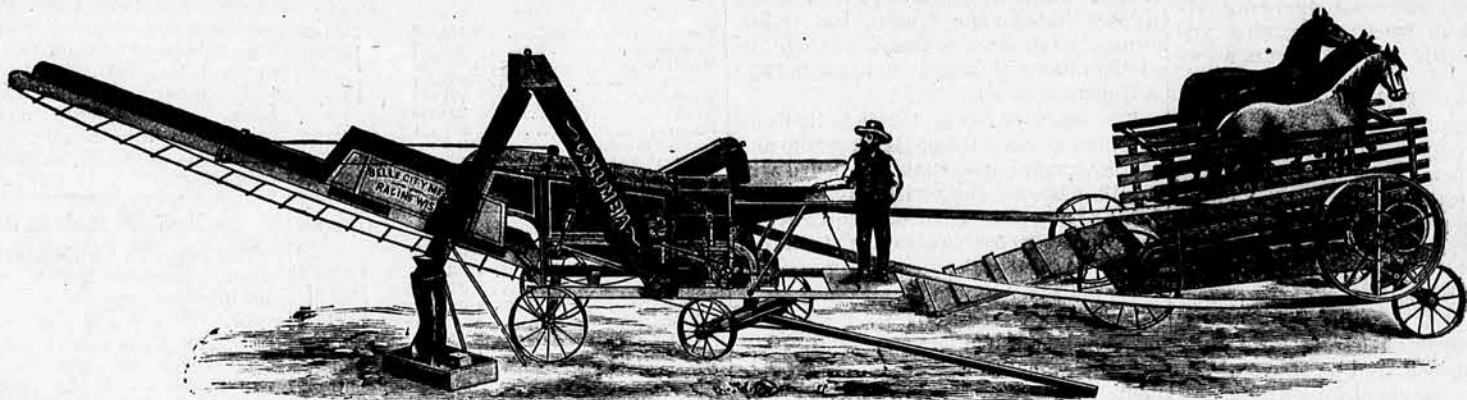


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Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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Marion, Marion Co., Kansas.

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This stock will be sold without reserve or by-bid

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The older cows of the herd were carefully selected in Scotland at high prices. The younger ones have been produced by careful breeding to the best bulls to be had. The calves are by a choicely-bred Erice bull.

For early maturity and beef-producers the Aberdeen-Angus breed stands in the front rank, as the records of the fat stock shows and market reports of the principal markets of the world amply testify.

If you want a bull to head your herd or a number of cows to found a herd or for addition to old herds, don't fail to attend this sale.

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Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. and will be positive and without reserve.

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Attaches to any tank in five minutes. Works against any head of water. Has no nose-plate to annoy ringed hogs. Its good points—what it will do, are told in a circular to be had for the asking.

Weight 8 Pounds. Price \$2.50.
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The Stock Interest.

ABOUT SHEEP PROSPECTS.

A Texas flockmaster recently sent an earnest, if not elegant, article to the *Texas Stockman*, which has the merit of originality. The following extracts may interest Kansas sheep owners:

He advises sheepmen to "get down to business, go to rustling your sheep so as to keep them fat and shear them once a year, thereby getting best possible results. A ewe that is never poor will raise a large lamb to weaning, when if you will do as well for it as you could do, rustling plenty of water and grass, from weaning time to its first anniversary, one can now shear off of the now year old sheep nine or ten pounds of long staple wool that will sell for 18 to 25 cents per pound, even with free wool, and have a carcass weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds, worth \$2.25 to \$2.75 per head, which would make your yearling and fleece worth \$4 to \$5; and the ewe shearing six pounds of wool worth \$1, giving you at least \$5 as the proceeds from a ewe worth \$2.

