

# KANSAS FARMER

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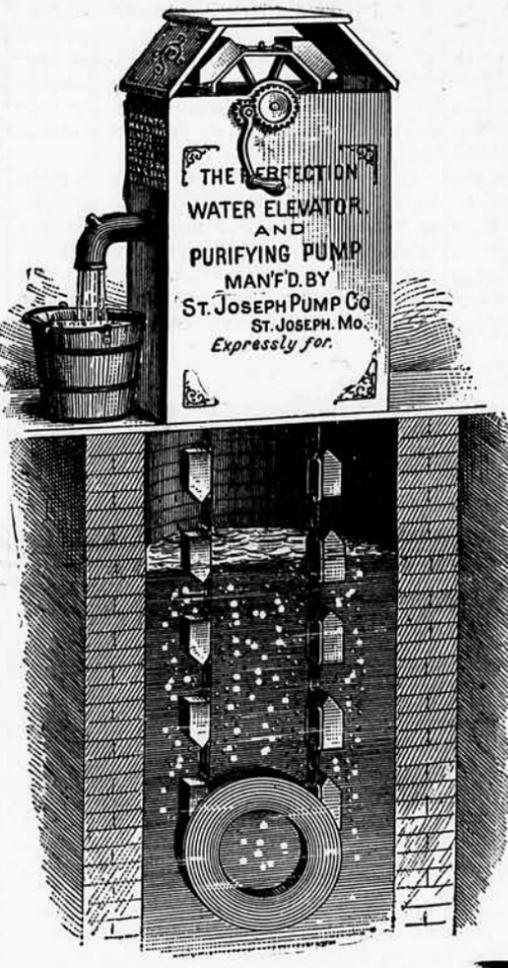
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## PERFECTION WATER ELEVATOR AND PURIFYING PUMP.

A model invention, hand in hand with sanitary science, is what the writer found in visiting the large and commodious factory of the St. Joseph Pump Co., St. Joseph, Mo. And being desirous of enlightening the human being on sanitary principles, for the good of their health, and the public in general, we endeavor to describe this wonderful pump and the great advantages it has over other devices for raising water.

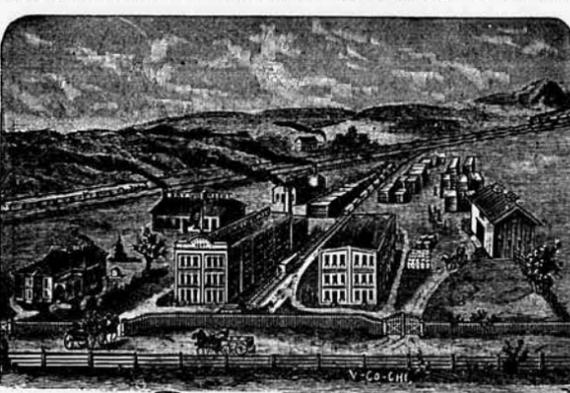


The spread of sanitary science has made most householders, whether in the country or city, aware of the prime importance in looking well to their water supplies. We know that from the ignorance and carelessness of such matters, death lurks in the pipes and disease in the unguarded well or cistern. Yet many people, especially in rural neighborhoods, are to-day using water from wells in dangerous proximity to sources of pollution, or from cisterns that in a brief time accumulate from the washings of the roof an unsightly sediment, composed of dust from the public highway, droppings of birds, decayed leaves, and exuviae of dead insects, and continue to use such water only because they have not learned that the danger to life and health thereby incurred may be obviated by a simple and inexpensive change in the pumping machinery employed. To destroy the germs of zymotic disease, it is only necessary to secure the thorough oxygenation of the water. Oxygenation is aeration. This is accomplished by the improved "Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump," which we have endeavored to describe, and the man who invented and put into practical use this pump, certainly deserves a high seat on the right hand in heaven. Wherever it is used it lessens your doctor bills, your drug bills, and furnishes at all times the purest and sweetest water in the well or cistern. This pump combines the easiest and cheapest method of drawing water from wells and cisterns, with a purification of the water so perfect and so thoroughly in accordance with scientific principles, as to render the contents of the foulest well or cistern absolutely pure, sweet and healthful ten days after its introduction. This invention is manufactured by the St. Joseph Pump Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., and the following cut represents their establishment.

It consists of an endless chain, made of black open-hearth steel, the cups folded with a double lap seam, and the entire product galvanized afterwards, along which at regular intervals the cups or small receptacles for holding and agitating the water, are attached. The links of the chain, like the cups or miniature buckets, are made of black open-hearth steel, and galvanized after construction. Every other link has a cup attached to it, holding about a half pint, and each cup is perforated at the bottom to allow the gradual escape of air from it as it is carried downward by the revolution of the chain into the water. The principal ebullition occurs at the bottom of cistern or well, where the advancing cups reverse themselves, and the entering water displaces the remaining air. It will be seen that the endless chain needs no tubing of wood or iron to guard it, passing regularly around a flanged wheel, which hangs suspended near the bottom. The buckets are necessarily discharging into the water a steady stream of pure air brought from above, and filling themselves as they commence their ascent, with the coldest and purest water, which they carry to the top, where it is discharged for use. The water is delivered cool at the outset, and it is not necessary, as with ordinary apparatuses, to pump and waste a considerable amount of water before obtaining a refreshing draught.

The "Water Elevator" is free from any complications, and has no valves, suckers or other devices that will get out of order. It can readily be put in position at a small expense, it cannot freeze. A child can operate it without difficulty, and it can be readily seen that there is no friction to overcome excepting the actual weight of the water. In a few days after the substitution of a "Water Elevator" for an ordinary pump, in any cistern, however clean, no argument, based upon sanitary considerations, will be necessary to convince the user of the water of the benefit of the change. The taste is enough. The old flatness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain stream. By virtue of the oxygenation it has received, the water becomes, as we term it, "living water," at the same time this life which the water has acquired, is death to the many insect organisms, and especially to the larvae of the mosquito, which wells and cisterns, like all still waters, are apt to harbor. The wigglers disappear as if by magic, and the owner of the "Water Elevator" has the satisfaction of knowing that he is no longer breeding his domestic mosquito supply under his own chamber window, which is indeed a wonderful satisfaction, especially when you lie down to sleep at night to know that you are free from this tiresome little being known as the mosquito. The improved "Perfection Water Elevator and Purifier" has long since passed the stage of experiment and probation. The great importance of pure and living water is no less essential to good health than pure air itself, making anything that promises to secure it well worthy of investigation, and as this "Elevator" has received the strongest endorsement from all who have tried it, it will pay any one interested to address or call on the dealer, or the dealer to write their jobber for terms and prices.

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WORKS OF THE ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

## SWINE.

**D. TROTT**, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-faced Wyandotte chickens.

**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES**.—Mature sows bred, young boars ready to use, and choice weanling pigs. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

**KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—K. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$800 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

**POLAND-CHINA PIGS**.—Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., have sixty fine pigs, sired by Lord Corwin 4th 901, U. S. A. A. 6934, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

**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. 4638 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

**W. W. WALTIRE**, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

**JOHN KEMP**, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved **CHESTER WHITE SWINE** Stock for sale.

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

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES**.—I will sell pigs, either sex, from my best show sows. Write for particulars. Chas. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.

## BERKSHIRE

**G. W. BERRY**, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked new for spring.

## PIGS

**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.

## POULTRY.

**WILLOW GROVE**—Has for sale seventy Banded Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels at \$2 to \$5 each. Describe what you want and I will suit you. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha Kas.

**SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS**—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

**A. B. DILLE**, Edgerton, Kas., breeds the finest of A. B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmans, R. and S. C. B. Leghorns, M. B. Turkeys, etc. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**EUREKA POULTRY YARDS**.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**D. R. S. C. ORR**, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spalling done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

**HEISEL & BRYANT**, Carbondale, Kas., importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German coach horses. The best to be found in America. Every one guaranteed a breeder. Terms that will command patronage.

**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.

### CATTLE.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Consul Gerben 4304 H. F. H. B. at head of herd; butter record of dam thirty-two pounds in seven days. Herd numbers fifty head of all ages. Any number of the herd for sale. H. V. Toepfer, Stockton, Kas.

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

**T. M. MARCY & SON**, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 3d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 3d, 31 1/2 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

**Holstein-Friesian Bulls**. I have for sale several very choice young bulls, out of imported cows. Write for prices. J. S. WATSON, Emporia, Kas.

**VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**JOHN LEWIS**, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep, Bronze turkeys, Light Brahma chickens, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

**E. L. LEMENT**, Abilene, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

**M. H. ALBERTY**, Cherokee, Kas.—Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China hogs, S. C. B. Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Stock and eggs for sale.

**J. W. YOUNG**, Smithville, Mo. The best strains of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Make no mistake but write or see me. Satisfaction assured in stock and prices.

**J. H. TAYLOR**, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

**F. G. HOPKINS & SON**, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

**MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

## The Stock Interest.

### HORNS OF THE CATTLE DILEMMA.

Many of our readers who do not peruse the *Breeder's Gazette* will read with special interest the following editorial, which appeared in the issue of August 24:

"The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., commenting in their market circular upon our recent remarks anent the introduction of American cattle into Great Britain to displace the miserable Irish stores now to be seen upon so many Scotch and English farms, says:

"Right in theory, but where are the steers? Echo answers where. You cannot find them in our central markets. We need them on the farms, amid our corn fields, and with the present outlook we are a long way off the time when Europe can count on us drafting any large amount of our good young stock to her shores."

"To all of which we re-echo Mr. Clay's own ejaculation, 'right in theory;' but practically we have more cattle nearly all the time than our central markets will take at a decent price, and so long as this is the case it cannot fairly be urged that we have no steers to spare for the trans-Atlantic trade. Of course there is a scarcity of well-bred feeders in this country as well as in the old country, and of course we ought to feed upon our own territory all the well-bred young steers we produce. But so long as our badly-depressed markets hold out no adequate inducement for the farmers of corn States to finish cattle for the Chicago yards the *Gazette* will continue to advise that a market be found elsewhere for just as many of our steers as possible. Chicago alone received last year 3,250,359 head of cattle, a weekly average of 62,506. Had these been taken at a respectable price it might do to set up the claim that we have no cattle to spare, but they were not.

"It might be urged with equal propriety that Ireland has no cattle to spare. Theoretically, 'Pat' ought also to feed more cattle and better cattle, but he don't, and probably won't under prevailing conditions, and so his miserable half-starved brutes find a very convenient outlet across the channel. Our Canadian friends, too, ought to breed and feed more good steers, but this does not prevent Dominion farmers and ranchmen from exporting, to their own manifest advantage, many cargoes of store cattle, which find a ready market in the British Islands. Would Clay, Robinson & Co. argue that the export trade in Canadian cattle is working a hardship upon Canadian cattle-growers? No. So long as the Chicago market is in its present congested condition there is but one course to be pursued by all friends of the American cattle-grower, and that is to endeavor in every possible way to prevent the present enforced concentration of the entire output of our farms and ranges at this one point. Anything that tends to relieve the glut of cattle in these yards by bringing new buyers into the market will be heartily welcomed by every cattle owner in the Western States and Territories; and as Treasurer and member of the Executive Council of the old Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association, Mr. Clay himself has rendered much yeoman service in this same cause of endeavoring to open up foreign ports to our shippers of live cattle.

"There is no doubt but it is decidedly to the interest of Messrs. Armour, Swift, Morris, et al. that there be no diversion of cattle from the market in which they buy their daily supplies, and theoretically our farmers should feed all their own cattle at home, but the practical effect of the presence of more buyers in this market would be to enhance values, and at the present time all other considerations are apt to receive scant attention. Even granting that our stocks of prime feeding cattle are comparatively limited the fact remains that thousands of lean or half-fat steers infinitely superior to much of the stock now being fed upon British farms are sold at various seasons of the year in this market at prices fairly ruinous to their producers. Judging from what the writer saw in Britain this summer our foreign friends would be only too glad to be able to go into the Chicago market and bid for these if their government would permit. If we have an over-production of cattle then we certainly need all the outlets we can find. If there is no over-production then our cattle-growers are

wholly right in characterizing the Chicago stock yards market as dominated by as unscrupulous and merciless a set of monopolists as exist on earth. There are only these two horns to this dilemma."

### About Southdown Sheep.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a called meeting of the American Southdown Association, held in Springfield, Ill., on the 23d ult., the capital stock of the association was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000, thus providing for four hundred additional shares of stock at \$10 each. This increase in the number of shares of the stock of the association was made necessary because the original one hundred shares had been taken by as many individuals who are breeders of this unexcelled breed of mutton sheep, and other breeders of Southdowns desired the opportunity of associating themselves with the gentlemen who had taken the primary steps, and had so materially advanced the interests of this breed of sheep.

The American Southdown Association was not organized for a dividend-declaring corporation, but with careful management and close economy, has accumulated from year to year some overplus of funds. This has been returned the breeders as circumstances seemed to justify, in the way of special premiums offered at different fairs during past years. At present these special offerings are: \$1,000 at the World's Columbian Exposition, \$250 at the fat stock show to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and \$115 at the Detroit International Fair and Exposition, Detroit, Mich., in 1892.

By this action in increasing the shares of its stock, the association invites every reputable Southdown breeder in the coun-

cannot be overestimated. Heretofore horsemen have believed that grain, and especially corn meal, when fed to horses alone or mixed with hay, tends to form a compact mass in the stomach and produce indigestion, but now for the first time is any authoritative statement on the subject forthcoming. Prof. Sanborn tells us how horses should be fed; and while he may not be infallible, the tests which he has made are certainly a better guide than our present haphazard method of feeding. That we should look for all possible light on this subject is unquestionable. Horses are valuable servants to us, and, setting aside the dictates of humanity, it is decidedly to our own interest to see that they are properly treated.

### Stock-Feeding Machinery.

Kansas is not only a great stock-raising State, but thousands of cattle and sheep are brought in from the south and west for feeding, hence anything in the way of improved machinery which will add to the profits of the feeder is of special interest. Therefore we present herewith something in the feed-cutter line, which has been thoroughly tested by our old patrons, E. A. Porter & Bros., Bowling Green, Ky., before it was offered for sale. They claim a great saving of corn fodder, and that the Porter feed-cutter will make one acre of corn feed as far as two under the ordinary practice, besides, feed prepared in this way does the stock more good.

Experienced feeders realize that to make beef-producing profitable, it is necessary to produce the same more cheaply, and improved machinery must play an important part in the matter.

This firm also informs us that they make a line of corn-crushers for ear corn with



PORTER'S FEED-CUTTER.

try to unite with them and assist in the work of maintaining the purity of these sheep and to collect and preserve their history and pedigrees. This invitation should and doubtless will be accepted by those who are interested in Southdowns, and who will use their best endeavors to see that this breed shall be kept at the front.

Applications for registry received at the Secretary's office, indicate that the demand for recorded Southdown sheep was never better than at this time, and for those who have these sheep for sale, an advertisement in the live stock journals would materially aid in keeping this breed before the people and greatly aid breeders personally and collectively. J. G. S.

### Horse Feeding Experiments.

Recent experiments made by Prof. J. W. Sanborn seem to show that hay and grain when divided into separate feeds for horses give better results than a mixed hay and grain feed. Two lots of horses were fed for several months, one on hay and grain mixed and the other lot on hay and grain separately, and the result showed that the latter maintained their weight much better than the former lot. Prof. Sanborn accounts for this by the fact that fine cut timothy hay irritates and injures horses' mouths and possibly induces too rapid eating, and that horses, moreover, are apt to eat moistened hay and grain more rapidly than dry food. An experiment in regard to the value of cut as compared with whole hay was also tried, and the result was decisively in favor of the former. The experiment lasted for four months and a half, and at the end of that time the difference in weight of the horses was 115 pounds in favor of cut clover.

The value of experiments of this nature

the shuck on as well as the shelled corn. We believe feeders would do well to investigate the merits of these helps to their work, when they give such assurance of lessening the cost of production of stock for the markets.

### The Future of Sheep.

The sheep industry in the agricultural States is steadily but surely coming to the front, and as a consequence will have an all around good effect on live stock husbandry in general. It will act as a sort of balance-wheel to prevent overproduction of other classes of stock, besides improving the farms as no other class of stock can. In fact, many experienced farmers say that the benefits that they render to the fields and pastures fully compensate their cost of maintenance. There is no question whatever that sheep are to-day the most profitable class of stock for the farmer, so far as the amount of money invested or cost of handling is concerned, and this, too, regardless of the disadvantages that beset sheep husbandry, such as the fence question and imminent depredations from dogs and wolves. And when these difficulties are obviated, as they will be sooner or later, the sheep industry will make more rapid progress.

While the number of sheep in the agricultural States is not large as compared with other classes of stock, yet it is significant to note that there are more sheep owners in the agricultural States west of the Mississippi river now than there has ever been before since the country was settled. The flocks are small in size but greatly improved in quality.

