpin for over a year. He was very lame at first but got over it and was not lame for ten months, four weeks ago, when he got lame again. Can you give a sure cure for it? (2) I am a new reader and I like the KANSAS FARMER well because it brings good advice, but it is not always plain. I read a few weeks ago that it was a good thing to feed hogs a quart of turpentine once a week. Is that for one hog or 100? A week ago it said a little coal oil was good for hogs. How much is a dose for one hog? Could the two be fed together? What do you think of arsenic for hogs? How much is a dose?

Answer.—(1) A sharp blister of cerate of cantharides applied every three weeks for three applications may relieve it, but there is no sure cure. (2) As the turpentine and coal oil treatment for hogs was not in the Veterinary Department we do not know for what it was recommended or what the dose was to be, but the medicinal dose of turpentine for pigs is from one to four drachms. Coal oil can be given in about the same doses, but neither should be given only by advise of some one who understands something of diseases and the uses of medicines. Arsenic is an alterative and tonic and should only be given in

two or three grain doses. We do not believe in constantly dosing animals just because somebody says this or that thing is good. Every drug has its physiological action upon some certain organ or organs of the body, and when those organs are in a healthy condition drugs do more harm than good. Good care, cleanliness and regular feeding are the best preventives of disease that can be given.

CONTAGIOUS KERATITIS.—I have an eye disease among my cattle that is becoming serious. Half of them are affected; many of them are totally blind, and as many as forty are blind in one eye. The eye first runs a gluey water, then covers over with a white film; in ten or fifteen days a spot or blister shows and sometimes the eye breaks and runs out, leaving the animal totally and incurably blind.

Answer.—Your animals have contagious keratitis—inflammation of the cornea. Keep diseased animals in a stable darkened from the rays of the sun, and bathe the eyes twice a day, ten minutes at a time with very warm water in which has been dissolved a half ounce of saltpetre to each gallon of water. Feed on some cooling laxative diet during the day, and turn out on grass at night.

PECULIAR CASE.—Two years ago I had a two-year-old colt that commenced to fall away in flesh and got so nervous it was impossible for him to stand still. He walked back on his pastern joints, had a dull, sleepy look out of his eyes, was continually bumping and scratching his head against something, and finally broke his neck. I have two yearling colts that are commencing the same way. They are running on buffalo grass.

Answer.—Your colts are either feeding upon some poisonous vegetation or drinking stagnant water. They are getting something which acts upon the nervous system. Remove them from the pasture and give good wholesome food and pure water, and give each colt, twice a day, a dose composed of quinine 10 grains and iodide of potassium 30 grains. Examine your grazing ground for "loco weed" (Astragalus mollissimus), and also for crotonaria. Either of these plants might produce the symptoms given.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 22, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 8,242 cattle, 450 calves. Sales were slow and prices uncertain. Buyers indifferent. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2 80@4 50; Colorado steers, \$2 75; Colorado heifers, \$1 75; Arizona steers, \$2 50; Indian steers, \$2 10@2 40; Indian cows, \$1 30@1 80; Indian heifers, \$1 35@1 65; Texas steers, \$2 00@2 95; Texas cows, \$1 80@1 75; Texas calves, \$4 00@7 75; Texas bulls, \$1 00@1 75; New Mexico cows, \$1 25@1 35; New Mexico calves, \$6 50; stockers and feeders, \$1 70@3 00; cows, \$1 30@2 50; heifers, \$1 25@1 60; bulls, \$1 35@1 90; calves, \$5 00@7 50. HOGS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,500. The run was light but the market was slow. The bulk of sales were at \$5 35@5 52 1/2. Pigs and lights, \$4 70@5 20. Representative sales, \$5 30@5 62 1/2. SHEEP—Supply liberal; sales slow. Muttons, \$3 35@4 50; lambs, \$4 75@5 15.

St. Louis, August 22, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200. No good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 40; Texans, \$2 15@3 00. HOGS—Receipts, 1,300. Market was steady. Sales were at \$5 05@5 70. SHEEP—Receipts, 400. Market was steady. Natives, \$3 50@4 60.

Chicago, August 22, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 25,000, including 11,000 Texans and westerns. Market was 15 and 25c lower. HOGS—Receipts, 22,000. Best strong, others weak. Lights, \$5 20@5 80; Mixed, \$5 00@5 75; heavy, \$5 00@5 95. SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market steady.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 22, 1892. In store—Wheat, 598,023 bushels; corn, 81,046 bushels; oats, 101,039 bushels, and rye, 5,976 bushels. WHEAT—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 336,000 bushels. An active market was had. The scare over the Buffalo strike seems to be dying out, and shippers taking hold freely again. The result was an advance of 1c per bushel over Saturday's prices on all good wheat in the face of lower cables and a big increase in the visible supply. By sample on track, on basis of Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 2 cars 60 pounds at 67 1/2c, 5 cars 60 pounds at 68c, 30 cars at 68 1/2c, 48 cars 60 and 62 pounds at 68 1/2c, 20 cars 61 and 62 pounds at 68c, 25,000 bushels, elevator wheat, f o b at 68c; No. 3, hard, 2 cars 60 pounds smutty at 66c, 1 car 60 pounds at 66 1/2c, 1 car choice 61 pounds at 67c; No. 4, hard, 1 car 58 pounds at 61c, 1 car 55 pounds at 64c, 1 car 60 pounds at 66c. Rejected, 1 car 52 pounds at 56c, 1 car 50 pounds at 56c, 1 car 60 pounds at 65c, 1 car spring 53 1/2 pounds at 62c; No. 2 red, 1 car 50 pounds at 71c, 1 car choice 61 pounds at 73c; No. 3 red, 1 car 57 pounds at 67c; No. 4 red, 61@64c. CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours,