"As to your kicking against free wool, you might as well kick at the moon. You can only overcome the bad influence of free wool by raising the 'grass and water down sheep,' which you can do by getting all the grass and water down them every day that they will eat. Not only that, but it will change your wool from heavy fine worth 13 cents to delaine wool worth 20 cents. Organize a club of ten or twenty sheepmen and pool your interests; make up a shipment once a year of your wool and ship to the London wool sales. Make a shipment of your sheep to a meadow you can lease in two hours' run of Chicago, and hold until they are entirely over the effects of the trip by rail; run up to the city, get a buyer, carry him out and sell your yearlings for \$4 and two-year-olds for \$4.50 with wool off, or \$5 to \$6 with wool on. You have got the world by the tail with a down hill pull if you only knew it. The balance of the world has too many advantages already for you to be spending your time kicking and finding fault with the laws of your country, while they are spending their time, energy and means to the improving of their sheep and wool.

"The American people are now beginning to realize that brainy men, and not muscular men, make nations and individuals great. So you can expect the increasing home demand for mutton will keep pace with the increase of supply, so you cannot glut the market with good fat sheep. If you do not care to raise wool under the free wool system, raise mutton and give the wool to some worthy institution of charity, they shearing it off the sheep, and you will make more money than any people in the world on the capital invested. Don't think because you have got \$300 or \$400 and two or three years of your valuable labor worth \$15 a month invested in sheep that you are some capitalist and want to run about with the big folks and talk politics and discuss your poor unfortunate neighbor's defects, especially when you have just got a bunch of his sheep among yours, and going to keep them to hold your own, for of course he is a poor man, stinks and will steal sheep, and you are satisfied he has stolen some of yours. Four or five years ago you could saddle an old pony and ride him forty miles a day, now you imagine you ought to have a surrey or carriage of some kind and a man to drive you around, with a \$15 man to attend your business for you, who has not got sense enough to water a flock of sheep. I have seen sheep and cattle dying on a ranch while there was grass enough to feed a pretty respectable prairie fire, actually dying for water, and the man in charge did not know what was the cause of it.

"But for the sake of a few who don't care to devote a few minutes of their valuable time to figuring, let us figure as follows: One thousand good ewes will cost \$2,500; 1½ cent per head a month will pay for water and grass, \$150; dipping and shearing 10 cents a head, \$100; salt, \$15; cost of labor while lambing, three hands one month, \$75; total cost \$2,740. You ought to raise on the average 800

lambs, worth, if cared for as above, \$3 with wool on at the ranch, or \$2,400; ewes will shear you \$1 per head, making \$1,000, and if you have kept them fat you can sell them for mutton at \$2, which would give you as gross proceeds out of a \$2,500 investment \$5,400, or a net proceed of \$2,660. If you invest that amount in a cotton farm you will wear brogan shoes, chew 25-cent tobacco, go to church in your shirt sleeves and make a pretty respectable doctor's bill as your profit on a \$2,500 investment and one year's work. Hurrah for free trade wool and 65,000,000 mutton-eaters that will want a sheep each, quarterly.

"We have just had a good rain. Grass is as good as a man could want where it is not overstocked, and a good season in the ground, which means fat stock. Fatten in the summer, hold your own in the fall and winter cannot hurt you."

To the Kansas World's Fair Commissioners.

Kansas has as good improved stock as any State in the Union, but unfortunately the Kansas Board of Commissioners have been unable to encourage a Kansas exhibit.

The State of Iowa, through its Commissioners, has struck the key-note and the FARMER hopes that our board will do likewise, or they will have no exhibit of any consequence. The alleged appropriation for Kansas live stock will never be used unless something on the Iowa plan be adopted at once.

The Iowa State World's Fair Commission has issued the following:

"Whereas, this commission takes deep interest in the exhibit of live stock to be made from the State of Iowa, and has set apart in aid thereof the sum of \$10,000, and with intent to apportion this fund in a liberal and just manner among those interested, to that end promulgates the following rules to govern the distribution of the funds:

"1. The commission will pay the actual and necessary freight charges incurred in transporting horses, cattle, sheep and swine to the Exposition and return, payments to be made upon railway freight receipts.