In regard to the range sheep industry in the Rocky mountain region and open ranges of the plains, the future of the industry is correctly forecast by the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, which says, in a

recent article, that "there is to-day a great overproduction of cattle, and there is not the room for capital to spread itself in that calling that there is in wool and mutton-growing, hence it requires no prophetic eye to see that the large holdings will soon be transformed into sheep ranches. Cattle-growing will always be the industry for the small farmer in Montana, but as civilization marches on the large cattle herds are doomed to give place to sheep. The chief reason for this is that the wool-grower has far outstripped the cattle-grower in the race for wealth in the mountain portions of our State, and the plains people are gradually waking up to realize the fact. The bank accounts of our wool-growers speak in thunder tones for the industry, while it does not require a very far-seeing eye to discern that the sheep industry may be placed upon an absolutely safe basis, while range cattle-growing is bound to be attended with more or less risk. We write these things not because we prefer the one industry more than the other, but because we see the tendency of things, and as a faithful sentinel feel it a duty to proclaim the fact loud and long. Cattle-growing in the settlements is here to stay for all time, and we do not believe that sheep will ever be kept in Montana in small flocks as in the older States, for we do not think it would be profitable, but it is bound sooner or later to take the large ranges. The cattlemen of the great plains may laugh at these predictions, but straws indicate the direction of the wind, and if they will look at things carefully, they too will see the drift of things. We do not pretend to say that they will forsake the country, far from it, but they will simply introduce sheep, and instead of being cattle barons, will become sheep kings."

### Swine Notes.

[From *National Stockman*.]

Fallen rye in the field makes a good ration for well matured hogs if they have good grass with it. For spring pigs it is poor feed unless they have a regular slop ration with it.

If the pigs are to glean the harvest fields, do not cut down their regular rations on this account. We know of no quicker way to cause them to lose flesh than to drop their regular ration and turn them in the stubble fields.

To get the greatest gain in feeding pigs still sucking it is necessary to feed the sow to full capacity as well as the pigs. We believe it is too often the case that as quick as the pigs begin to eat well the sows are limited in their food.

On a regular ration a pig will hardly overfeed by once going to the trough. It is by having feed constantly in the trough and numerous returns to it that causes the trouble. A trough with feed always in it becomes stale and uninviting, even to the greedy hog.

Whole rye, whether soaked or fed dry, makes a very unsatisfactory feed for swine. It should be ground before being put to soak. If there is no bran to mix with it it should be ground coarse. When ground fine it is very unpleasant to handle, on account of its sticky nature.

Study to know the capacity of your farm and your own capacity in caring for swine. When you learn the number you are the most successful with, be content with this number till your skill will allow an addition. Too many makes a failure. A man handled seven brood sows and their offspring with wonderful success, while an increase at once to twenty head brought him an unprofitable return, and a distaste for the business.

We have in mind a farmer that bought a small lot of thin stockers weighing about seventy-five pounds from an overstocked neighbor, at 4 cents per pound. By feeding corn on grass and at an advance of 1/2 cent per pound, the first three or four weeks feeding made him 75 cents per bushel for his corn. With the recent advance his corn brought him somewhere near \$1 per bushel. Such an opportunity does not come to every farmer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity, and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all.

Indigestion. Dizziness. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## Agricultural Matters.

### ABANDONED FARMS OF THE EAST.

It has often been stated, and nearly as often denied, that there are many farms in New England which have been abandoned because it has become unprofitable longer to cultivate them. In the *American Farmer*, published at Washington, D. C., a discussion of this subject by F. J. Wilson, sets at rest the main facts of the case. This writer says:

"There was a time when New England farmers made money out of general farming, but that time seems to have been past with a majority of the farmers. The West is producing such crops in large quantities, and at such a cheap price, that it is almost impossible for the New England farmer to enter into competition with the Western farmer.

"The soil of New England in a good many places is worn out, while that of the West is almost virgin. Wheat and barley were the old stand-bys of the Eastern farmer, but they are so now no more. Barley was considered to be the best paying crop on the farm, but the development of new fields in the great West so increased the supply of this cereal that its price has dropped considerably.

"In cattle-raising there is also very little money for the farmer of the East. The great Western ranches raise the cattle, send them to Chicago, and dressed beef is sold to the New England farmer almost as cheap as he can raise it.

"What is the cause of this? The reason is very simple. The owners of these great ranches have large numbers of cattle, and while the profit on one animal may not be much, yet when they sell a large number the profit is quite an item. They do not have the trouble which the Eastern farmers have in raising the cattle. The cost of feed is a mere nothing; that is the reason why they can sell their animals so cheap.

"We now come to the slaughtering-houses in Chicago. The men who own the slaughtering-houses purchase the cattle for a comparatively small price. They save everything. The meat is sold to the people; the bones are used; the skin is saved; the hoofs are put to use; and even the blood is sold. So many cattle are killed that matter that would be refuse to the farmer who kills four or five animals a year rapidly accumulates and is sold. The money thus obtained for this refuse material enables them to sell the food-beef at so low a price.

"The immense fields in the West have so increased the supply of cereals, and decreased the value of them, that there is but little profit left for the Eastern farmer after he has paid for the fertilizers necessary to grow a fair crop. In fact, it looks as if the whole of New England will be turned into a truck farm. However, this may never be. Some of the farmers who reside in this section of the country have perceived the utter uselessness of trying to compete with the products of the West, and have, therefore, turned their attention to something else. On the other hand, large numbers of farmers have become demoralized at the competition of the farmers of the West, and have left New England to farm elsewhere. This is the reason of so many deserted farms in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire. This question has, however, been discussed for some time, and there is no need of going into further details. Remedies have been suggested, tried, and, in most cases, resulted in a failure. The best suggestion is to raise those things which can be profitably raised, and in which the competition of the West is not so great.

"The Massachusetts State Board of

Agriculture has looked into the matter carefully, and the result of it was the publication of a book descriptive of farms in that State "abandoned or partially abandoned." The cause of this condition of affairs the book attributes to the migration of all available young men to other sections of the country. If this state of affairs is so it is deplorable. What causes the young men to leave their native places? Are they dissatisfied with farming, or have they gone West to engage in it? The answer might probably be found by the latter question.

"The book describes farms conveniently located and situated but short distances from good markets which can be bought for less than \$10 per acre. We do not deem it necessary to quote from this book, since land can be bought in almost every part of the State at the same rate.

"Connecticut is also suffering from the same trouble which affects Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Connecticut has made careful inquiries, and has found that there is a great decrease in the price of land in the State. He wrote to all the farmers asking them at what price they would sell their farms. After the returns were all in he found that the average price of land per acre was \$28, but this cannot be accepted as the true average. The prices given were much higher than could be obtained at an actual sale. The average price of farm lands in the State, as given by the census of 1880, was \$49.34 per acre, or \$21.34 more than the average of the present census made by the Secretary. The replies to the Secretary's inquiry disclose the fact that in a good many cases land containing a good number of acres can be bought at \$8 per acre. The fact is further disclosed that farms with buildings in good repair could be bought at one-third the price that was asked twelve years ago.

"The other New England States are in the same condition as the two States we speak of, and it is therefore not necessary to deal with them individually."

### The Coming Fodder Plant.

We are just now, August 24, harvesting a portion of the Soy bean crop, and putting it into a small silo with a view to studying its behavior and feeding value as silage later on. We have four varieties; of these, two are so far advanced towards maturity that the leaves have begun to fall, while the other two are later, the seeds being only about half grown. They are grown in rows thirty-two inches apart, but at this stage the plants fill out the space between the rows almost completely. The soil is a loam of only fair quality, has not been manured, and has a pronounced slope to the south. The yield of the green plants is about five and one-third tons per acre.

The crop was planted May 23 and 24, and this growth has therefore been made in exactly three months. Its feeding value is of the best. It compares favorably with clover and alfalfa in nutritive qualities, and the ripe beans are excelled only by oil meal. Cattle and hogs eat all parts of the plant greedily; even the dry bean straw, thrown into the yard after the beans were threshed out, was all eaten by the cattle. But perhaps the quality which will be most highly appreciated by Kansas farmers is the ability of this bean to withstand drouth. At no time since we began to grow this plant in 1890 has it suffered from dry weather; even the very severe drouth of that year failed to affect it disastrously. What other plant have we which possesses all these qualities; which will go through our trying drouths unscathed; whose nutritive qualities rank with the very best; which is freely eaten by stock; which

will in three months produce five and one-third tons of green feed, or about three tons of hay to the acre on unmanured land, and which can be cleared off in time for wheat, and will leave the ground in excellent shape for the drill without plowing? This is what the Soy bean will do. I know of no other plant of which the same can be said. When these qualities become known, it must forge its way to the front and take a leading place among our fodder plants. This is the conclusion I have come to after growing it three years here at the college. I would be glad to get the opinion of those who have tried the Soy bean this year, especially in places where drouth was felt severely, and I ask those who received seed beans from the station last winter, if they happen to see this, to kindly write me their opinion of this promising fodder plant, together with the culture it has received.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in *Industrialist*.

### The World's Wheat Crop of 1892.

The difficulty of obtaining reliable reports of the crops of the world leads to so much uncertainty as to the accuracy of estimates that even the most carefully prepared compilations cannot be implicitly relied upon. Reports that are distorted to fit some preconceived theory or to prove some proposition or serve some interest are worse than useless. It is believed, however, that the following brief review taken from the *Farmer*, of Washington, D. C., is impartially made:

"Taking the world over this has been a poor year for wheat, though somewhat better as a whole than last year. Russia will have a fraction of a crop only, but what sized fraction it is hard to say, as crop statistics is far from being an exact science in Russia, and the officials differ very widely in their estimates. Next to Russia India is the worst off, and falls about 60,000,000 bushels short of the average crop. South America and Australasia will have something less than an average crop, while Great Britain will be short from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, and in Denmark, Norway and Sweden there will be an almost total failure of the cereals. The crops in such minor countries as Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Asia Minor, northern Africa, etc., will be from 10 to 15 per cent. under those of 1891. France and Belgium alone of European countries—if we except Russia—show an increased yield, which, it is estimated, may be enough to make up the shortage in Great Britain and Italy, leaving the rest to be supplied from the United States.

"This brings us to the consideration of our own crop. The conditions have not been so favorable here, either for spring or winter wheat, as they were the previous year. In the interior of the country—that is, west of the Alleghenies—wheat sown last fall had a hard struggle against adverse weather, and the spring opened with it looking somewhat sickly, but it improved a good deal in May, only to be thrown back again in the following weeks. Spring wheat suffered in the same way, and the most reliable estimates place our crop at 480,000,000 bushels, or 182,000,000 bushels less than last fall. As we shall need 8,000,000 bushels more for domestic consumption than last year, this will leave probably 140,000,000 bushels for export. It is clear that wheat is not going to be a drug on the market for the next twelve months, but will be held firmly, with a tendency to advance prices."

Secretary Rusk prescribes the following for the destruction of grasshoppers: Mix thoroughly 100 pounds of wheat bran with sixteen pounds of arsenic. Then dissolve sixteen pounds of sugar in cold water and stir in the mixture;

after which add enough cold water to wet the whole. Apply a teaspoonful at the base of each tree or vine on the ground. The cost is said not to exceed 50 cents per acre and is sure death to locusts.

For the year ending June 30, 1892, this country exported to Europe clover seed, flax seed, timothy seed, cotton seed and other minor seeds, to the value of \$6,252,282. As this is the largest heretofore in any year, it would seem American seeds are coming largely into demand abroad.

If other work is not pressing too hard take a half day and store away the tools which you will not need again this season. Oil all the bright spots on the iron or steel so that there will be no rust next season. If you find a broken part, now is the time to mend it, before you put the implement away. Arrange the tools in the order in which you will need them next spring, putting those which you will need last away first. It may take a whole day to do all this and it may take two days. If it should take a week you cannot afford to overlook it.

An exchange says that in farming it will never do for a man to count on his "luck" helping him through. Luck will not keep the soil rich nor keep down weeds, nor do away with insects and disease. It requires steady, intelligent, well-directed labor and increasing care to wrest any profit from the cultivation of the soil; but when these are given, it is pleasant to note, there is about as slight a chance for failure as in any occupation to which we might turn our hands. Never trust to luck, but endeavor to compel success by first deserving it, and it is pretty sure to come.

Men can only become good and successful farmers from a fixity of purpose, and from following all their aims and ends out to a legitimate conclusion. But there are various ways of failing to meet the requirements necessary to be called a good farmer. Most of those who do no more than live from hand to mouth on the farms fall from a lack of system. They perhaps do as much physical labor, and often more, than the man who makes a fair success of his work under the same surroundings. But it is somehow not done to the same or right purpose. It doesn't cut joints well and the ends don't meet up as they should. Such a man never has a very clear idea as to the cause of the trouble. He is more apt to believe that the trouble lies in his surroundings than in himself for not understanding them better and making the most of them.

If the clover roots are plowed under after the clover has been cut for hay, an average acre will return about four tons to the soil. It will readily be seen that the decomposition of such a mass of organic matter would greatly enrich the ground.

## Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start.

Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.



Jos. Ruby.

## Alliance Department.

### WHY WHEAT PRICES WERE LOW IN 1891.

The following letter appeared in the *Northwestern Farmer* of recent date:

Will you please inquire of Mr. C. Wood Davis, the optimist and statistician, the whore of the whenceness that the wheat market is hovering around a point 15 cents a bushel lower than it started in at last fall? There is a mistake somewhere. CHARLES J. WRIGHT.

To which Mr. Davis answered as follows:

"And in reply beg leave to say that there seems to have been several mistakes, and the worst and most expensive ones to the American farmer have been: first, the growing of too much wheat by more than 100,000,000 bushels and then permitting the "longs" and the "shorts" of the boards of trade to determine its price.

"If I made any mistake—and I never heard of but one man who never was mistaken—in estimating the world's product in 1891 and indicating the probable trend of prices, it was done at an earlier day than by my contemporaries, and was done in goodly company, as my estimates, which have been so liberally criticised, were made as early as June, when no one, so far as I know, supposed the crop of the United States would exceed the largest crop ever grown—that of 1884—and was kept in countenance by much later estimates by those who have long been looked upon as authorities. For instance, in July the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* figured out that in addition to an immense shortage of rye the wheat product of the world was insufficient by more than 50,000,000 bushels; September 11 *Beerbhom* estimated the world's requirements as being some 56,000,000 bushels in excess of the possible product; the French grain trade journals made the deficit, as late as August, very much larger (but I have not the figures now at command), and in the last days of August the Vienna grain congress estimated the out-turn of the wheat fields of Europe as being 259,000,000 bushels below the product of the same fields in the preceding year, when every one concurred in the opinion that the world had produced less than its needs and the reserves had been carried below the danger line.

"As late as the middle of August so eminent an authority as Mr. W. E. Bear—for many years editor-in-chief of the *Mark Lane Express*—said in a special to "Brad-streets" that:

The prohibition of rye exports shows what serious scarcity of food there is in Russia, and I expect it will be followed by an export duty on wheat. Since I wrote, the expectations of yield in nearly all European countries, including England, have been reduced by disastrous weather, so that the chances are that my estimate of the European deficiency, although greater than any other person's estimate so far as I have seen, will be below the mark. I should now advance the deficiency to 40,000,000 quarters (320,000,000 bushels) instead of my original 281,000,000 bushels, because I allowed for 40,000,000 bushels of exports from Russia and for greater crops in Western Europe than are likely to be realized. I was anxious not to overestimate the deficiency, and the bad weather has made my calculations too moderate.

"Synchronous with this revised and increased estimate of Mr. Bear's came the August report of Statistician Dodge, increasing the estimate of our crop to 542,000,000 bushels, which was yet 70,000,000 bushels below his December estimate, which I am now convinced was much below the mark; an unheard of thing in opinions of the departmental reports.

"Moreover, the crops of India and Manitoba continued to grow, or at least the estimated product did, with the season, and these, too, I now believe to have been underestimated, as is always likely to be the case with an extraordinary yield, while a poor yield is just as likely to be overestimated.

"I now have no hesitancy in saying that the wheat crop of the world, in 1891, was much greater than either myself or any one of the authorities named believed, but I am still convinced that it was not equal to the normal requirements of the bread-eating world, the deficient yield having been offset by lessened consumption in Russia, where there is abundant evidence that the consumption of both wheat and rye was greatly diminished.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the world's supply of wheat proved to be greater than was estimated—owing to the unprecedented yields in the United States and Manitoba, and an exceptionally large crop in India—I am not alone in the belief that much higher prices could and would have been received for our great surplus

but for the constant raids made upon the markets by the "short sellers," as every drop in price was inaugurated in this country by the "shorts," the price made here being followed by a corresponding drop in Europe, whose people were not fools enough to pay, or offer to pay, more for our wheat than we asked for it.

"The grain gamblers, possessing the power to determine what the consumer shall pay and the producer receive, have forced us to take a small price for our products when the Europeans, through their journals, said they expected to pay high ones. For instance, the *London Daily News* of September 5, 1891, said, in substance, that "As supplies were obtainable in sufficient quantities only in America, the farmers of the United States held the whip-hand and could name their own terms." And so they would, in great measure, but for the ability of the "short seller" to put a price upon what he does not own but the farmer does, and, that too, without consulting the farmer. Their power and disposition to do this was, at the time of the circulation of the "Hold Your Wheat" circulars, voiced by that prominent board of trade operator who was reported in a Chicago paper as saying: "Damn the farmers; if they won't sell their wheat at our prices we will sell it for them," as they proceeded to do, counting upon the necessities of the farmers to force delivery.