HARNESSES FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS. This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness which we make a specialty of and DEFTY COMPETITION. BARKLEY \$10.00 ROAD CARTS and BUGGIES. We also manufacture a complete line of GOAT and DOG HARNESS from \$1.50 to \$12.50 per set. GOAT or DOG CARTS from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Write for GOAT CATALOGUE. BARKLEY \$70. PHAETON. FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO. 282 & 284 Main St. CINCINNATI, O.

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Chicago, August 22, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 419,000 bushels; shipments, 427,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 75 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 68c; No. 2 red, 75 1/2c. CORN—Receipts 218,000 bushels; shipments, 233,000 bushels. No. 2, 52 1/2c. OATS—Receipts, 361,000 bushels; shipments, 154,000 bushels. No. 2, 34a34 1/2c; No. 2, white, 35 1/2c; No. 3, white, 32a35c. WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are still meeting with a good inquiry and sales are being duplicated at old prices, no advance having been made. These wools are very attractive to buyers, owing to the desirableness. Wools of average condition will bring 14a16c for fine, 16a17c for light fine, and 18a20c for fine medium.

Grand Encampment at Washington. On the occasion of the G. A. R. grand encampment at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These tickets are good going until September 20, and good returning until October 12. See your nearest Union Pacific agent.

St. Louis, August 22, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 354,000 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels. Market opened easier, closing 1/2c higher than Saturday's figures. No. 2 red, cash, 70 1/2@71 1/2c; September, closing 71 1/2c; October, 72 1/2c; December, 75 1/2c. OATS—Receipts, 65,000 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels. Market closed 1/2c higher than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 48 1/2c; September, 48 1/2c; October 48 1/2c; December and year, 46 1/2c; May, 49 1/2c. HAY—Steady, quiet. Choice to gilt-edge timothy, \$12 50@16 00; prairie, prime to gilt-edge, \$7 00@9 00. WOOL—Receipts, 76,200 pounds; shipments, 133,800 pounds. Market steady. Missouri and Illinois—Medium, 20a22c; coarse and braid, 18a 19c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 15a17c. Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, etc.—Medium, 17a22c; coarse, 15a17c for 8 to 12 months. Montana, Wyoming and Idaho—Medium, 17a21c; coarse, 15a16c. Colorado, Utah New Mexico and Arizona—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 13a16c. Choice tub-washed, 30a 31c.

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- HORSES. American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd..... \$ 2.50 The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings..... \$ 1.25 Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor..... \$ 1.50 Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy..... \$ 1.00 Horse-Breeding (Sanders)..... \$ 2.00 Law's Veterinary Adviser..... \$ 3.00 Miles on the Horse's Foot..... \$.75 Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America..... \$ 2.50 Youatt & Spooner on the Horse..... \$ 1.50

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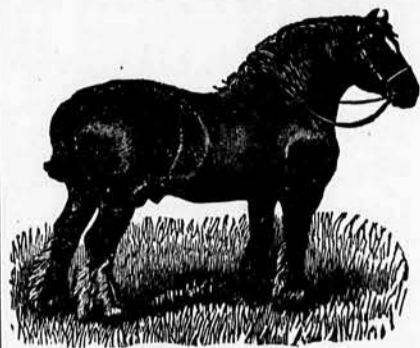
Can be had by buying tourist tickets to Colorado, on sale beginning June 1. It will pay you to investigate what the Santa Fe Route has to offer, before making final arrangements.

Sheriff's Sale.

[First publication August 3, 1892.] In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas. Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff, vs. James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaudt and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants. Case No. 13,773. BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 153, on Liberty street, in Veale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 20th day of July, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

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Table with columns: Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Rows: Official Receipts for 1891, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.

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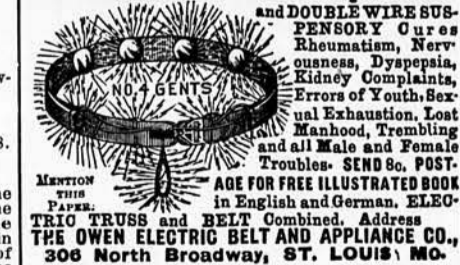
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Atobison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. Prohaska, of Shannon tp., Atchison P. O., July 8, 1892, one dark brown horse, 9 years old; valued at \$50.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Westafar, about July 20, 1892, one bright bay mare pony, star in forehead, branded U on left shoulder, under-bit in right ear, leather halter on.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. A. Hodgins, in Topeka tp., P. O. Topeka, July 11, 1892, one iron gray mare, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks or brands, weight about 950 pounds; valued at \$45.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1892.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. H. Oglesby, July 6, 1892, one small bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot in forehead and left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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