"2. The express charges incurred in shipment of poultry to and from the Exposition will be paid upon express bills receipted.

"3. The actual cost of the forage, feed and necessary bedding required for the maintenance of the horses, cattle, sheep and swine while on exhibition, not exceeding (per head) 40 cents per day for horses, 30 cents per day for cattle, 12 cents per day for swine and 8 cents per day for sheep; for colts, calves and lambs under 1 year old, and pigs under six months, half rates.

"4. The owners exhibiting stock shall also be entitled to \$2 per diem for each care-taker or attendant actually and necessarily employed during the time their stock is on exhibition; exhibitors being required to report the number of their attendants to the commission when the stock is placed upon exhibition.

"5. This apportionment shall apply only to stock exhibited in the breeding classes, since the commission has provided or will provide for those exhibiting stock in the fat-stock classes and cows in the dairy test.

"6. All exhibitors being entitled to share in the funds set apart shall be bona fide residents of the State of Iowa and owners of the stock exhibited, and shall receive no allowance for any animal that may be rejected by the chief of the live stock department under rule 14 of premium list, or where the animal, being admitted, shall not compete against all animals shown in its class or shall thereafter be otherwise excluded for the violation of any rules of the Exposition.

"7. Whenever exhibitors desire to ship swine or sheep by express instead of by railway freight, at the expense of the State, permission must first be obtained from the commission, otherwise no claim will be entertained for a sum beyond the amount necessary to transport such animal by freight.

"8. The commission will provide a superintendent of poultry, who may have charge of all the poultry sent to his care should the owners not wish to

be personally present to care for their exhibits.

"9. The commission reserves the right to reject all claims for expenses in the event of any animal being offered for exhibit not creditable as an exhibit from the State; also the right to interpret, construe, change or amend the foregoing rules as the interest of the State requires; or to pro rate one or more of the items of transportation, forage and care-taking allowed should the sum of money set apart be insufficient to pay the face of the claim."

The Cattle Supply.

The FARMER first called attention to the evident falling off in the cattle supply, and anent this matter the Cincinnati *Price Current* recently arranged the cattle-producing States in two groups, using the latest official figures for comparisons. Milch cows are not included. The large decline is shown in the range States. The figures follow:

RANGE STATES.		1893.	1892.
Texas	6,462,536	7,024,496	
New Mexico	1,249,537	1,288,182	
Montana	1,086,287	1,025,067	
Colorado	830,251	1,037,814	
Wyoming	774,943	1,107,062	
Utah	390,649	402,731	
Idaho	417,424	515,348	
South Dakota	389,500	410,000	
North Dakota	255,680	212,000	
Arizona	822,154	761,204	
Arkansas	711,278	725,794	
Total	13,340,179	14,570,839	
FEEDING STATES.		1893.	1892.
Missouri	1,831,856	1,928,269	
Kansas	1,938,785	1,978,520	
Iowa	2,704,342	2,707,049	
Illinois	1,538,003	1,747,731	
Nebraska	1,566,286	1,614,678	
Indiana	1,066,531	1,085,236	
Wisconsin	800,286	836,915	
Minnesota	648,365	641,946	
Michigan	493,134	508,938	
Kentucky	443,707	467,090	
Tennessee	440,165	469,558	
Ohio	845,512	871,602	
Total	14,343,822	14,837,618	
GENERAL COMPARISON.		1893.	1892.
Range States	13,340,179	14,570,839	
Decrease	1,230,660		
Feeding States	14,343,822	14,837,618	
Decrease	513,796		
Eastern States	2,267,277	2,343,864	
Decrease	76,587		
Southern States	3,621,414	3,713,976	
Decrease	92,562		
Pacific States	2,381,304	2,165,143	
Increase	216,161		
Aggregate number	35,564,196	37,651,239	
Decrease	1,997,043		

Hog-Growers and Pork-Eaters.