"The mistake that was made by those who believed in higher prices was not so much that they underestimated the crop but that they so greatly underestimated the power of the "shorts" to determine prices, and to convince any reasonable person that such is the case he has but to scan the daily market reports as I have during the last year.

"Even a board of trade man sometimes deals in actual things instead of the usual fictions, as did Denison B. Smith—thick and thin advocate of board of trade practices though he be—when it is thought they will not see the light in this country, as in a communication to the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, in September, 1891, he so far forgot his guile as to write as follows:

We most heartily deprecate the conditions prevailing in this country. First, is the apparent want of courage on the part of capitalists to invest in wheat, and the next is the reckless disposition of the fraternity of short sellers to pound down prices. Not an advance in prices has occurred on this side that has not been reflected abroad, and not a decline that has not been followed by a corresponding break over there.

"That prices did not advance, as every one, or nearly every one, anticipated, is due to the cause named, it seems to me; that is, to the unexpectedly great product of India and North America and the operation of the "shorts," who made use of these erroneous estimates to beat down values and intimidate buyers. But for the "short sellers" any mistake made in estimating the crop could not have unduly depressed prices, as with normal conditions supply and demand would have governed, whereas now they have no more to do with determining prices than has the belief in theosophy. The power of board of trade manipulation to fix prices was shown in May, when a concern with a capital of less than \$60,000 was able to run the price of corn up to \$1 per bushel. Those who have the power to put prices up, even temporarily, can much more easily put them down, as one person—the party proposing and offering to sell, can always fix a lower price, whether the offer is accepted or not, but to put the price up requires the consent of the intending purchaser, and this it is nearly always difficult to secure.

"The indications now are that the world's wheat product will be materially less than it was last year, as our crop and that of India are so much smaller, while the European crop is but little greater, but it is too early to speak definitely, either as to product or the trend of prices. As to the product, better wait until the Vienna congress has made its guess, and for fair prices we must, probably, wait until the Hatch bill shall have killed off the crop of bears or the world is on the point of starvation."

#### The Future of the Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue you invited discussion of the topic named at the head of this paper.

The "suspended animation" of the Alliance, as a social organization, is due to the conditions of farm life, that are unfriendly, if not fatal, to the perpetuation of any and all associated and organized effort for their mutual benefit. While the

Alliance movement has done incalculable good by the inculcation of principles of permanent value, its work is scarcely begun. If nothing more is achieved than the assertion of his rights, and the securing of his just share of political recognition and power to the farmer, he will have just cause for lasting gratitude to the Alliance.

Great advancement and improvement in any direction come as the result of steady and persistent effort. The Alliance, like the Grange, was a spasmodic upheaval, an enthusiastic outbreak that ripped up old habits of thought and let in light where darkness had prevailed.

So much has been done, and so much remains undone, that an effort is demanded to remove hinderances to progress, and give a fresh and lasting impetus to the work. I believe that unless certain conditions are changed, no farmers' organization can be successfully and permanently maintained. If farmers hope to secure such a social and political standing as their importance as a class justifies them in claiming, they must seek it through organization. What hinders or breaks up their organizations? Just one thing. *The intense and exhausting application of all their powers of mind and body to increasing farm products.* If prices are low, they lengthen their days, and raise more and get less for it. All other callings strike for shorter days and better wages. The farmer reverses all, and the less he gets the longer and harder he works. From February to December the farmer's day averages fourteen and often reaches eighteen hours. It is utterly impossible for one so exhausted to feel in, or impart any interest to, a social or intellectual gathering. The spirit may be willing but the flesh cannot stand the strain. Physical exhaustion, and consequent mental stagnation, make Alliance work an impossibility. This is a condition that ought to be changed, because it is a perversion of human life. It substitutes gain for godliness. It wears out the body and dwarfs the mind. It hardens the hands, stiffens the joints and dulls the moral nature until nothing but gain seems worth striving after. And it defeats itself, because it makes each farmer compete with every other farmer for a place in an overcrowded market, and it justifies the charge of "overproduction" by our enemies. It may be that underconsumption tells the truth (but the other fellow is to blame for that). But that don't help us at all.

Transportation companies and dealers in farm products and "futures," and not farmers, are the gainers by such management. The coolness those fellows exhibit in estimating the immense products of our labor and the profits they anticipate from the business we furnish them, is exasperating. Not a thought or a care have they for the slaves of the farm.

Let the farmers emancipate themselves. They can if they will. Seek less labor, more leisure; less muscular, more mental activity; less isolation, more association; less greed, more growth; brighter homes, broader and better man and womanhood; happier childhood and youth, and a sener old age. Given such a life-purpose and the Alliance will have a hopeful, helpful future. P. C. BRANCH.

#### The Disastrous Effects of Decreasing the Volume of Money.

Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York, with whose communications to the KANSAS FARMER its readers are familiar, has recently published a pamphlet entitled "Solid Facts About Money and Coinage," a copy of which he sends to the editor with his compliments and a request to read carefully and notice in KANSAS FARMER.

Nowhere can be found a more concise sketch of the history of our coinage than in Dr. Miller's pamphlet. With some of his theories and with many of his conclusions the editor is unable to coincide. But his showing of the disastrous effects of decreasing the volume of money is pointed and accurate, as follows:

"The business of every commercial nation is substantially based upon the money and credit of that nation. An increase of the volume of money always increases the price of all property; on the other hand, a decrease in the volume of money lessens the price of all property. The first effect of a contraction of the volume of money is to lessen prices and destroy confidence in business enterprises of all kinds; and that confidence is not restored until prices cease

falling and begin to rise again; or, in other words, until the contraction in the volume of currency ceases.

"Confidence is absolutely essential to business prosperity. Capital is always timid. It never seeks investment unless its owners have confidence that there is a good prospect of profit. New factories will not be built when prices are shrinking, owing to the apprehension that the products of those factories will not sell for as much as it costs to produce them. Men with money will hoard it rather than embark in any kind of business lest they fail to realize a profit on their ventures.

"The hoarding of money often causes a worse form of contraction than is caused by legislation. Men who are in debt find it impossible to make payments. The failure of one business man causes the failure of others, and widespread bankruptcy follows. Employers are compelled to stop business, or reduce the wages of their employes, and this often leads to strikes and riots; those thrown out of employment, not knowing the cause of the difficulty, lay the blame to their employers, or to the capitalists who control the money. In their ire they congregate in saloons where alcoholic beverages are sold, and between the excitement of drink and false teachings of demagogues, are often induced to destroy life and property and commit all sorts of crimes; and yet these men have probably voted for the very laws that have brought on all their trouble.

"The farmer, as well as every other class, suffers; for, by the reduction of wages and the paralyzing of business generally, the people have not the money to buy farm products as when business is prosperous. And not only this, but many employes when thrown out of work go to farming, and thus become producers of farm products instead of consumers. The consequent increase of farm products tends to lower the price and create hard times among the farmers. These results almost always follow in the trail of a shrinking volume of money.

"In the report of the Monetary Commission of 1876, we find the results of contraction of the volume of money clearly depicted, as follows:

"However great the natural resources of the country, however genial its climate, fertile its soil, ingenious and enterprising its inhabitants, or free its institutions, if the volume of money is shrinking and prices are falling, its merchants will be overwhelmed with bankruptcy, its industries will be paralyzed, and destitution and distress will prevail.

"It is in the shadow of a shrinking volume of money that disorders, social and political, gender and fester; that communism organizes; that riots threaten and destroy; that labor starves; that capitalists conspire, and workmen combine, and that the revenues of the government are dissipated in the employment of laborers, or in the maintenance of increased standing armies to overawe them.

"It is falling prices that rob labor; employment and precipitate a conflict between it and the money capital; and it is the appreciating effect which a shrinkage in the volume of money has on the value of money, that renders the contest an unequal one, and gives to money capital a decided advantage over labor and over other vast capital invested in industrial enterprises. Labor, unlike money, cannot be hoarded. The day's labor performed is so much capital lost forever to the laborer and to society. It being his only capital, his only means of existence, the laborer cannot wait on better times for better wages. Absolute necessity forces him to dispose of it on any terms which the owner of the money may dictate."

The above is such a foundation as an advocate of free coinage of silver would lay as leading to the conclusion that free coinage is imperatively demanded by the industrial and material interests of the country. But strangely enough, and as the result of some incomprehensible process, Dr. Miller follows the above accurate showing by four paragraphs predicting dire calamities should silver be restored to its ancient place in our coinage system.

Pertinent in this connection is the following paragraph from a late financial circular of A. R. Chisholm & Co., bankers and brokers of New York city:

"A coming rise in the silver rupee, which is oversold, is also likely to cause a more confident feeling. It is rather singular that a few bankers can raid silver down so that they depress the price of our products in the same ratio. The tables show that the great products of this country during the past twenty years have risen and fallen with the price of silver, owing to India competition and the increased purchasing power of the sole remaining standard of value—gold. Thus

this country is completely at the mercy of a lot of money conspirators in the sale of its great agricultural products. These conspirators have succeeded in increasing the purchasing power of gold to such an extent, and thus rendering gold or money so scarce, as money of ultimate redemption, that they have destroyed the markets of the world. Underconsumption is the direct result, and hence the markets are in a state of congestion, especially for wheat and cotton abroad. The consequence is that wheat and cotton exports from the United States have fallen off and bills of exchange are scarce."

When weak, weary and worn out, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite.

## The Family Doctor.

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

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—My husband's nose is so red and fiery-looking that it gives us both great annoyance. People think he drinks, though he never touches liquor. It often has little pimples on it and is often quite sensitive. What can be done for it?

Emporia, September 1, 1892.

The man has piles and has them badly. They may be internal and he may not be aware of it, as internal hemorrhoids are almost never painful, but produce their discomforts mostly in some distant part of the body through what is known as nerve reflexes. I have not seen a red nose in ten years that was not the companion of piles. What is known as "orificial surgery" does more to cure "bottle nose" or "red nose" or "acne rosacea" (all meaning the same thing) than any other known treatment. It sets the circulation of the blood right, equalizes it so that there is no accumulation of blood in one part of the body and a deficiency in another. With good healthy blood well circulated all skin eruptions are bound to disappear, and the cause is not only "skin deep," but goes to the very last fibers and cells of existence. "Orificial surgery" has achieved wonders in the last ten years. It has cured more chronic diseases and made permanent cures than all other means combined. Thousands of chronic invalids who have been crawling around the edge of the grave for years without hope of relief are, figuratively, leaping and shouting for joy because of the capacity of the new treatment to cure their maladies. Drugs are of very little use in such cases. They can, as a rule, only mitigate the suffering temporarily. Proper orificial treatment cures.

### Cholera.

In ancient times the question was propounded to the great Healer, "Master, what shall I do to be saved?" That saying was to be against spiritual death. Now the cry goes up from an anxious populace, "Doctor, what shall I do to be saved from the cholera?" All along the line, from city to city, from street to street, from wharf to wharf and from ship to ship the medical man is making answer, is quieting the fears of an excited populace, is giving sound advice and teaching the people how to escape the threatened invasion of the Asiatic demon. In times of general health and prosperity the people think little of the medical fraternity and pass them by on the street as they do all other mortals, with at best a hand-shake or a nod of recognition. But let a great danger invade a community, let death in some swift and terrible form stalk through the streets, and then the medical man is looked to to stand as a bastioned wall and bulwark between the ravaging wild beast of pestilence and the cringing, fear-oppressed population, and on every hand he hears the earnest inquiry, "Doctor, what shall I do to be safe?" Here is a sample of several letters received by the Family Doctor. The answer to one will suffice for all:

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Please tell us how to prepare to meet the cholera if it actually gets into this country, as it now seems likely to do. The whole State, and even the nation, is deeply concerned in this matter.

Lecompton, September 5, 1892.

Practically the same question was asked of Mr. Pasteur, the great French savant,

yesterday, and in a curt offhand way he replied, "With ordinary precaution there is no risk. Keep the belly warm, avoid fruit, bad water and chances of contagion." His answer was not well given, or else not well reported. Keeping "the belly warm" is all right, and so was the advice to "avoid bad water." But the admonition to avoid fruit is not correct, in whole. Good ripe fruit, such as is not wilted or picked green, or bruised and beginning to decay, is quite as wholesome in cholera time as any other time. It is only the unripe or overripe fruit that is dangerous. As the great source of cholera is infected water or food, and as boiling or baking effectually destroys the cholera germ and renders it totally innocuous, the gateway of safety lies through fire. Fire is your physical savior. If the disease comes your way, boil every ounce of water or milk you drink and cook thoroughly all the food you eat. With that precaution you may go through a whole campaign of cholera and come out victor. To extend precautionary measures further is wise. Cholera germs find their best conditions for development and spread in filthy conditions of persons and premises. If it is prevented, the disease will never be encountered. Therefore, your rule should be, that state of cleanliness which is next to godliness. Keep the person scrupulously clean. Frequent bathing, frequent changing of soiled raiment for clean, well boiled clothing, plenty of fresh, uncontaminated air to breathe day and night, plenty of good pure *boiled* water to drink, an abundance of nutritious and well-cooked food to eat, enough work to keep body and mind busy and divert those panicky conditions that often arise from idleness. These are the prime conditions of safety in this matter.

As there is no cholera in the country (though dangerously near it), it is not necessary now to discuss remedies. But, by all means, let everybody go to work and clean up their persons and premises. Boil clothing, burn rubbish and offal and every waste thing that fire can consume. *Purify by fire.* The burial of infected clothing or bedding or the discharges of a cholera patient is an almost certain source of contamination. The disease germ lives and multiplies very rapidly in the ground and the water sources, and if buried here it will get into a well there or a cistern at some other point and then into the human organism. If the disease comes to you, bury your dead if you have any to dispose of. It will help to save the living.

## The Veterinarian.

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

**SORE NECK—SORE SHOULDER.**—(1) I have a horse that has had a sore on the top of his neck for two months and I cannot get it to heal. (2) I have another one that has a gristle formed in his shoulder, near the point, and when I work him it gets sore. I have only two horses and have to work them, and that interferes with treatment. Can you tell me what to do?

S. G. C.

Gove, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) If there is a callous formed in the top of the neck it will have to be removed with the knife before it will heal, but if there is no callous an application of the following three or four times a day will heal it: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rainwater, 1 quart; mix. (2) The only way to make a complete cure is to have the hard callous removed with a knife and then heal the wound with the wash prescribed for the sore neck. If you cannot do this, a fly blister may reduce it for a time, but in either case it will be necessary to lay the horse off from work.

**LAME MULE.**—About the 15th of last May I had a two-year-old mule thrown and castrated by the usual awkward manner common among farmers. During the operation the mule was so badly crippled that he has never been able to use his right hind leg since, but hops around on three legs with the lame one sticking backward. The man who performed the service pronounced it sprain. After waiting several weeks I wrote to Dr. Manley,



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V. S., at Arkansas City, thirty miles away, who pronounced it stifle, and claimed that the mule could be cured with little difficulty. I wrote him that I had \$20 to pay for so doing, and received from him, at two different times, appointments when he would meet me at the train, but for some reason he failed to come. Will you be kind enough to state whether or not anything can be done for him at this late date?

Spring Creek, Kas.

W. M. D.

**Answer.**—It would be difficult to make a correct diagnosis of your case without making a personal examination, but, whatever it may prove to be, a complete cure is very doubtful in a case of so long standing. If the leg extends backward, rigid, with the toe scraping the ground when the animal attempts to walk, then the trouble is at the stifle, i. e., there is a dislocation of the patella (stifle cap) to the outer part of the stifle joint and the leg cannot be drawn forward with the hand until the patella is put in its proper place. To do this, have an assistant draw the foot forward with a rope while you try to push the patella forward with your hand. A collar should then be placed upon the animal and the rope tied in it so as to keep the foot forward, and a sharp fly blister should be applied to the inner and front part of the stifle joint. But if the leg swings back loosely, causing the skin on the back part of the leg, above the hock joint, over and above that part commonly called the hamstring, to be thrown up in loose folds, and, also, if the leg can be drawn forward with the hand and the foot placed upon the ground, remaining there as long as some weight is placed upon it, and flying backward again as soon as that weight is removed, then there has been an injury—either a sprain or a rupture—to the muscle (*Flexor metatarsi*) that originates in the region of the stifle-joint, passes down the front part of the thigh, inserts at the lower part of the hock-joint, and serves as counterpart to the hamstring. The treatment in this case consists in the application of a blister once a month to the injured part. If you can determine just what part of the muscle received the injury, only that need be blistered, but if you are not certain as to the injured part, apply the blister down the front of the leg from the stifle to the hock. If upon examination of the leg after reading this, some question should suggest itself, please write at once as we leave on the 12th for a month's absence.

Many people not aware of the dangers of constipation, neglect the proper remedy till the habit becomes chronic, or inflammation or stoppage results. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills in the beginning would have prevented all this.

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.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."

Between a little extra care and a little neglect lies all the difference between the flock of hens that lay in winter and the flock that does not.

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### 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.

## A Postal Card

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### From Afar.

To-night a spirit leadeth me  
Beyond the land, above the sea—  
Amid the mists where memory  
Must pause and grope and seek advice.  
Beyond the shore, beyond the wave,  
Where memory lingers by the grave  
Of babyhood, and lilies bloom  
In fadeless glory round the tomb;  
So pure, so fair,  
They blossom there,  
While faint, sweet echoes fill the air,  
Like tinkling chimes from paradise.