The price of hogs depends in the main on the ratio between production and consumption or between the hog-growers and pork-eaters. Financial stringency, crop failures and speculation may modify this rule for a time, but in the long run the supply produced by the hog-growers and the demand created by the pork-eaters, fixes the price. The future price of hogs, therefore, depends to a great extent upon the future ratio between the two classes. The number of hog-growers depends largely upon the number of corn-growers, and in the increase of the by-products of the dairy, the distillery or other establishments which consume grain for other purposes. It is a somewhat notable fact that the number of corn-growers, or to state it more accurately, the acres of corn grown, are gradually decreasing, and that, too, by the operation of a fixed law. With the exception of the States of Kansas and Nebraska, there has been no increase worth mentioning in the acreage of corn for some years. On the other hand, there has been a steady decrease in such States as Illinois and Iowa, among the greatest corn-growing States in the Union or in the world. The diversification of agriculture, which always accompanies improvement in agricultural methods, necessarily leads to a decrease in the acreage of such crops as corn, which is not fully compensated by the increase in the yield per acre. We have frequently furnished the statistics of these two States as showing the workings of this law. Kansas and Nebraska will, in a short time, come under the operations of the same law, and inasmuch as the western limit of the corn fields has been reached by migration, and the northern limit determined by temperature, it may be safely stated that the acreage of corn in the United States has already reached, if not passed, its limit. While there will, with improved methods of culture, be an increase in the yield per acre, yet we doubt if for many years this will equal the decrease in

the number of acres. It follows, therefore, that the number of hog-growers must, to a certain extent, be determined by the number of corn-growers.

It is, however, reasonable to expect an increase in the number of hogs grown by men who are engaged in dairying, because of the increase of the by-products of the dairy which the hog can use to better purpose than any other animal. It seems quite likely that in the near future the sheep will, to some extent, take the place of the hog, especially on the rougher lands, where tillage is more difficult and the waste from washing of the soil greater.

On the other hand, mutton is evidently taking the place of pork, and this, while decreasing the number of hog-growers, is also decreasing the number of pork-eaters.

While there is not much prospect of an increase in the number of hog-growers an increase in the number of pork-eaters seems inevitable. With population increasing at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and the area of the corn fields stationary, a widening demand in foreign markets for pork, and especially for lard, it can be safely said that the number of pork-eaters will gradually increase, and for this reason we think the hog will remain in the future as in the past one of the most profitable animals of the farm. Present prices may not be maintained, but a profitable price seems as certain as anything in the future.—*The Homestead.*

Feed for Stock in Summer.

The secret of success with all live stock in summer is to keep them on a cooling diet, says the *American Cultivator*. This is not the season for fat tening, and the owner that attempts to force cow, steer, hog, sheep or chicken into a fat condition during the hot weather is running the risk of losing the creature. It does not necessarily follow from this that the animal must be kept at a standstill, for the old, oft-repeated saying is true that the animals must be kept growing from the time they are born till they are led to the slaughter house. This is true, but there is a difference between growing and growing fat. All of the young animals should be growing rapidly this summer, but growing in size, bulk, strength, bone and sinew, and not in fat. Too many breeders do not place sufficient emphasis upon the distinction between these terms.

Hogs fed on corn right through hot weather will be very apt to develop hog cholera. The diet is too heating and fattening for their systems in summer. Poultry fed on grains, corn and chopped meat daily, and given little else, will lay on such quantities of fat that they will quickly succumb to the effects of the heat. There is little danger of the sheep and cows suffering in this way, for they are turned generally in the grass fields and are compelled to pick up their living in this way. And when you come to think of it, how very few summer diseases either the sheep or cows have. They are rarely sick, and it is seldom one loses either in hot weather. Their diseases come chiefly in winter, when they are exposed to inclement and severe weather. Now, is not this largely due to their cooling diet of green grass, leaves and vegetables? This keeps their blood cool and healthful, and their systems are not clogged up with undigested food.

The summer diet for all of the farm stock should be such as to make the animals grow and thrive well, but not to fatten them. The green grass, roots and vegetables are full of nutritious substances that will make the animals grow rapidly, and when a little grain is added to their daily ration they will lay on muscle and bone as well. Our grass diet cools and purifies the blood, and it cleanses the system so that stronger and healthier food can be digested with ease. A little grain should consequently be given in the summer to make bone and muscle, but the chief diet with the hogs and chickens should be green truck.

Horses can stand this diet, too, although those engaged in hard work need more grain than grass. Nevertheless our farm horses would be better off if they had a chance to eat more green truck and fodder in the summer. There is no better green fodder for a change than green corn stalks, and these should be planted every two weeks in the fields so that a steady diet of them can be had right through the hot weather and well along in the autumn. The first season's growth of most of the stock is very important, and it will be made almost perfect if the animals are fed plenty of green food, with a small portion of meal, bran or grains.

Agricultural Matters.

CATCH CROPS.

In an editorial in the *N. A. W. Cable*, of London, England, is found a good deal of information as to the agricultural situation in England, especially as to the condition of the forage supply, which is likely to be so short as to visibly affect prices on this side. The insight which the editorial gives as to English methods of farming and the prevailing lines of thought among English farmers cannot fail to interest those similarly engaged here, even though their methods and thoughts are radically different from ours. The editor says:

"If anything is to be done in the way of taking advantage of the various suggestions which have appeared in these columns and elsewhere for providing against that scarcity of food for stock which is certain to occur during the coming winter and spring, now is the moment when the farmer ought to make his preparations. In most cases, we confess, we are a little skeptical as to the probability that anything which can be sown after harvest will attain to such dimensions as to allow of its being mown for hay during the autumn. Besides, it must not be forgotten that when harvest once begins, the farmer's time, and that of his men and horses, is usually fully occupied, for a month at least, in saving the corn [grain] crops, so that there is little leisure for plowing and sowing. Yet success in securing a crop of winter food, if only it can be attained, will be so valuable that it is well worth the experiment, and no doubt it will be tried by a great many of the more enterprising among our farmers. If so, preparations should be made at once. In fields where the turnip crop has failed operations can be commenced forthwith. Where, owing to the recent rains, such is happily not the case, the plan would be to select the most forward crop of corn [grain], and the one likely to be soonest off the ground, and make arrangements to plow it and sow it the moment the crop is carried. As the choice will be between several possible crops, it should be determined by those conditions of soil and position which every farmer can estimate best for himself. The real pinch will probably come in the spring, so it will be better in any case to select a crop which, if it does not grow high enough to be cut for hay or made into ensilage, will at least stand the winter and furnish good feed in the early spring. Now, a very important point which should not be lost sight of is that anything sown at this time of the year should be liberally treated in the way of manure. Authorities appear to agree in thinking that nitrate of soda is as well fitted as anything to attain the object in view. It is curious how few people have really mastered the principle on which ensilage is made, and the cheap and easy methods by which it can now be produced. Such knowledge is easy to obtain, and ought certainly to be acquired if the crop now put in is intended to be mown, for it is about two chances to one against the weather being such as to allow of its being made into hay by the time it is ready to cut. Ensilage would then be the only alternative, and we will take care that the best and simplest methods of dealing with a crop of grass in this manner are explained in our columns for the benefit of those who are not yet familiar with them. One extremely important point will, we hope, not be lost sight of, namely, the duty of economizing every ounce of straw on the farm right away from harvest time. Barley and oat straw go much further when they are cut up, and should all be treated in that way. Even wheat straw may be found too valuable this year to be used for litter, and is much more nutritious than some people think if treated in the same way. As there is now a fair prospect of a turnip crop, we may here remind our readers of a plan which is worth knowing and acting upon, and that is, to mix a day's consumption of pulped roots and chopped straw well together twenty-four hours before they are wanted for use, thus keeping one

day's supply always in hand. The labor is no more after the first day, and the slight heat and fermentation that takes place adds greatly to the value of the food by assisting digestion. In these and many other ways seasons like the present, difficult and disheartening though they are, if met with courage and determination, may open our eyes to new economies which can be effected, and stimulate us to exertions which will place new victories over nature within our grasp."