Dear mother, as the day wears on,  
My heart turns backward toward the dawn,  
The fairest hours, the soonest gone,  
And through an atmosphere of dreams  
Thy cradle songs I seem to hear,  
Thy magic tales still charm my ear,  
And from those rhymes  
And dream-lit times  
A flood of inspiration streams.

Dear father, as I wander back  
To-night along the winding track  
Where I have passed  
Until, at last,  
I turn to view the tollsome way,  
In many a dim, uncertain place,  
When faint and faltering in the race,  
I can but mark  
Amid the dark,  
Thy reassuring ray,  
Thy calm advice, thy quiet grace  
That led me to the day.

Oh, parents, little did I guess  
In youth your tender watchfulness;  
The days of care,  
The hours of prayer  
The sacrifices made;  
But now, as falls the winter snow  
Upon your heads, ah, well I know  
How great the debt of love I owe—  
How little I have paid.

And, as the spirit leadeth me  
Beyond the shore, beyond the sea,  
Amid the mists afar and dim,  
To recollection's utmost rim,  
To where the deathless lilies wave  
By babyhood's enchanted grave,  
And night and morning meet,  
I gather from those blossoms rare  
A fadeless wreath, and from the air  
Those tinkling, tender chimes that seem  
Like music beaded with a dream;  
And from those chimes  
And dream-lit times  
I weave this simple wreath of rhymes  
And lay it at your feet.  
—Albert Bigelow Paine.

### HOW EPIDEMIOS TRAVEL.

A valuable article on this subject by Dr. Cyrus Edson, in a recent number of the *Youth's Companion*, shows what a close relation may exist between the famine in Russia and the health of the American people. On this point he says:

A disease may be indefinitely intensified in its travels. For example, the famine in Russia this year will probably develop a germ of grip much more virulent than that we have seen so far. Now suppose France and Germany to be involved in war next year. The hardships incident on such a war would themselves create a malignant disease out of a mild one, and such a war would intensify the malignancy of the germ evolved in Russia. Then the United States might receive a germ which, instead of having been attenuated on its travels through France and Germany, would be greatly intensified and produce here a very serious epidemic. Hence Americans, for purely selfish, as well as for nobler, reasons, should earnestly desire the continuance of peace in Europe.

It must be remembered that a disease germ finding its *nidus* in a person produces the disease, and this in turn gives out germs which will again produce the disease in others. For the most part disease moves from person to person along the routes of ordinary travel, as from one village to the next. The people infected generally have been brought into contact with the sick, and there is, therefore, no mystery about the spread of the disease. But, as we have seen, these germs may travel a long distance, preserving all their powers and be ready to infect the person they reach.

We can no longer congratulate ourselves on our isolation. Steam travel has done away with it. Famine or suffering in Europe or Asia do affect us. Such conditions threaten our health. True, the abundance of food and the general prosperity tend to make us better able to meet and throw off disease. Well-nourished bodies do not yield to the microscopic bacilli as quickly or as completely as those weakened by want. But so long as the commerce of the world goes on, so long as men and women travel, just so long does each and every one of us have a personal interest in the well-being, the health, the prosperity of all races and peoples. There

may be direct connection between the funeral passing on the street in New York and the famished and down-trodden people of Russia. The world is passing through a period of civilization in patches, outside of which want, oppression, cruelty, war, hardship, the progenitors of disease, still are earnest in their baleful mission.

All we can do is to help on the time when civilization shall have dominated all the countries of the earth. Then we may be able to stamp out many diseases which afflict us to-day. Then we can certainly confine disease to the country in which it started, and imported epidemics will be a thing of the past. Until then we must treat them when they come and study that we may know them better.

### Told of Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Purvis told a good and characteristic story of the late Wendell Phillips, who fought side by side with him during the battle for emancipation. One day he arose to address a meeting that was more than usually hostile to the abolitionists and had howled down and insulted several previous speakers. Mr. Phillips walked to the front of the platform, and, scanning the angry faces in front of him with a keen and fearless eye, began: "You scoundrels!" Instantly there was a storm of angry howls and curses, but when they ceased he repeated in a louder voice: "You scoundrels!" Again the storm arose, and again he repeated the term. The fourth time the American admiration for fearlessness and fair play asserted itself, and the balance of his speech was listened to in silence and with respect.

Another time Mr. Phillips was in a railway car in which were a number of ministers returning from a convention. Among them was a man with a loud, strident voice, who was loudly declaiming against the abolitionists, and especially against Mr. Phillips. He was talking at every one in the car, and finally shouted that he understood that Mr. Phillips was on board. Calling the conductor, he asked him to point out Mr. Phillips. The conductor indicated the orator, who had been an interested listener.

The little man with the loud voice strode up the aisle to a disrespectful distance, and, after striking an attitude, began:

"So you are Wendell Phillips?"  
"I am, sir," replied the orator quietly.  
"Then why don't you go South, and preach your doctrine there?" shouted the little minister.  
"At that time," explained Mr. Purvis, "any abolitionist would have been lynched in the South."  
Replying to the clergyman, Mr. Phillips asked:  
"You are a minister of the gospel?"  
"I am, sir."  
"Your mission is to save souls from hell?"  
"It is, sir."  
"Then why don't you go there, sir?"

### The September Arena.

The third installment of the argument in behalf of Lord Bacon as the author of the Shakespeare plays, is presented in the September number of the *Arena*. Various objections to this theory of the authorship, most of them readily occurring to any one, are here formally stated and replied to, certainly in a manner to attract the attention of readers. The discussion grows in interest as it proceeds. The September *Arena* also contains brilliant papers by Ibn Ishak, Rev. M. J. Savage, James A. Herne, Hamlin Garland, Congressman John Davis, Prof. Willis Boughton and other representative essayists, together with a powerful symposium on Woman's Dress Reform, prepared under the auspices of the National Council of Women of the United States.

### Famous Precious Stones.

The most curious among the famous pearls, it appears, is that which, three centuries ago, the French traveler Tavernier sold to the Shah of Persia for £135,000. It is still in the possession of the sovereigns of Persia. Another Eastern potentate owns a pearl of twelve and one-half carats, which is quite transparent. It is to be had for the sum of £40,000.

Princess Yousouppoff has an oriental pearl which is unique for the beauty of its color. In 1620 this pearl was sold by Georgibus of Calais to Philip IV. of Spain at the price of 80,000 ducats. To-day it is valued at \$55,000. Pope Leo XIII., again, owns a pearl, left to him by his predecessor

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son on the throne of St. Peter, which is worth £20,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at £33,000.

Two hundred thousand pounds is the price of the five chains of pearls forming the collar of the Baroness Gustav de Rothschild, and that of the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild is almost as valuable. Both these ladies are enthusiastic collectors of pearls, and their jewelers have instructions to buy for them any pearl of unusual size or beauty which they may happen to come across. The sister of Mme. Thiers, Mlle. Dosne, is also the owner of a very valuable chain of pearls, which she has collected during the last thirty years of her life. Of so-called black pearls the Empress of Austria possesses the most valuable collection.

A story is told of the actress Mlle. Maria Magnier and her pearls. One day, as she was about to appear on the scene, somebody made the remark that her pearls were really of an enormous size. "It is true," she replied. "The lady whom I represent on the stage no doubt wore smaller pearls in real life. But what can I do? I have no small pearls."—*Philadelphia Telegram*.

### The Review of Reviews for September.

The *Review of Reviews* for September is so edited as to remind its readers that there are, even in a Presidential year, many other topics besides politics that claim a share in the general attention. It has for its frontispiece a spirited full-length portrait of the great French scientist, Camille Flammarion, standing by the side of his telescope in the observatory at Juvisy; and the "Progress of the World"—that is, the editorial opening department of the *Review*—begins with a discussion of Mars and its inhabitancy, illustrated with Chiaparelli's map of the surface of Mars, and portraits of Prof. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, and Francis Galton, chairman of the royal observatory at Kew, London. Flammarion is not only a great astronomical authority, who makes bold predictions as to our future intercourse with the inhabitants of Mars, but he is also one of the leaders in the psychical research movement and the general study of the phenomena of mind that occupies so prominent a place in the investigations of our day.

One of the most remarkable articles in the September *Review of Reviews* is entitled "Strikes and Their Remedies," and it discusses modes of conciliation and arbitration based upon an exhaustive report prepared by the Royal Commission on Strikes of New South Wales, Australia. The article will be found an exceedingly timely one, for it has been prepared with direct reference to the American strikes of the present season. In the "Progress of the World" the editor of the *Review of Reviews* continues his last month's advocacy of official and, to some extent, compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.

### Cheap Way of Making Japanese Coolies Happy.

After sitting an hour in a tram car, riding along rice fields where women were hoeing rice with their hands as they walked knee deep in the water, we struck the Kago carriers, who carry us up the mountain to Miyanoshta. Now came a test of manhood. Our party of three had very stupidly brought a 200-pound Saratoga trunk instead of repacking our things into Japanese baskets. Our Kago carriers looked at the great trunk and then looked at the Fujiya hotel, four miles away on the top of the mountain. Then they laughingly tied a rope around the trunk,

put a pole through it, and started on a fox trot with the huge weight.

"Here, stop!" (*Oi chotto*) I said. "Leave it. I will kill you."

"Can do!" they laughed, and on they went; and when the first jinrikisha reached the hotel there stood my two coolies with the trunk! I could not lift one end of this Saratoga. The strongest hotel porter would have asked 50 cents to carry it up one pair of stairs in America, and those athletes had carried it on a run four miles up a mountain, and when I paid them 20 cents apiece, the regular price, they thanked us over again and bowed three times to the ground.

"For shame!" said my tender-hearted wife, with tears in her eyes. "Give them more, double it, such brave, grand men!"

"All right," I said, patting the men on their sinewy backs, "take more," and they laughed and cried with joy as they took it.  
—*New York Sun*.

### Current History.

Few publications have ever attracted more attention than that unique review, *Current History*. It is the outcome of a happy thought as to the literary needs of the present busy age. The only systematic record published of the history of the present day as it is occurring, it commends itself to the support of all public-spirited men and women. As a labor-saving device alone, it is entitled to unstinted praise; for it gives, every three months, within the limits of an ordinary magazine, a complete bird's-eye view of the events, movements and conditions, political, social and otherwise, prevailing in every country on the globe; and all so well digested and clearly outlined that the commonest mind may easily grasp it. The reader will find in this magazine a work done for him that he could do for himself, if at all, only at the cost of endless labor and study. The successive issues bound into volumes, are destined to greatly increase in value. The present number, covering the second quarter of 1892, gives a most intelligent summary of matters affecting the relations of the various powers, such as the extension of United States commercial treaties, the movement for an International Silver Conference, the Behring Sea dispute, the general European situation, and the African and Egyptian questions. The frontispiece is a beautiful portrait of President Harrison, which is accompanied by a concise yet comprehensive review of his career and administration. Other excellent portraits are those of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Senator Carlisle, Hon. A. G. Porter, James Anthony Froude, Director General Davis, of the World's Fair, Charles Tupper, Sir O. Mowat, Hon. A. Mackenzie, and many others. Published at Detroit, Mich., \$1; after November 15, \$1.50 a year.

That the world was inhabited long before authentic history began is now one of the generally accepted facts. There are said to be more than 3,000 prehistoric buildings in Sardinia. They are almost all in the fertile districts and are built in groups which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places.

### A Little Fatherly Advice.

"If ever you marry," said an old gentleman to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash her face, and sense enough to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription whenever she needs it." The experience of the age has shown the "Favorite Prescription" to be the best for the cure of all female weakness and derangements. Good sense is shown by getting the remedy from your druggist, and using it whenever you feel weak and debilitated. It will invigorate and cannot possibly do harm.

# The Young Folks.

## A Patch on the Knee and Gloves On.

I once knew a youth both lowly and proud;  
But truly, his name, I can ne'er breathe aloud.  
Of wealth, he had none, and, as is often the  
case,  
His coat was quite old, though clean was his  
face.  
His pants they grew short as his body grew  
long;  
Not one of his clothes could be sold for a song,  
Except this one thing he would cling to him-  
self,  
If he found but a crust on the pantry shelf.  
If worn at the elbow and patched at the knee,  
He would wear fine gloves, what a dandy was  
he!  
If turning the soil by holding the plow,  
If splitting the wood or milking the cow,  
If mending the fence or, anything most,  
Without his fine gloves he was certainly lost.  
Now, if for his manhood, 'twas better that he  
Should wear such fine gloves with a patch on  
the knee,  
I surely don't know; if I did I would tell;  
Perhaps in his case it exerted a spell;  
But the dudes that I know could better the  
grip  
That they take of the world, with a stiff upper  
lip,  
And a stiffer backbone, if their hands are left  
free  
From the bothersome gloves, though a patch  
hides the knee. —Rural World.

## SPEAKING UNKINDLY.

"Some one has stolen my silver dollar!"  
exclaimed Sam. He was emptying his  
pocket, but the dollar was not there. He  
looked in his untidy drawer, but it was  
not there. Then he became very angry,  
for the silver dollar was one of his  
Christmas presents, and he had immediate  
use for it. "I think Joe must have stolen  
it; there is nobody else would have taken  
it. I've looked everywhere and I can't  
find it."

Joe was a poor lad, a widow's son, who  
worked in the family. He was as honest  
as Sam and far more industrious. Sam  
knew this, but he had an ugly way of say-  
ing things when he was angry.

Joe felt keenly this remark made by the  
son of his employer. It almost seemed to  
him that he must seek employment else-  
where, but then he did not know exactly  
where to look for work, and he knew that  
his mother was depending on him to pay  
her next month's rent. So he made no  
reply to Sam's accusation, but went on  
steadily sorting over a barrel of apples, as  
the farmer had told him to do. The apples  
were in a pantry and Sam was in the next  
room.

When Joe had taken out all the apples  
that were decayed, he rolled the barrel  
back in the corner of the pantry. In doing  
so his eyes fell on the silver dollar, which  
lay near where the barrel had stood.  
When Sam had been to the pantry to get  
an apple he had dropped the money.

"There is your dollar," said Joe.

"There! I knew you had it!" exclaimed  
Sam. "Just like you to take a thing and  
then say nothing about it until some one  
makes a fuss!"

Of course, Joe felt very indignant, and  
when he went home that night he talked  
the matter over with his mother. They  
were very poor. If the rent was not paid  
they could not expect to keep their rooms,  
and if Joe left his place it was very cer-  
tain he could not get another soon enough  
to earn money for the rent. His mother  
wanted him to go to Sam's father and tell  
him that he had not touched the money,  
but had seen it on the floor near the  
barrel, where probably Sam had dropped  
it when he leaned over to reach an apple.  
But the next day was a busy one and Joe  
had no opportunity of speaking about it,  
and the following day the farmer was all  
day in town, and so, as no opportunity pre-  
sented itself, the matter was dropped.

When we have injured a person we like  
to find some opportunity of proving our-  
selves correct. Sam tried to think that  
Joe had all the time known where that  
dollar was, and when, on the week follow-  
ing, Sam again lost some money, he was  
very bold about it, and assured the whole  
family that he had had 25 cents in his  
coat pocket, and now that it was not there,  
he was sure Joe must have it, and that  
he thought his father ought to have Joe  
punished for stealing.

Poor Joe! He was an upright, honest  
little fellow, and it almost broke his heart  
to be thus accused. Even his Sunday  
school teacher heard about it, and she felt  
pained to think that one of her scholars  
should do such a wicked thing.

Some of the family said that Joe had  
always been so faithful that they could  
not believe he would act so dishonestly as  
to steal money from his employer.

But everything seemed to go against

poor Joe. Once again Sam lost money.  
His mother had given him 10 cents to do  
an errand for her. He put it in his pocket  
as before, and now it was gone. Sam, of  
course, accused Joe of having taken it.

"I do not see how a boy could do such  
an unkind thing as to detract from the  
character of another boy. He had no right  
to accuse Joe unless he was very sure that  
what he said was the truth. But Sam was  
by no means sure of that. Once having  
wronged Joe, he wanted to believe that  
Joe was really bad.

"I pray for you dally," his mother said,  
"and I am sure that God will have it  
known that you are innocent, my son."

But Joe could not be comforted. He  
brooded over it all the evening, and cried  
himself to sleep when he went to bed, and  
he felt as if he could hardly go back to his  
work the next day. He remembered, how-  
ever, what his mother had so often said  
about God being the Father of the father-  
less; and he felt that, for his mother's  
sake, he ought to summon courage and  
go back. So he did, saying many times to  
himself as he crossed the field that led  
from his poor home to the farm of Sam's  
father, "My heavenly Father, please to  
help mother and me."

Now let me tell you what happened that  
day, and you can judge if poor Joe's prayer  
was answered.

Sam had been invited to spend Saturday  
with his grandpa. It was a delightful  
place to visit, for it was on the river. In  
the summer you could go fishing, and in  
the winter go skating. Sam always had a  
good time when he went to grandpa's.