A Great Irrigation Congress.

The Department of State is taking so much interest in the coming irrigation congress at Los Angeles, that an effort has been made to have this congress attended by representatives of foreign countries, as is apparent from the following circular sent by Secretary of State Gresham to the diplomatic officers of the United States:

"At the fourth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which met at Ogden, Territory of Utah, April 24, 1893, at which all the States of the United States and Territories west of the Mississippi river were represented by regularly appointed delegates, the following resolution, addressed to the President of the United States, was unanimously passed on April 26:

WHEREAS, The greater part of the trans-Mississippi section represented in this congress is actively interested in the irrigation industry and in a large measure dependent upon irrigation for the development of its agricultural resources; and

WHEREAS, An International Irrigation Congress is to meet at Los Angeles, Cal., October 10, 1893, at which the leading irrigationists of the United States, Europe, Asia, and Australia will be present, and where a number of important questions relating to irrigation law, irrigation securities, and irrigation methods will receive discussion and action; therefore be it

Resolved, That this congress of the trans-Mississippi States hereby requests the President of the United States to issue an invitation to foreign governments of countries where irrigation is practiced, asking them to send delegates to the International Irrigation Congress at Los Angeles; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the trans-Mississippi States be urged to send representatives to the congress, and that their respective governments be requested to exert themselves to make the undertaking the success which the dignity and importance of the subject to be considered merits.

"The subject of irrigation is one that is rapidly assuming vast proportions in the United States, particularly so far as concerns our large extent of arid lands, and the success which has attended its practice therein has naturally caused its spread throughout the rainy regions of our territory as well.

"The congress which it is proposed to convene at Los Angeles will probably be attended by a thousand delegates coming from all the States of this Union where irrigation is practiced and from foreign countries more or less directly interested in the subject. It promises, moreover, to be an important convention of persons actively interested in the development of the western half of the United States by means of irrigation. The matters to be discussed are of immediate practical interest to the nation and to officers of the government having to do with the public lands and with scientific researches pertaining to the soils and waters of the arid regions. Hence the exchange of ideas of writers on irrigation and others having practical experience with reference to irrigation problems can not but prove highly beneficial to this most important interest, not only to our own country, but to all others where irrigation is practiced even to a limited extent.

"The interest evinced by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., in behalf of the International Irrigation Congress and by the Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands of the United States Senate, speaking for the people of all that part of the United States which depends upon irrigation to a greater or less extent, leads the department to hope for favorable responses from abroad, in order to obtain the fullest possible expression of opinion on the subject.

"The Department of the Interior will be represented at the proposed meeting by an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of that Department, for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired concerning the re-

sults obtained by the surveys which have been carried on for several years under the auspices of the general government.

"You are accordingly instructed to informally notify the government to which you are accredited of this meeting of the International Irrigation Congress, which is to convene at Los Angeles, Cal., October 10, 1893, and request its co-operation through duly accredited delegates."

Arkansas River Water for Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of July 12, speaking of "Opportunities for Irrigation," you say: "The supply in our natural water courses is so fickle, and in the case of the Arkansas, at least, so thoroughly appropriated by the ditch companies of Colorado that little dependence can be placed upon it."

It will not detract from the merits of your editorial to say that those of us who have lived on the upper Arkansas for the past eight years, and are interested vitally in the subject of irrigation, do not regard our valuable water course as being "fickle" by any means. It is true that this season has proven an exception and the ditches were dry until after the middle of May, but since that time there has been an abundance of water. The absence of snow in the mountains at times makes a scarcity of water in the growing season, but if this only happens every five or eight years, surely we should not say the old river is "fickle." The further statement that the ditches in Colorado monopolized all of the water is not true by any means. We doubt if Colorado will ever have sufficient canals within her borders to utilize all the water that comes down that stream except in years that spring rains are scarce and the winter snows do not fall in the mountains.

If the present dry season, however, will only call the serious attention of our people, as well as our law-makers, to the opportunities we have for the development of irrigation and its wonderful advantages, the present dry season will be a "blessing in disguise."

Once get the people to know its value and that its success simply depends on a system of knowing how to utilize the water we have and to get it above the ground, and Kansas will become the most magnificent and successful agricultural State in the Union.

The irrigation convention that is to be held at Great Bend, Barton county, on the 7th of August, is an indication that it is growing in importance.

Lakin, Kas. F. R. FRENCH.

The Mexican Corn Trade.

The corn famine of Mexico cost the inhabitants of that republic \$13,244,632, or a little more than one dollar per capita, to pay for grain imported and the duties and cost of importation during the year 1892 and January and February of the present year. This result is announced in the report of United States Consul General Sutton. The exact number of bushels of corn exported from the United States, mostly from Kansas City, during the period mentioned, is 6,317,757, which passed through ports as follows: Laredo, 179,551,581; Piedros Negros, 92,668,996; Juarez, 71,813,798; Nogales, 9,760,000 pounds, worth at the border without the freight added, \$6,002,437. Freight to the border amounted to \$1,324,807; from the border, \$1,416,000; commission and brokerage, \$1,204,050 and premium on Mexican money, \$3,297,239.

It will be observed that the railroads had on excellent paying line of business during the corn season, and the commission merchants, with their 10 per cent. rake-off, made hay while the sun shone. The average price per bushel delivered to Mexican consumers was a fraction over \$2.20.—*Implement Trade Journal.*

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

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.

NEW Leather has great charm—keep it new with Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Weather Report for July, 1893.

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

A July somewhat above the average in temperature and considerably windier than usual. Though the barometer's mean was higher than the average and the clouds less abundant, the rainfall, nevertheless, exceeded the mean for July. The precipitation was poorly distributed throughout the month, however, as nearly three-fourths of the entire amount fell in the last week. The number of thunder storms was very excessive, and every rain was accompanied by electrical phenomena.

Mean temperature was 78.10 degrees, which is 0.36 degrees above the July average. The highest temperature was 97 degrees, on the 14th. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 71.69 degrees; at 2 p. m., 86.89 degrees; at 9 p. m., 76.93 degrees.

Rainfall was 5.3 inches, which is 0.9 inch above the July average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on nine days. There were ten thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the seven months of 1893 now completed has been 25.76 inches, which is 5.23 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean cloudiness was 20 per cent. of the sky, which was 6.65 per cent. below the average. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), seventeen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), eleven; cloudy (more than two-thirds), three. There were three entirely clear days and two entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 37 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 23 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 30 per cent.

Wind was southwest thirty times, east seventeen times, south sixteen times, northeast eleven times, southeast ten times, north four times, northwest three times, west twice. The total run of the wind was 9,460 miles, which is 1,385 miles above the July average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 305 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 12.7 miles. The highest velocity was forty-eight miles an hour from 1:50 a. m. to 2 a. m. on the 17th.

Barometer—Mean for the month, 29.079 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.099 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.077 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.061 inches; maximum, 29.273 inches, on the 20th; minimum, 28.841 inches, on the 5th; monthly range, .431 inches.

Among the Ozarks.

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

Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in the hands of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time-tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply for information and receive a full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities; and it cannot but prove a convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair Grounds;" How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot in Chicago to impart all information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

Oscillator Threshers, Horse Powers, Engines. JOHN S. DAVIS' SONS, Davenport, Iowa.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

This law is to be the chief subject of discussion at the present extra session of Congress, and is likely to be considered in private discussions and public debates more than any other subject for some time in the future. In order that our readers may have the text of this law at hand we herewith give it entire:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes, and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted a part of its lawful reserves. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars, until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or reductions, if any, to be made.