His mother said, "Sam, bring me your  
coat. I will give it a good brushing before  
you put it on." Mother, in brushing the  
coat, found there was a hole in the pocket,  
and that the money which Joe was accused  
of taking had slipped through the hole,  
down between the heavy cloth and the  
lining. There it was; every cent which  
ill-natured Sam had accused poor Joe of  
taking was found there.

Of course, Sam was mortified, and his  
father and mother angry, because he had  
injured Joe's character. They would not  
let Sam visit grandpa's that day until Joe  
had pleaded for him to go.

They finally agreed that both boys  
should go. Joe at first said, "No, he did  
not care to," but when he found that if he  
did not go Sam would be kept at home  
also, he got in the wagon and went with  
the rest. The farmer told every one what  
an honest, faithful boy Joe had proved to  
be. And Joe's mother! I can scarcely  
tell you how happy she was!

Do you know what Solomon says about  
injuring the fatherless? "Their Redeemer  
is mighty; he shall plead their cause with  
thee."

If I should choose between Joe and Sam,  
I would rather be Joe, although he was  
very poor, than Sam, whose father was  
rich—not because of their riches or their  
poverty, but because I think that Joe had  
in him traits which would make him a  
good man, and because Sam had traits  
which would make him a bad man; and it  
is what we are rather than what we have  
in this world which makes us good or bad,  
or happy or unhappy.—Child's Paper.

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ty about what is set before him when  
he is there—August Flower the  
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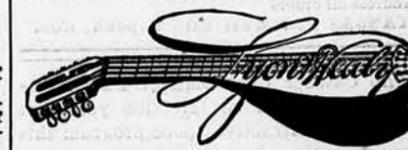
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The Cawker City District Fair Association will hold no fair this year, but presents an attractive speed program this week from the 6th to the 9th of September.

The Priests of Pallas will enter Kansas City on the morning and evening of October 5, in their gorgeous spectacle and inaugurate the gala days of fair week in that wide-awake city.

The premium list of the Sherman county fair indicates that a lot of live Kansans are in charge in that far western county and that their fair, which commenced yesterday at Goodland, would do credit to a much older county.

The KANSAS FARMER is still employing agents to work under the new special subscription plan. If the FARMER is not already represented by a live and active man in your community, and you are willing to do good work for good pay, write for our proposition.

The Medicine Lodge sugar mill will commence work on Monday, September 12. This mill, which has made the best record of all the sorghum sugar mills, has been greatly improved and its capacity enlarged. It will be operated by the English company, under the supervision of the German sugar-maker, Mr. Henry Hinze. The crop of cane has not grown as large as that of last year, but the cane is fairly well developed and is rich in sugar. A good showing is expected from Medicine Lodge this season.

Dr. S. C. Orr, the able veterinarian whose valuable services to readers of the KANSAS FARMER are greatly appreciated, will give himself a well-earned vacation of a month, during which he will visit his old home in Ohio and attend the national encampment at Washington. The Veterinary department of the KANSAS FARMER and Dr. Orr's practice will, however, be well taken care of by Dr. S. Sisson, of Fort Scott, a former student with Dr. Orr and a graduate of Ontario college. All letters to the Veterinary department should be addressed as heretofore.

Notes From the Fairs.

The Anthony City Fair Association has been organized and is composed of leading business men. They have purchased the old grounds.

Jno. C. Snyder, Constant, Kas., will be the expert judge on poultry at the Southern Kansas fair at Wichita; also the Territorial fair of New Mexico.

Rush & Chase showed a fine string of imported Percherons and French Coach horses at the Girard fair last week. Other exhibitors of live stock present as follows: M. B. Thompson, English Shire horses; Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses by Fred. Snyder; Holstein-Friesian cattle by M. H. Alberty; Short-horn cattle by F. M. Montee and C. G. Hamblin; York-shire swine by Wilkie Blair.

PLOWING.

Whether the time shall come soon or be long deferred when plowing will be done by mechanical power and at a rapid rate, certain it is that, for the present time, most of the preparation of the soil for the seed must be effected by the strength of horses, mules and oxen applied by means of plows having much the same pattern used in the recent past. That the application of heat through steam, electricity or other mechanical agency will come and will revolutionize the stirring of the soil is not to be doubted. But while the inventors and the machinery manufacturers are preparing to introduce these changes it is well to consider a few points about plowing in general, especially with reference to its effect upon the conservation of moisture. At plowing time last spring there was considerable inquiry and some discussion as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of deep and shallow plowing, and it is hoped that, of the many experiments then made, the readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be given the practical results in the words of those who have had the experience.

Fall plowing is practiced with great advantage with some soils—especially those that are stiff and heavy. Between getting in the wheat crop and the great amount of work involved in taking care of the crops already made there is frequently small opportunity for fall plowing in Kansas. It is, however, important that the deep-plowing experiments be continued with the variation of doing some of this work in the fall.

A serious objection which has been raised to deep plowing is that during a protracted drought the soil dries about as deep as it has been plowed, thus partially neutralizing the benefits of the deep rooting of plants in the loose soil. It has been suggested that the benefits of deep roots and of moisture near the surface can be obtained in combination by deep plowing in the fall, thus opening the soil for the reception and retention of a generous supply of moisture and for the deep penetration of the roots and also allowing it opportunity to so settle as to continue moist during the trying droughts which are liable to occur.

In this connection it is well to consider the action of moisture in the soil and the effect of the condition of the soil upon this action.

It is common observation that very hard ground, as the unbroken prairie, hard tramped by the buffaloes, or the highway, receives into itself and stores away very little of the rain that falls upon it, but sheds the rain, or holds it on the surface, to be carried away by the action of the sun and the wind. So also land that through shallow plowing is loose to only a depth of a few inches stores little water below plow depth. To secure a reserve of moisture within reach of crop roots it is therefore necessary that hard soils be plowed to a considerable depth. But while roots will go deeper in loose than in hard soil there is a limit to their capacity to go down. On this account it is necessary that the moisture be near the surface whatever the porosity of the soil and subsoil. But surface moisture evaporates rapidly in dry weather during the latter part of June, in July and in August, and the most liberal supply stored near the surface must be replenished from below or crops are injured for the want of it. Very open soil or fresh plowed land has very much less power to raise water from below than is possessed by that in which the openings are small. Experiments illustrative of this have been made by Mr. J. R. Hilton, of Topeka, and it is hoped that Mr. Hilton will, ere long, give to the public the full description of these experiments and their results. Any one can, however, repeat these experiments and observe for himself the results with small expense, as follows: In order to see what goes on in the soil under various conditions, fill with soil several open-ended glass tubes—large sized lamp chimneys are conveniently obtained and not expensive, and are suitable for this purpose.

The soil in these may be left in various conditions, from very loose to firmly compacted. If when this soil is dry the chimneys be placed with their lower ends in water it will be observed that the soil in all becomes slowly moistened. But it will be found that the moisture rises much more rapidly in some than in others. It will rise slowest in the loosest and, unless the compression has been very effective,

most rapidly in the most compact soil. If the soil at the upper end of one tube be made very loose while that below remains firm it will be found that while the moisture rises readily through the firm soil it will proceed much more slowly through that which is very loose. It is this difficulty with which water rises through very loose soil which makes it important to roll very deep plowed land, even though it be not lumpy, the object being to so compress the soil that moisture lost by evaporation may be partially supplied from below without interruption at the depth of plowing. This same ability of the loose soil to hinder the upward course of the moisture is valuable in furnishing a method of preventing the moisture from coming quite to the surface and being carried away by evaporation. This is accomplished in practice by cultivating merely the surface, making it serve the purpose of a mulch. Too deep cultivation of growing crops stops the upward course of the moisture before it reaches the roots near the surface. It has been suggested that the advantages of deep plowing are sometimes greater the second or third year than immediately after the work is done. This probably results from the fact that the soil, by settling, comes into the state, between its original compactness and the looseness of new plowed land, which is capable of storing a considerable quantity of moisture, of being easily penetrated by roots of crops and of conducting moisture from below when excessive evaporation has dried the surface. By doing the deep plowing in the fall the soil has the winter and early spring during which to settle, so that, in the opinion of some, the liability to the disadvantages of the first year after deep plowing is avoided. Land plowed deep in the fall and well disc-harrowed in the spring should be in condition to take the best possible care of a corn crop during a dry spell.

THE AGORA.

"A Kansas magazine, the Agora, a quarterly," is the rather cumbersome name of an attractive publication, of which the July number has just reached this office. While the papers presented in this number are nearly all such as to be of greater local than general interest, they rank well in literary merit. That the controversial character should be prominent is to be expected of these Kansas productions. Born of a controversy, nursed of a conflict, always in the front of every advance movement, Kansas knows no rest; her recreation is in agitation. The Agora gains from this at least the advantage of being not prosy. With possibly one exception the papers are animated, strong, modern. The railroads and the Board of Railroad Assessors have their innings in this number by means of three papers, one by Col. O. E. Learnard, one by Attorney General Ives and one by Arthur Capper. Coronado's March through Kansas is neatly presented by Hon. John Maloy. "The Distribution of Wealth," by Judge N. C. McFarland, is a not very hopeful view of the prospect for improvement of existing conditions, based chiefly on the fact that the evils in these conditions are so old and have been assaulted so often without effect. Whatever may have been the Judge's misgivings about the eradication of social evils which have been terminated in society during his long and useful life, certain it is that his generous nature must rejoice in the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery, a curse that had existed from time immemorial, until, for this country at least, Judge McFarland's generation brought it to an end. So also of the liquor traffic, which, with somewhat varying success, the writer under review has persistently co-operated with other good men to prohibit, and will probably not give up the fight until complete victory is won. But the temptation to review the well-written, though rather fatalistic paper of Judge McFarland, must be forgone here, with the satisfactory reflection that many younger men than he are ready to take up the battle for humanity at its present stage with the same kind of vigor and hope which made him and their fathers effective in overcoming the obstacles to the reforms which they inaugurated.

The table of contents presents at every point attractive subjects for review. The book is worthy of generous support, and since it is now published by Geo. W. Crane & Co., of Topeka, all doubt as to its

permanence and the excellence of its mechanical execution is removed.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

The importance of being fully informed as to all matters pertaining to his business is appreciated in every department of human enterprise. The demand for reliable information pertaining to trade and industries has led to the establishment of various national and State bureaus for the collection and publication of statistics, and has brought into the field numerous statistical agencies under private auspices, for the purpose of obtaining specific information for the guidance of those engaged in certain kinds of business. So varying are the reports published and so diverse are the inferences drawn from them that even approximately correct knowledge is attainable only by the study of numerous reports and discussions.

The study of the capability of the earth to produce food and clothing for the ever-increasing population is one of general interest, and is especially important to those engaged in the production of articles of which food and clothing are made. If the time be near at hand when consumption shall equal the productive capacity of the earth, or if, as has been argued by C. Wood Davis, the demand has nearly overtaken the supply under present conditions, or what is likely to be the supply under probable conditions of the near future, changes of values of land and the relations of industry are certainly impending. A view somewhat different from that of Mr. Davis is presented, in connection with some statistics, in the New York Times, by Henry Stewart, of New York, who evidently considers the time yet a long way off when the food supply need be short. His statistical statements and views are as follows:

The total population of the world may be divided into bread-eaters and those who do not eat bread. The farmers have only to do with the former, and these may be numbered as follows:

Table with columns: Country, 1870, 1880, 1890. Rows include Europe, United States, Canada, Australia, Temperate S. America, South Africa and Madagascar, Total, Absolute decennial growth, Absolute decennial growth, per cent., Growth in 20 years. Below the table is a section for 'Kind of crop' with columns for 1870, 1880, 1890 and rows for Wheat, Rye and Meslin, Barley, Oats, Malze, Potatoes, Total.

The United States alone made up 84 1/2 per cent. of the increased acreage in the decade ending 1880, and 77 per cent. of the increase in the following decade. And we all know the enormous area of wheat lands yet in reserve, without counting the 100,000,000 acres yet untouched in Canada. At the same time the progress of scientific culture of crops has only begun, and the result so far has been a marked increase of the products of the soil in those countries where this progress has been most marked. This is shown by the higher yield of grain crops in European countries, where the average is nearly three times that of the United States. So that the future granary of the world must be the farms of the northern part of this continent, for many decades to come, for the simple reasons that a vast reserve of land remains untouched, and we are only as yet on the verge of improved culture.

Fairs Next Week.

- Kansas State fair, Topeka, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Greeley County Agricultural Association, Horace, September 14, 15 and 16. Harvey County Fair Association, Newton, September 14, 15 and 16. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 13, 14, 15 and 16. The District Fair Association, Lane, Franklin county, September 13, 14, 15 and 16. Montgomery Agricultural Society, Independence, September 13, 14, 15 and 16. Rush County Industrial and Fair Association, La Crosse, September 15, 16 and 17. Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Saline, September 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections, also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

## THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of the Iowa State fair was held at Des Moines, last week, and was pronounced one of the most successful ever held by the association. The exhibits in the various departments compared very favorably with those of preceding years; especially was this true in the live stock department. In the horse department it was plainly evident that the resolution passed last January by the Iowa Draft Horse Breeders' Association providing for certain regulations relative to inheritable defects in the horse had been productive of good results, and brought out in the array a class of good, clean, toppy individuals, much to the credit of the importer and American breeder and the pleasure of the visitor and prospective buyer. It was generally conceded that the show of Clydesdales, French Drafts and Percherons were the best yet shown on Iowa soil.

In the coacher and roadster divisions the several exhibitors produced a combination that for individuality equalled any show yet made at the American Horse Show held annually at Chicago.

The division for cattle was very strong in force and the Iowa herds, in company with those from Kentucky, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, made a grand turnout in both the beef and dairy breeds.

There were ten herds in the grand beef herd sweepstakes ring. S. H. Moberly, Richmond, Ky., Short-horns; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., Short-horns; J. H. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, Polled Angus; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., Short-horns; David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Galloways; Fowler & Vannatta, Fowler, Ind., Herefords; Peter Mouro, Orange City, Iowa, Herefords; Parson & Son, Newton, Iowa, Short-horns; Lyle & Son, Monroe, Iowa, Short-horns; S. Chambers, Zero, Iowa, Short-horns. The prizes—first \$300, second \$150, third \$100, fourth \$50, went to Moberly, Brown, McHenry and Potts, in the order here given.

The awards in Short-horn class were as follows:

**Short-horns.**—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, first premium, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; second, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; third, Geo. W. Lyle, Monroe, Bull, 2 years old, first, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; second, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. Bull, 1 year old, first, H. D. Parson, Newton; second, B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; third, T. Bellows & Sons, Maryville, Mo. Cow, 3 years old and upward, first, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; second, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; third, H. D. Parson, Newton. Heifer, 2 years old, first, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; second, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; third, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. Heifer, 1 year old, first, Geo. W. Lyle, Monroe; second, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; third, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. Heifer calf, first, I. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; second, B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; third, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

The three herds of Red Polls attracted more than ordinary attention, and it was said by those familiar with the merits of this rapidly coming to the front breed that the individuals of the exhibit made here was one among the tops in the United States.

**Red Polled.**—Bull, 3 years old and upward, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa. Bull, 2 years old, first, W. Miller & Sons, Wayne, Neb.; second, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; third, B. R. Bohart, Elvira. Bull, 1 year old, first, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; second, B. R. Bohart, Elvira; third, W. Miller & Sons, Wayne, Neb. Bull calf, first, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; second, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; third, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa. Cow, 3 years old and upward, first, W. Miller & Sons, Wayne, Neb.; second, B. R. Bohart, Elvira; third, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa. Heifer, 2 years old, first, W. Miller & Sons, Wayne, Neb.; second, B. R. Bohart, Elvira; third, B. R. Bohart, Elvira. Heifer, 1 year old, first, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; second, B. R. Bohart, Elvira; third, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa. Heifer calf, first, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa; second, W. Miller & Sons, Wayne, Neb.; third, J. H. Gilfillan, Maquoketa.

The dairy cattle show was one the Iowa dairymen manifested much interest in, and the admirers of both Holsteins and Jerseys seemed to vie with each other who should add to the next record-breaker.

In the Jersey division the class awards were—

**Jerseys.**—Bull, 3 years old and upward, first, Richardson Bros., Davenport; second, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; third, G. A. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo. Bull, 2 years old, first, Richardson Bros., Davenport; second, E. R. Mason, Des Moines; third, Richardson Bros., Davenport. Bull, 1 year old, first, Richardson Bros., Davenport; second, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; third, G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo. Bull calf, first, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; second, J. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo.; third, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, first, Richardson Bros., Davenport; second, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; third, Richardson Bros., Davenport. Heifer, 2 years old, first, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; second, Richardson Bros., Davenport; third, E. R. Mason, Des Moines. Heifer, 1 year old, first, Richardson Bros., Davenport; second, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; third, E. R. Mason, Des Moines. Heifer calf, first, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.; second, G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo.; third, La Veta Co., Topeka, Kas.

**Holsteins.**—Bull, 3 years old and upward, first,

C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; third, W. B. Millard, Calhoun, Neb. Bull, 1 year old, first, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; second, W. B. Millard, Calhoun, Neb.; third, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. Bull calf, first, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; third, W. B. Millard, Calhoun, Neb. Cow, 3 years old and upward, first, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; third, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. Heifer, 2 years old, first, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; second, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; third, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. Heifer, 1 year old, first, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; third, W. B. Millard, Calhoun, Neb. Heifer calf, first, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; second, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; third, W. B. Millard, Calhoun, Neb.

**Sweepstakes.**—Bull, of any age, first, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Cow, of any age, first, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; second, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

The swine exhibit numbered over 1,700 head and the sheep pens contained close to 600 individuals. The poultry show, the apiary department, the exposition hall, the machinery display and the speed ring were all in keeping with the liberal management of the fair association. It is we believe but the truth to say that to no place west of the Mississippi river can the average Kansan go where he can gain more of that information necessary to a full and complete knowledge of successful agriculture than to the Iowa State fair.

## OUR SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PLAN.

We have perfected an entirely new subscription plan whereby we are enabled to give for one dollar—

1. The "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for one year.
2. One dollar's worth of staple merchandise.

This merchandise is just such as every family must continually purchase, and is to be selected by the subscriber or members of his family at leading stores in such one of the principal towns of his county as the subscriber may designate at the time of subscribing.

This plan is now in operation in many counties of the State and is being extended to the others as rapidly as we can reach the leading merchants.

No such generous proposition was ever before made by any publisher. By availing yourself of it you secure the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, which has no superior as a farm journal, practically free of cost.

**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.

## KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending September 5, 1892:

The rainfall this week is ample, except in the extreme southeastern counties. It is above the normal, generally, in the central and northeastern counties, but below in the extreme western and southeastern counties. The greatest excess occurs in the counties of Wabaunsee, Shawnee, Jefferson, Atchison and Leavenworth. The greatest deficiency in the extreme southeast.

The temperature has ranged almost constantly below the normal, with an average amount of sunshine.

The abundant rains have purified and replenished stock water, placed the ground in better condition for plowing, improved the corn and fodder crops and interfered with threshing and haying.

Plowing for fall seeding is in progress in all parts of the State. In the great wheat belt it is being pushed with a full force of men and teams.

In the northern counties corn has improved much since the rains; in the central tiers of counties it has "improved wonderfully;" in the southern it is being cut in considerable quantities.

In the southeastern counties the broom-corn harvest is now under way.

While fruit generally is a failure, the grape crop is large and fine.

## SHEEP BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Every member of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, as well as every Kansas sheep owner, and every one interested in the sheep industry, is cordially invited to be present at this annual sheep breeders' meeting. The meeting will be held at the club

rooms of the Throop hotel, at 7:30 p. m., on Tuesday, September 13, during the week of the State fair.

H. A. HEATH, Secretary.  
E. D. KING, President.

## Weather Report for August, 1892.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

An average August; temperature a very little below the average, although the first week was very hot, the mean temperature of the week being about 82°. Rainfall a little below the average; humidity somewhat above. A rather marked increase is apparent in miles of wind traveled. The mean barometer for the month is the same as the average mean for the whole period of observation.

Mean temperature was 73.73°, which is 1.43° below the August average. The highest temperature was 97.5° on the 8th; the lowest was 55° on the 30th, giving a range of 42.5°. The mercury reached 90° on eight days. Mean temperature at 8 a. m., 68.04°; at 2 p. m., 84.25°; at 9 p. m., 72.32°.

Rainfall was 3.3 inches, which is .70 inches below the August average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on seven days. There were five thunder showers.

Mean cloudiness was 25.40 per cent. of the sky, the month being 9.47 per cent. less cloudy than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) twenty; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) seven; cloudy (more than two-thirds) four. There were eight entirely clear days and none entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 28.40 per cent; at 2 p. m., 32.60 per cent; at 9 p. m., 15.10 per cent.

Wind—Southwest, twenty-four times; south, eight times; east, seventeen times; northwest, four times; southeast, sixteen times; northeast, ten times; north, seven times; west, three times. The total run of the wind was 9,280 miles, which is 855 miles above the August average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 299 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 12.46 miles. The highest velocity was fifty-four miles an hour, from 7:20 to 7:25 p. m. on the 9th.

Barometer—Mean for the month, 29.077 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.147 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.850 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.085 inches; maximum, 29.294 inches on the 1st; minimum, 28.825 inches on the 9th; monthly range, .469 inch.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 76.29, which is 5.5 above the average; at 7 a. m., 88.29; at 2 p. m., 59.45; at 9 p. m., 81.14; greatest, 100 on several occasions; least, 37 on the 8th. There was one fog.

## Gossip About Stock.

Late statistics show the number of hogs in the United States to be 52,000,000.

Five million five hundred thousand hogs have been killed in this country since March 1.

Bruce & Munn, of Oklahoma, have a dairy of thirty-one cows and desire to add fifty grade Holsteins in the near future.

Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, held a public sale at his farm last week that realized prices above anything made in Shawnee county for some time.

Let breeders of improved stock who attend the State fair observe the dates for the various annual meetings and make it a point to be present and identify themselves with the organization.

F. M. Lail, proprietor of College Hill herd of Poland-Chinas, will have a public sale of some of his fine stock of fancy Poland-China pigs on October 13, 1892, at Marshall, Mo. See advertisement next week.

The desire to call the attention of breeders of pure-bred stock to an important fact, that if they have any stock for sale that the FARMER now affords them an unusual opportunity to advertise, as we have arrangements perfected to distribute 150,000 extra copies of this journal before the close of the year, the benefit of which will not cost our patrons one cent additional.

T. P. Babst, of Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, will sell at public auction on the 28th of present month, seventy-five head of excellently bred Short-horn cattle. His stock is of the finest in their class, and have always been well to the front at our State fairs. Those desiring fine cattle will do well to attend the sale. Free transportation will be provided from Topeka to Mr. Babst's farm, to all who will

report at KANSAS FARMER office on evening of 27th. He will also offer for sale ten head of fine Clyde mares and colts.

H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas City, Mo., who owns the Hazelhurst and Island stock farms, in Leavenworth county, Kansas, writes the FARMER that on October 27 and 28 he will hold a public sale and close out his entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Berkshire swine, also about seventy-five Poland-Chinas. His herds will not, therefore, be exhibited at the fairs this season.

J. B. Abraham & Sons, Valley, Neb., place their breeders' advertisement with us for the first time. They are breeders of Poland-China swine, and own the boar, sow, and sow and pigs that were the winners of the sweepstakes at Omaha this year. They have one hundred head they will spare from their valuable herd and at prices that will tempt any to buy who want good stock. They are located three miles from Valley, Neb., on the Union Pacific railway, and will be pleased to meet visitors at the station if given notice in time.

## A Great Horse Display.

Breeders of draft and carriage horses throughout the Missouri valley country who intend casting about for stallions or brood mares, will find in all probability just what they want by attending the Kansas State fair, at Topeka, next week. The entries already made in draft and coacher classes indicate that the best and most varied exhibit of tops and prize-winners is fully assured. Among the many coming is the famous Illinois stud, the property of F. J. Joldon & Son, Elvaston, Ill., comprising Percherons, French Draft, Belgians, French Coach and Oldenbergs. This collection is one of the largest in the Mississippi valley, and was greatly strengthened since the last American horse show by an April (1892) importation of registered prize-winners unsurpassed in quality and breeding. At the Iowa State fair, held last week, at Des Moines, they carried off more prizes than any other exhibitor from one of the strongest arrays ever shown in the thirty-nine years' history of the Iowa fair.

Mr. Joldon, senior, is a native of the old country, and has devoted forty years to the breeding of horses in both this country and Europe, which affords the firm superior advantages in procuring the best possible for their customers. Their trade during the past year in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado has been very pleasant and profitable, so much so that they will exhibit at Lincoln, Topeka and Kansas City fairs to further their acquaintance and extend their business relations with the people of the Missouri valley. They invite careful inspection of all their horses and hope to merit a fair share of the patronage of the people.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—There are 197 publications and news agents in St. Louis, and, according to the official figures given by Mr. Jno. B. Harlow, Postmaster, all of these sent out, during the month of July, 987,829 pounds of second-class mail matter, which includes all newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication. Of this total the St. Louis Republic mailed 329,139 pounds, or about one-third of all, which fact tells its own story as to the wonderful popularity and large circulation of the great Democratic newspaper of the West and Southwest. The "Twice-a-Week" Republic is at once the best and cheapest newspaper published in America. It will be indispensable during this campaign of education, and will be mailed to any address, from now until November 30, for 30 cents, or in clubs of ten or more received at one time, for 25 cents each. Remember this is for a great semi-weekly paper. Send in your orders at once. Sample copies free. Address, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

## Annual Meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 8, at the office of the Superintendent of swine, State fair grounds, Topeka, Kas. The election of officers of the association, and other important business will come before the meeting.

GEO. W. BERRY, Secretary.

## Horticulture.

### Insecticide Property of Tomato Leaves.

The following is a translation from *El Mercurio*, a paper published at Valparaiso, S. A.:

"I planted a peach orchard," writes M. Leroy, of the Society of Horticulture, "and the trees grew well and strongly. They had just commenced to bud, when the curculio attacked them. These insects were followed by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that, by placing some of the leaves around the trunk and branches of the peach trees, I might preserve them from the powerful rays of the sun. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from insects, not one remaining except here and there where a curled leaf prevented the influence of the tomato. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing on them fresh leaves, with the result of banishing the last insect and enabling the trees to grow luxuriantly. Wishing to carry still further my experiments, I steeped in water some fresh leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled other plants, roses and oranges. In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used the same means with my melon patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident."—Mrs. H. B. Walker, in *Florida Agriculturist*.

### The Concord Grape—The Man Who Developed it Still Living.

The Concord grape is so common and popular that it will surprise most people to learn that it is of quite recent production and was developed by chance from a wild vine. Yet such is the fact, and the original vine is still in vigorous life. Mr. Ephraim W. Bull, who lives about a mile from Concord, Mass., on the road to Lexington, developed the luscious Concord from the seeds of a grape that was found growing wild in 1840 near the village. He was born in Boston in 1806, received a good education, and was working as a gold beater when disease of the lungs drove him to an open air life. He became an enthusiast in grape culture, but could not make any of the sweeter varieties thrive in the cool climate of that section. Even the Long Island grape vines perished there. Only the little acid varieties were hardy enough. But when he tasted the fruit of this wild vine he found it, as he says, "foxy but sweet," and was convinced that it would do. In 1843 he planted a lot of the grapes without breaking the skin, the seedlings of which he cultivated for six years, and in 1848 picked from them a few bunches of the original Concord grape. Continued experiment and culture brought them to perfection, and now the fame of them has gone out into all the world. In France it is now recommended as the new variety which is to replace old and diseased vines. From the Concord Mr. Bull has developed other varieties, of which the best known are the Una and the Cottage.

### Native Plums.

For thirty years I worked hard on the European plums, testing all the leading varieties, but only a few of them survived cold winters or reached the bearing age. If they chanced to produce any fruit, the curculio was sure to harvest the crop. Then I grew the Wild Goose for fourteen years, and found it hardy, but got no fruit, so I resolved to abandon the plum as unworthy of further attention.

About that time I saw a flattering account of the Robinson plum, then being introduced, and concluded to try again. March, 1883, being anxious to see fruit of the Robinson, I grafted five scions of it into the top of a Wild Goose plum tree. Two of these made a growth four feet in length, and the next season one graft ripened fifty-eight and another seventy-two Robinson plums. The smaller grafts were just as full of fruit in proportion to their growth, and the Wild Goose stock also gave a fair crop. The next season the fertilization was so complete that the stock produced four bushels, and two trees ten feet away two bushels each. Two trees in the same row twenty feet away gave no fruit. \* \* \*

I have collected all the best-known

plums, and now have seventy-five native varieties growing in my orchard. Forty of these have been growing for two years. Many of them have borne fruit four seasons. The Robinson has produced eight crops without a failure. \* \* \*

One of the native plums will produce more fruit the third year from planting than an English variety will the tenth year. There is nothing in the fruit kingdom that can stand more frost and freezing unharmed than these improved native American plums. Last May when my trees were in full bloom, the ground froze one-fourth of an inch in depth. The trees were covered with frost, and I felt sure the fruit was all ruined. Yet the Robinson, Wolf, Newman, Wyant, Maquoketa, Rollingstone, Wier Large Red and the Yosemite, gave an immense crop of fruit. Last season I sold seventy bushels of these native plums—smooth and nice. Not more than one specimen in five hundred was damaged by the curculio, while the Lombards, Richlands and Damsons were stung and all rotted.—From *Notes on Native Plums, in American Gardening for August*.

### Profits of Grape-Growing.

Grapes are decidedly the surest fruit crop raised in this section of Kansas, says the *Argonia Clipper*. We have never heard of a failure. Mr. H. W. Allen, who lives on a farm adjoining Argonia, has a vineyard containing one and a half acres that since the third year from setting has yielded an income of \$100 per acre. He set 1,000 vines to the acre at a cost of three cents each, being one year old from the cutting. He received a fair crop the third year, and since that time has received a yearly income of \$100 per acre as above stated. He has been at an expense of \$65 per acre for posts and wire. The posts, being cedar, are expected to last ten years. Mr. Allen has sold his grapes from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

### Tomatoes Ripened After Frost.

On my return home from the State fair I found my tomato vines loaded with full-grown green tomatoes, and just before the first cold spell thereafter I pulled a lot of these tomatoes, wrapped them in paper and put them away in common split baskets. About Christmas I examined these tomatoes and found them beginning to ripen, and since that time we have had fresh, ripe tomatoes. The only difference between tomatoes ripened this way and naturally is that they are more brittle and tart when thus rolled in paper. You can easily tell when one is ripe by pressing the paper; if ripe it is soft or yielding; if still green it is perfectly hard to the touch. I am proud of the tomatoes.—E. L. Huffman, in *Texas Farm and Ranch*.

### Horticultural Notes.

Wood ashes and bone meal are specific fertilizers for vines and trees.

Stone fruits, such as the cherry, peach and plum, need very little pruning.

A quart of coppers to the rod, scattered around the grape vines, will prevent rot.

Let the evergreens grow around the farm house. They serve as a nesting place for many insect-eating birds.

Fruit will not keep where the temperature varies. This should be low, and there must be fresh air, without a current passing over the fruit.

If your grape vines have been neglected and untrained, it is well to cut them down to the ground in the fall, allowing one or two new shoots to spring up, thus obtaining a good new vine to work on.

The lady apple is highly esteemed for the table, on account of its small size and its beautiful red color on a yellow ground. It also keeps well, and can be found in good condition from early winter to May or June.

After a young orchard has begun to grow, attention should be given to the shape which the heads assume. A symmetrical form can be preserved by rubbing off the needless shoots when an inch or two long, as this is much easier than to cut off limbs with a saw after they have grown large.

When trees are first set out they are naturally weak, and if they are placed in the way of a strong wind, the chances are that many of them will be blown down. For this reason, it is obvious that the trees should be protected. If they are sheltered by a building, wall and good, but if they

are in the direct path of the prevailing winds, a wind-break should be erected.

It is the habit of the apple borer to make his way into the trunk of the tree just below the ground. Therefore it is a good plan to mound about each tree in the early spring, and later, to rake away the earth. If they are in the tree they can then be easily destroyed.

A Texas writer recommends the use of dynamite in preparing places for planting trees. The method is to sink a small hole, six or eight feet deep, by means of a sounding rod or otherwise, in the bottom of the excavation made to receive the tree. The dynamite and fuse are inserted and lighted as in blasting rock. The explosion loosens the earth and leaves it in condition to be readily penetrated by the roots of the tree when set. This plan is said to be extensively used in California. The expense is placed at 25 or 30 cents per tree, and is estimated to be only a fraction of the cost of loosening the soil to the same extent by hand labor. The results are claimed to be a growth in six years equal to an ordinary growth of ten years and much earlier and more abundant fruitage.

### Little, But Lively.

"Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the pleasant land."

And dropping prose, we would say, that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are mild, but prompt in relieving constipation, sick headache, bilious attacks, pain in the region of the kidneys, torpid liver, and in restoring a healthy, natural action to the stomach and bowels. 25 cents a vial. One Pellet a dose. Little, but lively. The use of the old style, drastic pills is an outrage on the human system.

"People as a rule," says the *National Provisioner*, "think they get calves' liver in a restaurant just because they see it on the bill of fare, and order it. What they do get mostly is sheep's liver. Calves' liver is very scarce, and its rarity forbids that it should be as plentiful as steaks, chops and ribs of beef. Butchers sell sheep's liver every day for calves' livers and few know the difference. The liver of a sheep can be told when it comes to the table if not on the butcher's block. It is apt to be full of little encysted lumps that make it very much less desirable for food; still, when sheep's livers are good the liver of the sheone animal is quite as eatable as the other."

### The Proof of the Pudding.

Have you humors, causing blotches? Does your blood run thick and sluggish? Are you drowsy, dull and languid? Is a bad taste in your mouth, and is your tongue all furred and coated? Is your sleep with bad dreams broken? Do you feel downhearted, dismal, dreading something, what, you know not? Then be very sure you're bilious—That you have a torpid liver,

and what you need is something to rouse it and make it active enough to throw off the impurities that clog it; something to invigorate the debilitated system, and help all the organs to perform the duties expected of them, promptly and energetically. That "something" is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great Blood Purifier, which its proprietors have such faith in that they guarantee it to cure. If it does not, your money will be refunded. But it will. Buy it, try it, and be convinced of its wonderful power. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the proof of this remedy is in the taking.

### Concessions to Naval and Grand Army Veterans.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will grant most liberal concessions in the way of stop-over privileges on the tickets sold for the reunion of the naval veterans at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and for the Grand Army encampment at Washington, commencing September 20. Tickets will be sold at the offices of the company and at offices of the principal railroad companies of the West, from September 13 to 20 inclusive, at very low rates, and will be valid for return journey until October 10. Both going and returning tickets will be good to stop off at all stations between Cumberland and Baltimore, a region rendered familiar to all veterans by the constant warfare along the Potomac. The signature of purchaser to tickets will not be required, nor will it be necessary to have them stamped to make them valid for return journey.

For more detailed information as to time of trains, rates and sleeping car accommodations apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago, or O. P. McCarty, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

## Ayer's Pills

Are compounded with the view to general usefulness and adaptability. They are composed of the purest vegetable aperients. Their delicate sugar-coating, which readily dissolves in the stomach, preserves their full medicinal value and makes them easy to take, either by old or young. For constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and the common derangements of the *Stomach, Liver, and Bowels*; also, to check colds and fevers, Ayer's Pills

### Are the Best

Unlike other cathartics, the effect of Ayer's Pills is to *strengthen* the excretory organs and restore to them their regular and natural action. Doctors everywhere prescribe them. In spite of immense competition, they have always maintained their popularity as a *family medicine*, being in greater demand now than ever before. They are put up both in vials and boxes, and whether for home use or travel, Ayer's Pills are preferable to any other. Have you ever tried them?

## Ayer's Pills

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

Every Dose Effective

## "ACTINA,"

The Great  Restorer!

**ONLY CATARRH CURE.**  
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 *Cataracts, Pterygiums, Granulated Lids, Glaucoma, Amaurosis, Myopia, Presbyopia, Common Sore Eyes, or weakened vision from any cause. No animal except man wears spectacles. THERE NEED NOT BE A SPECTACLE USED ON THE STREETS OF THE WORLD, AND BABY TO BEAD 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. **AVAILABLE 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. **AGENTS WANTED TO CONTROL TERRITORY FOR TERM OF PATENT. LARGE INCOME CAN BE MADE. WRITE FOR TERMS.**  
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Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edger 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.**

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## "LEADERS OF THE GREAT WEST AND STAR OF THE EAST."

If you have not tried them do so at once. Their circulation covers very thoroughly the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

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FRANK B. WHITE,  
Agricultural and Live Stock Advertising,  
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Rates, sample copies and estimates freely furnished.

### In the Dairy.

#### COLUMBIAN DAIRY SCHOOL EXPOSITION.

Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Mich., has been appointed Commissioner of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association for the purpose of securing the necessary cows for the breed competition at the dairy school of the Columbian Exposition.

All parties owning registered Short-horns and having in their herds animals possessing merit as milkers are requested to immediately report the same to Mr. Hinds, at Stanton, Mich. He will advise about the conditions, and, if deemed of sufficient importance, will visit herds to inspect the cattle.

It is desired that this exhibit be a popular one and that representatives of different herds throughout the country may enter this competition, and with that in view it is hoped that breeders in general will at once commence testing some of their most promising cows.

In this test a general note of the pounds of milk, as well as the amount of butter produced, should be taken account of, as it is well understood that but few breeders have the facilities for obtaining the best possible results from the test by the churn alone. These animals should be placed upon liberal rations, as the "grass alone" treatment will hardly do justice to the test.

The school will be in operation during the entire time of the Exposition, during which there will be a number of tests under varying conditions, so far as the methods of handling the milk and cream and the manner of determining the awards are concerned. One period of the school will be devoted to illustrating the methods of handling milk and cream; another period to making cheese. There will be a breed test for three months under such uniform methods of handling milk and cream as may be agreed to by the representatives of the various breeds.

All cows entered must be on the ground not later than May 1, 1893, and must participate in all the above tests, and should be bred so as to produce previous to that time.

The entire product of the dairy school will become the property of the World's Columbian Exposition, but the Short-horn Breeders' Association will furnish (free of expense to the owner) transportation, all stable help necessary for the proper care and handling of their cattle and the help necessary to milk same. The Exposition will furnish a liberal supply of water and food commonly fed to dairy cattle.

All cattle will be weighed immediately upon arrival at the grounds and at certain designated periods thereafter, and these weights will be considered in making the final awards.

An accurate account will be kept of the kind and quantity of food given to each breed, which will be charged up against such breed at prices to be designated by the Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and all increase in weight of animal as well as all dairy products produced will stand to the credit of each breed.

There will be a committee on tests, which will see that all tests are properly and fairly made.

All cows will be milked in the presence of some member of the Committee on Tests or other persons authorized by the committee to be present.

Milk from each cow will be weighed as soon as drawn and record kept of the weight. A weighed sample will then be taken and the amount of butter fat in same determined by some improved and rapid method. The milk from cows of the same breed shall then be mixed and a weighed sample of the mixed milk will be taken and the butter fat determined as above. The mixed milk will then be delivered to the superintendent of the dairy school.

No foreign substance, except salt,

water or ice, shall be put in the milk or butter during the tests of three months and one month.

The basis upon which milk and butter will be tested will be 80 per cent. butter fat, which will in all cases be determined by some approved and correct method.

The Committee on Tests will make a daily comparison of the pounds of butter or cheese actually obtained from each breed and the amount calculated from the test, based upon 80 per cent. of butter fat.

All cattle entered must compete in all the tests except the test for young herds.

In the three-month test awards will be based upon the value of the products obtained, after deducting the cost of the food consumed and allowing for the increase or shrinkage of live weight in accordance with a scale provided by the Chief of the Department of Agriculture. The awards in this test will be as follows:

- a. For the best individual cow in each breed competing.
- b. For the best individual cow in any breed competing.
- c. For the best herd of five cows in each breed competing.
- d. For the best herd of five cows in any breed competing.
- e. For the best herd.

In the cheese test the award will be for the best herd competing.

In the one-month test awards will be based upon the butter obtained, calculated upon the basis of 80 per cent. butter fat for one day, six days and twenty-seven days and will be for individual cows and herds as above.

There will be a test of young herds upon the same conditions as the last test mentioned above. Cows participating must be under three years old and cannot be shown earlier than September 15, 1893. The award will be to the best herd competing.

As the season is already far advanced, it is hoped that no breeder will put off till to-morrow the preparation for entering this contest. The Short-horn possesses too great merit to be left out of it and this association is determined to do all it can to afford the various breeders of the country the opportunity to win for the breed the dairy honors which it undoubtedly deserves.

#### An Original Prize Contest.

To the first person who by taking two letters from the word "PLAGUE," can make the name of a disease that is common in portions of both Canada and the United States, will be given an elegant UPRIGHT PIANO (valued at \$325, or its equivalent in cash, as preferred). To the second person will be given a PONY, CART and HARNESS complete (valued at \$200, or its equivalent in cash, if preferred). To the third person will be given an elegant GOLD WATCH valued at \$75, or its equivalent in cash. Fifty other prizes, ranging in value from \$25 to \$5, will be awarded to the next fifty persons sending correct solutions strictly in order as received. If you have tried other so-called prize competitions without success you must not condemn these offered by this company, as they are perfectly reliable, and are carried on in good faith. Contestants must enclose United States postal note for 30 cents (or fifteen 2-cent United States stamps), for one month's trial subscription to the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly, which is the handsomest and best illustrated weekly publication for ladies on this continent. The only object in offering this competition is to introduce it into new homes, and we guarantee that no partiality will be shown in the awarding of prizes. Persons living at a distance, or in the United States, have as good an opportunity, as the date of postmark on letters will be given precedence, so answer early. Address, LADIES' PICTORIAL CO., "D." TORONTO, CANADA.

#### 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.

# For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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.

### Feeding Fowls in Winter.

Fresh water must be provided for the fowls in winter as well as in summer, for over three-fifths of an egg's composition is water. A little lime dropped into it occasionally sweetens the water, and makes it more healthful. Make the most of the odds and ends for feed. Old plaster, sand and gravel can be utilized by sprinkling them around in the yard. Bones from fresh meat should be burned in the oven until they crumble, and then crushed and ground to pieces before thrown back into the yard. Egg shells should likewise be crushed and thrown in the poultry yard. Soft food should always be placed on a board or in a trough. A cabbage head or a sheaf of wheat tied up above their heads so that they will be forced to jump up to get it, will give them some exercise, which is an essential thing in winter time. A dust bath should be kept near them in some dry place, and into it a spoonful of powdered sulphur or a small quantity of insect powder should be sprinkled occasionally. This will keep the fowls free from parasites. Nearly all the above food will cost nothing, and one would not miss it from the farm. This is one of the advantages of keeping fowls on the farm. They will eat up a great many odds and ends that would otherwise go to waste. An almost infinite variety of food may be gathered in this way in the winter as well as in the summer. All such food must be supplemented, however, by regularly-prepared food from the granary and crib. They need three regular meals a day, and a small amount of grain distributed in places where it is difficult to get. It is well to let them scratch and work for their food, for it is a second nature to them. It is well to have a part of the yard littered over with leaves so that the fowls will have to scratch them over daily to obtain the corn and wheat thrown among them. It is a wise plan to sprinkle the wheat and corn among the leaves, and then rake them over thoroughly. The fowls do not as a rule get enough exercise in the winter, and this is one way to force them to it.—Annie C. Webster, in Practical Farmer.

### Poultry Notes.

Above all things keep the hen house clean and well ventilated.

Use cartolic powder occasionally in the dusting bins to destroy lice.

Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for disease.

Have the roosting places clean, with good ventilation and good drainage.

Let the old and young have as large a range as possible—the larger the better.

The safest plan of disposing of the fowls that have died of a contagious disease is to burn them.

Wash your roosts and bottoms of laying nests, and whitewash once a week in summer, and once a month in winter.

Save the best birds for next year's breeding, and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market, send it dressed.

Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or settings of eggs from some reliable breeder.

Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Three or four will give you your hands full.

Unless you want rousy fowls keep the house clean. On cold nights a house that is aired well during the day needs no ventilation, if it be kept clean.

## Special Club List!

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.75
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal.....	4.00	4.00
Topeka Capital.....	1.00	1.50
The Advocate.....	1.00	1.75
Nonconformist.....	1.50	1.75
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.20
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.25	1.20
Fanciers' Review.....	.25	1.20
Alliance Tribune.....	1.00	1.50
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.25
Omaha Bee.....	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard.....	1.00	1.50
Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.20
Chicago Daily Herald.....	6.00	6.00
Chicago Saturday Herald.....	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman.....	4.00	4.00
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50
Western Horseman.....	2.00	2.50
Western School Journal.....	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Daily Republic.....	10.00	10.00
St. Louis Republic, Tues & Fri.....	1.00	1.75
Smith's Small Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
The Arena with Art Portfolio.....	9.00	5.20
American Agriculturist.....	1.50	2.00
Harper's Magazine.....	4.00	4.00
Harper's Weekly.....	4.00	4.25
Harper's Young Folks.....	2.00	2.50
American Sheep Breeder.....	1.00	1.65
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50

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BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' MANUAL, advertising Chr. Hansen's Danish Butter Color and Rennet Preparations, sent free by J. H. MONRAD, 58 N. Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.

PLAYS Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

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OLD GOINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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HARNESS \$4.95 Suggy Harness. \$1.95 Riding Saddle. We will sell everything pertaining to the Harness business direct to the consumer at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue sent free. NATIONAL HARNESS CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

## VERTIGO.

Persons apparently in good health are often troubled with "swimming in the head," nausea and vomiting often follow. It results from a deranged state of the digestive organs and constipation. This unpleasant and often dangerous affliction will be cured by

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which relieves the engorged liver and removes the cause through the bowels. 25c. Office, 59 Park Place, N. Y.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no pain; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2100, New York City, N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 5, 1892.

The following review of the live stock markets for August is furnished by the Geo. R. Harse Live Stock Commission Co.:

CATTLE—Receipts for the month of August were 187,000, 200,000 calves, 150,000 hogs, 33,000 sheep. The receipts of cattle show an increase of 37,000 head, and hogs an increase of 50,000 head over the receipts of last August. The receipts for the month show a daily average of over 6,000 cattle, yet with these liberal receipts, and one week of excessive receipts, we have handled our cattle with a very small range of prices. General quotations at the close of the month are about the same as the opening. The highest price paid for shipping cattle during the month was \$5 00, for Texas or Indian \$3 90. The range of prices for the close of the month are about as follows: shipping and export \$4 25 to \$4 75, dressed beef \$3 80 to \$4 00, Texas and Indian \$2 00 to \$3 00, bulk of sales \$2 25 to \$2 65, range cows \$1 50 to \$1 80; native cows, \$1 50 to \$2 25, native feeders, good, \$2 75 to \$3 35; medium \$2 25 to \$2 75, western stockers and feeders \$1 80 to \$2 30. The feeder business has not been up to expectation, shipments to the country for the month being only 386 cars against 691 cars last August. Missouri and Kansas have taken almost all the feeders that have been bought. We expect a much better demand for feeders as all reports from the country confirm good prospects for corn, and the crop in southern and central Kansas is assured and out of all danger. Prices are averaging from 20 to 30 cents lower than last year, with prospects for a liberal run of good feeders when the demand calls for them. The run of calves for this month has been the largest on record, yet the prices realized have been the best in years. We have sold range calves from \$3 00 to \$3 25 each.

HOGS—The hog values during the month have had a series of ups and downs, the last of the month being "down" by a large majority. The bulk of sales during the first few days of August were \$5 40 to \$5 60. On the 9th top values were received, being \$6 05; since then we have had almost a continual decline in prices, until the last of the month shows bulk of sales from \$5 00 to \$5 35 for good hogs, and \$4 50 to \$4 80 for medium, tops for extra fine hogs being \$5 30 against tops at Chicago \$5 25. Hogs are scarce in the West, and when cattle feeders enter the country market the price may be well maintained. Packers and shippers do not seem to be at all anxious about the supply falling short.

SHEEP—The demand for good fat mutton sheep has been steady and prices have shown very little change. Lambs have shown a decline of 50 to 75 cents. Trade in stockers and feeders has been slow. The supply has at all times been equal to the demand.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,133 cattle; 866 calves; cattle mostly rangers. Market slow and trade dull. The following are some of the sales made:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

COLORADO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

INDIAN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

INDIAN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,382. Market not fixed as to prices on account of the small offerings. The following are among the sales made:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Av. Pr., No., Av. Pr.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400. Market quiet for want of supply. Only one sale reported, 89 stock sheep average 60 pounds at \$3 10.

St. Louis.

September 5, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, —. Market easier. Fair to choice native steers, \$3 25 to \$4 70; fair to choice Texas and Indian steers, \$2 15 to \$3 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, —. Heavy, \$5 00 to \$5 25; packing, \$4 70 to \$5 10; light, \$5 00 to \$5 20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, —. Market was steady. Fair to choice natives, \$3 00 to \$4 75.

Chicago.

September 5, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 24,000; fully half natives. Beef steers, \$3 25 to \$5 30; stockers and feeders, \$2 15 to \$2 90; bulls, \$1 50 to \$2 50; cows, \$1 00 to \$2 75; Texans, \$2 15 to \$3 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, —. Market opened steady, closed 5 to 10 cents lower. Mixed, \$4 70 to \$5 40; heavy, \$4 70 to \$5 60; light weights, \$4 70 to \$5 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. The market was unchanged. Natives, \$3 00 to \$4 50; lambs, per cwt., \$3 50 to \$5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 6, 1892.

WHEAT—By sample on track, on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2 hard, 2 cars very choice, 66 1/2c; 180 cars 66c, 10 cars 65 1/2c. No. 3 hard, 1 car choice 64c, 16 cars 63c, 5 cars 62 1/2c, 1 car 61c. No. 4 hard, 2 cars choice 63c, 1 car tough, 62c; 1 car 60 1/2c, 1 car 60c, 1 car 59 1/2c, 1 car 59c, 1 car 55c, 2 cars old 52c. Rejected, 1 car 56c, 1 car choice 70 1/2c, 4 cars 70c, 3 cars 69 1/2c, red, 1 car choice 70 1/2c, 2 cars 70c, 1 car 64c, 2 No. 3 red, 4 cars 66c, 2 cars 65 1/2c, 1 car 64c, 2 No. 3 red, 1 car 60c, 1 car 60c. No. 3 white cars 63c. No. 4 winter, 1 car 60c, 1 car 64c, 2 No. 3 white, 1 car 60c, 1 car 54c, 1 car 53c, 1 car 52c. Rejected, 1 car 60c, 2 cars 58c, 1 car 54 1/2c. CORN—No. 2 white, 48 1/2 to 49c; No. 3 white, 47 1/2c; No. 4 white, 44c; no grade, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 43 1/2 to 44c; No. 3 mixed, 43c; No. 4 mixed, 40c; no grade 38 to 39c. On the call 1 car No. 2 corn, first half of September delivery, sold at 40 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2c; No. 3 at 25a 25 1/2c; No. 4, 2a to 24 1/2c; No. 2 white sold at 31c; No. 3 white, 30c.

RYE—Weak and unsalable. No. 3 sold at 51a to 52c river, and No. 2 was offered at 54c river without buyers.

HAY—Receipts in past twenty-four hours, 49 cars, and shipments — tons. Market steady and demand fair for both prairie and timothy. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00 to \$6 50; prime, \$5 00 to \$5 50; common, \$3 75 to \$4 50; timothy, fancy, \$8 50, and choice, \$7 50 to \$8 50.

St. Louis.

September 6, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 521,000 bushels; shipments, 87,000 bushels. Market opened lower, closing 1/2 cent higher than Saturday's figures. No. 2 red, cash, lower, 67 1/2 to 68c; September, closing 68 1/2c; October, 70c; December, 73 1/2c; May, 77 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 95,000 bushels; shipments, 39,000 bushels. Market opened lower, closing 1/2 cent higher than Saturday. No. 2 cash, lower, 42 1/2 to 43c; September, closing 42 1/2c; October, 43c; December, 43 1/2c; year, 42 1/2c; May, 48 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 118,000 bushels; shipments, 24,000. Market opened higher. No. 2 cash, 29 1/2c; September, closing 29 1/2c; October, 30c; May, 35 1/2c.

HAY—Steady. Timothy, \$9 00 to \$12 50; prairie, \$7 00 to \$8 50.

WOOL—Receipts, 19,000 pounds; shipments, 16,000 pounds. Market unchanged. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20a to 22c; Kansas and Nebraska, 17a to 20c; Indiana Territory and Arkansas, 8 to 12 months, 17a to 22c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 17a to 21c; Colorado, Utah New Mexico and Arizona, 17a to 20c. Coarse—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 18a to 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15a to 17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15a to 16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13a to 16c. Choice tub-washed, 30a to 31c.

Chicago.

September 6, 1892.

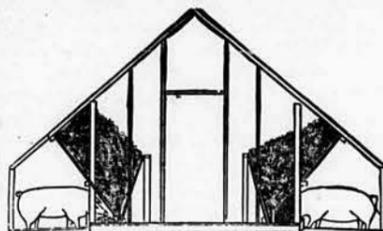
WHEAT—Receipts, 681,000 bushels; shipments, 598,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 73 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 65a to 67c; No. 2 red, 73 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 861,000 bushels; shipments, 980,000 bushels. No. 2, 45 1/2 to 45 1/2c; No. 3, 44 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 771,000 bushels; shipments, 314,000 bushels. No. 2, 33 1/2c; No. 2, white, 33 1/2c to 34c; No. 3 white, 31a to 31 1/2c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools have lately sold to very good advantage. The gradual improvement that has been taking place in the farming country is showing its effect in the wool coming forward in cleaner shape, there being less soil and more of the natural color and character to the wool. The prices accordingly being an advantageous change to the farmer, some of whose wools are being classed with the best wools from Missouri. The prices noted are the same as before, ranging from 14a to 16 for the fine (heavy), 16a to 19 for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

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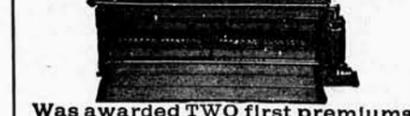


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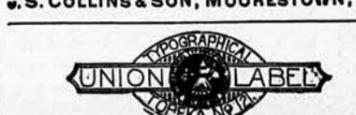


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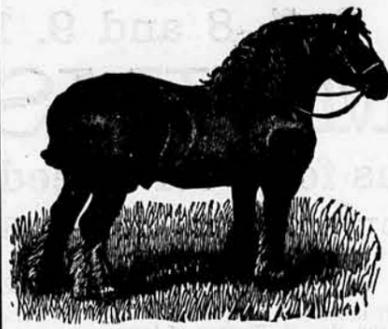
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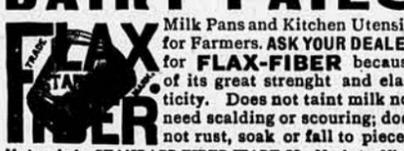
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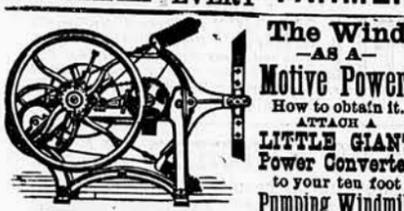
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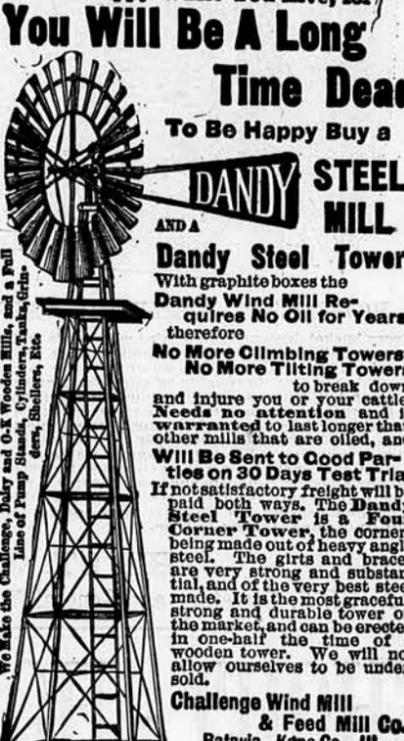
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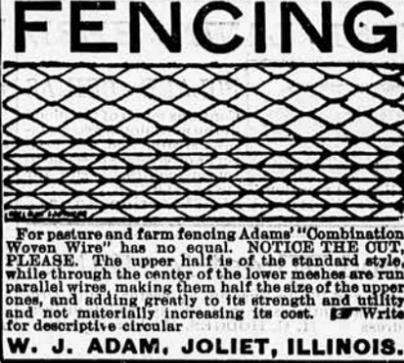
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It throws all the light  
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Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice, improves both  
Sheep and Wool. 5¢ packet makes 100 gallons.  
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**Weak Men** INSTANT RELIEF.  
Cure in fifteen days Never  
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**FREE** to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost  
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Excursion Tickets on sale EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, General  
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MILLET A SPECIALTY.  
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,  
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red  
Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed.  
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.  
Special:—All orders receive 1 for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

**BERKSHIRES**—Two very fine sows, to farrow next month, at about 6 cents a pound. I have no room for them. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

**AGENTS WANTED**—To show a valuable invention at the fairs this fall and to sell county rights of the same. Liberal commission to the right man. Those who accept an agency will be required to give good bonds. For particulars address S. O. Thompson, McPherson, Kas.

**BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS**—And other forest trees; also a general nursery stock. Send for price list. B. P. Hannan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

**AM CLOSING OUT MY JERSEYS AND SHROPSHIRE**—Jerseys A. J. C. C. and beautiful Shropshires, all either imported or bred from sheep imported from England. Come and get the best. S. S. Matthews, Leavenworth, Kas.

**920 GOOD SHEEP**—For sale at \$2.25 per head. For particulars address A. H. Cox, Quincy, Kas.

**WANTED**—The address of John Smith, who left Rome, Jefferson Co., Wis., fourteen years ago 2d of April, intending to locate in Kansas. Had no children when he left. Address Mrs. Jo. Witt, Beaver Falls, Minn.

**WANTED**—To exchange for a good draft stallion, young cattle or sheep, 160 acres of beautiful land, free from all incumbrance except a mortgage of \$400 at 4 per cent. interest, and taxes paid up. A. Reeves, Richfield, Kas.

**SHEEP FOR SALE**—Two thousand 1, 2 and 3-year-old wethers, two thousand high-grade young ewes, in lots to suit. S. D. Yoxall, Weskan, Kas.

**CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED**  
Wanted. Send samples and will make bids.  
J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave.,  
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**CATTLE FOR SALE**—Fifty-three for \$600. Twenty-seven steers (thirteen 3's, five 2's, nine yearlings), thirteen cows (4 and 5 years), five heifers, seven calves and one registered Holstein bull. Terms to suit. M. J. Chendle, Attica, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—At \$18 per head, twenty head of thrifty, choice yearling steers. Bought tops only and dehorned last fall. Have had tip-top winter care and clover and wild grass this season. Stock on my farm two miles north of Denison, Jackson Co., Kas. M. E. Marrott.

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**SEED WHEAT**—Jones' Winter Fife and Early R Red Clawson wheat. Two of the finest varieties of wheat ever raised. Both smooth head. \$2 per bushel sacked and delivered at depot; tan bushel lots, \$1.50 per bushel. Address E. H. Pratt, Piper, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Eighty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

**200 CANVASSERS WANTED**—To sell Kansas-grown fruit trees and all other nursery stock for the Seneca Nursery. S. J. Baldwin, proprietor, Seneca, Kas.

**STRAYED**—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 16 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—New crop turnip seeds; twelve varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Pedigree seed wheats; ten varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**EGGS**—Choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good surreys, light road wagon and top bug. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

**MODELS**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdorn & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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**PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL**—We have a few copies left, which our subscribers can have for 15 cents each in 1 or 2-cent stamps. It gives a history of tariff, and treats the subject in a non-partisan manner. Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

**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.**

**FOR SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE!**  
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 OLYDE'S DALE 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 226, Topeka, Kas.

**ELKHORN VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.**  
J. M. Abraham & Sons, proprietors. Home of Best Choice 4549 (S.), Beautiful litter of five pigs, all sweepstakes winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. Have 100 pigs to sell. Nothing but choice stock sent out.  
Address J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.

**THE STRAY LIST.**

**FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1892.**

**Montgomery county**—G. J. Evans Jr., clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by C. P. Mathis, in Caney tp., July 22, 1892, one white horse, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

**Osage county**—George Rogers, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by G. H. Watson, in Ridgeway tp., July 2, 1892, one bright bay mare, 13 hands high, weight 800 pounds, saddle mark on each side; valued at \$37.

**Ness county**—J. C. Hopper, clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Annie Lewis, in Ohio tp., P. O. Utica, August 21, 1891, one brown horse; valued at \$25.

**Shawnee county**—J. M. Brown, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by T. J. Custard, in Tecumseh tp., July 21, 1892, one cream-colored mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, legs, mane and tail black, mane and tail are short; valued at \$20.

**Phillips county**—J. F. Arnold, clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by John Hahnenkratt, in Arcade tp., August 2, 1892, one brown horse, 16 hands high, white spot on right hind foot, about 8 years old; valued at \$50.

**FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1892.**

**Johnson county**—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.  
**PIGS**—Taken up by C. Delahunt, in Lexington tp., March 11, 1892, nine black and white pigs; valued at \$10.50.

**Montgomery county**—G. H. Evans Jr., clk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by S. D. Day, in Cherokee tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), August 11, 1892, one dun horse, 14 hands high, 9 years old, star in forehead, white on right hind foot; valued at \$30.

**Shawnee county**—J. M. Brown, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by Mrs. Agnes Casson, in Dover tp., June 4, 1892, one brown mare, 4 years old, black legs, lump on back, star in forehead; valued at \$40.



**TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker**  
is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat!  
Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick. NOT to Leak at the Seams.  
There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Red Wagon Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price.  
A. J. TOWER, Manufr. Boston, Mass.  
Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

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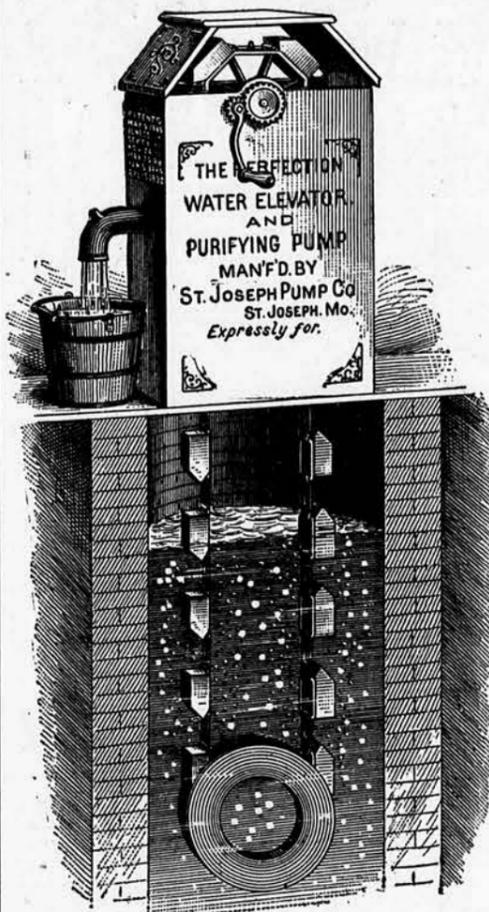
References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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Unequaled for production and quality. The greatest novelty of the age in the wheat world. The largest yielder at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1891; sixty-nine leading varieties tested; average yield of Rudy wheat at the station in 1891 and 1892 was 35.20 bushels per acre. Universal yielder, extremely hardy. Bearded, straw stiff, berry large and plump. After five years trial, on all kinds of soil and conditions, this wheat has yielded from 30 to 50 bushels an acre each year. Genuine seed direct from headquarters. Notice:—Mr. Ritter has the exclusive sale of my entire crop of Rudy wheat of which I am the originator.—JOSEPH RUDY.  
Russian Red—One of the best smooth wheats grown. Same price as Rudy. One bushel \$1.50; two or more bushels, \$1.35 a bushel, sack included.  
H. J. RITTER, TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.  
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**Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump**



Is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

OUR NEW DOUBLE-GEARED FIXTURE FOR 1892 GUARANTEED.

The best evidence of the true value of the celebrated "Perfection Pump" is from the fact that at Memphis, Tenn., the City Council compelled their use, and a better sanitary arranged city in the United States does not exist than Memphis to-day (yellow fever once, the reason).

Cleanliness is essential for Memphis. Pure water is essential as a preventive against Cholera, Typhoid, Yellow and Malarial Fever.

Furthermore, the "Perfection" in durability, while in every respect equal as a water-drawer, is worth ten of any other pump constructed for family usage. During the great epidemic of scarlet and malarial fevers in the city of Cincinnati, a very strange but true fact was that in not a single instance was there a case where the families were using water pumped with an "Elevator" pump. Any person now using a "Perfection" (and there are thousands of them) would consider it SUICIDAL to return to the old, filthy, dirty wood suction or chain button pump.

The "Perfection" is fast superseding all other pumps for family and domestic usage all over the country. We guarantee our new product of the "Perfection Purifying Pump" for five years. All hardware dealers and plumbers handle them. Buy one at once.

Inquire of your dealers. Make them get them for you.

DEALERS, we know you trade with some of the leading jobbers of the United States. When sending them an order include the "Perfection." Address any of the following:

- JOBBERS:**  
Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.  
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Or the Manufacturers,

**HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?**  
Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly agitates, ventilates and purifies the water, but it forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, removing all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old fitness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

**THE ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,**  
E. A. KING, Secretary and General Manager. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**SHORT-HORN SALE!**

Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., September 28, 1892.

I will sell at public sale, at my farm, three miles southwest of Dover, Kas., on the above named date,

**Seventy-five Head of Short-horn Cattle,**  
consisting of fifty-nine (59) Cows and Heifers and sixteen (16) Bulls, ten to twenty months old. All this stock is registered or eligible to registry. They represent such families as Young Mary, Phyllis, White Rose and Flora. All Cruickshank-topped, the younger ones being sired by Imported Thistle Top No. 88876. There will also be offered ten (10) HIGH-GRADE OLYDE MARES AND COLTS. Among the Short-horns above mentioned, twenty are cows 3 years old and upwards, fourteen are two-year-old heifers and twenty-five are yearling heifers. Persons reporting on the evening of September 27, at KANSAS FARMER office or Love & Cook's livery stable, in Topeka, will be conveyed to and from the sale free of charge.  
TERMS:—One year's time with 8 per cent. bankable note; 5 per cent. discount for cash. For further particulars address  
Capt. A. J. Hungate, Auctioneer, Topeka. T. P. BABST, Dover, Kas.

**Grand Dispersion Sale!**

Of **SHORT-HORN CATTLE** and **CHESTER WHITE HOGS**, on Tuesday, September 20, 1892, at 1 o'clock sharp, at W. W. Waltmire's, five and a half miles northwest of Carbondale, Kas. Thirty head of cattle and thirty head of hogs. Now is your chance to purchase first-class stock at your own price. All stock pedigreed, both cattle and hogs. Cattle consist of bulls, cows and heifers of the popular families. No overfed animals, but will be sold off of grass. If you are in need of a fine cow heifer or bull or a fine pair of Chester Whites, don't fail to be at the sale. Parties from a distance will be met at the train at Carbondale on day of sale and conveyed to and from sale free of charge.  
Capt. Hungate Auctioneer. W. W. WALTMIERE, Carbondale, Kas.

**WEST x LAWN x HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**  
Contains much of the blood of the most noted prize-winning strains and are bred for as large steers possible to retain quality. Write for price list and mention KANSAS FARMER.  
W. W. McCLUNG, Waterloo, Iowa.

**WELL MACH'Y** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam; Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

**NO HATCHER MADE**  
Can show better results  
Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 223 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity Reliable Incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Enclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

**Seed Wheat for Sale.**  
Turkey and White Russian, Fulcrater, Fultz, Oregon May, and other soft varieties, in car lots or less. Address H. C. HODGES, Wichita, Kansas.