SEC. 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks for deposits thereafter received for like purpose shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks

which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as national bank note redemption account, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage. Approved July 14, 1890.

Some Remarks on the Money Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The recent financial troubles in the United States and Australia and the depreciation in values consequent upon them, and the various remedies suggested for existing evils, has caused the common people to study financial problems with greater interest than ever before. The old idea that money and "finance," as it was called, was too deep for any but experts in this line to deal with, is fast disappearing, and it is found that any man of average intelligence can fully master the details of the subject.

Just now it is being acknowledged on all sides that the greatest difficulty of the times is the scarcity of the currency. This is no new doctrine in the ranks of the People's party, but it surprises me that the advocates of the single gold standard in England and Wall street should admit it; or, after having admitted it, should have the gall to suggest as a remedy for existing evils a further decrease in the money of the world by destroying silver as money.

It is generally considered that the present panic, together with the demonetization of silver in India, is the continuation of the plot against silver begun in 1873 by the creditor class of the world to further enhance the value of securities held by them. The demonetization of silver in India caused the bullion value of silver to drop, and it was hoped in this way to prejudice the people of the United States against silver and secure the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

The only way to make silver bullion worth as much as the coin is to open the mints to the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold at a fixed ratio—as one to sixteen—and then silver would always be worth one-sixteenth as much as gold by weight. The only thing that makes gold remain stationary in value is the law which allows any one holding gold to have it coined into legal tender money, 25.8 grains making a dollar. This being the case, anybody having gold bullion to sell would be a fool to sell for less than \$1 for every 25.8 grains.

In view of the above facts, the talk about readjusting the ratio so as to make the silver in a dollar worth a dollar in gold is preposterous, and nobody but fools or knaves can advocate such a theory. The only way to fix the ratio is to do it arbitrarily by law or else demonetize gold throughout the world, and then having them on an equality before the law the two metals would assume relative intrinsic values dependent entirely upon the demand for them in the arts. This is the only true test as to the relative values of the two precious metals.

No one with the well fare of the country and common people at heart can afford to be content with anything less than absolute free coinage of silver. Half the money of the world at present is silver, and cutting out silver will increase the debts of the people one-half. Further, the coinage of gold, which is inadequate at the present time for the growing commerce of the world, would fall off greatly on account of shutting

down the silver mines, as one-half the gold now mined is from silver quartz. Enon, Kas. F. E. C.

Demonetization and Class Domination.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the pending silver question is involved another of even greater importance. A fact, patent to every one who has watched the course of the enemies of silver in the current discussion, is that they adopt the arguments of the monometallists of the old world and desire their example to have upon this nation all the force and authority of law. American monometallists apparently believe implicitly in the financial wisdom of those governments. Do they see that those laws are framed with a fixed and unalterable purpose to maintain and perpetuate existing social and economic conditions? Do they know the established gradations of rank and power sustained by those laws? Autocrat, emperor, king, and thence downward and through descending ranks of titled nobility, landed and moneyed gentry, until the great masses of peasants and paupers are found at the bottom, where hope never comes and despair is a perpetual guest. Fewer words than these cannot more fitly describe the conditions those laws are intended to perpetuate. If we desire to produce the social, economic and governmental conditions of Russia, Germany or England, we have only to take their advice, adopt their financial policy and copy their laws.

The urgency with which financial questions are pressed by disputants on both sides, makes needless the assertion that no other legislative action is so potent for good or ill as that which decides the quality and regulates the supply of money with which the nation's business is to be done.

Germany sacrificed \$23,000,000 worth of her silver coin in changing to a gold standard. Monometallists tell us that sacrifice was made to procure a sound monetary basis. Is that true? Those \$23,000,000 were thrown away (so far as labor was concerned) and their value was transferred to the remaining millions of gold in order that the money power might be more completely concentrated in the hands of the dominant classes. Labor and the debtor classes were the losers, socially, economically and politically.

The prospective displacement of silver is already doing its deadly work here. A State (Colorado) has been assassinated. Her mines and smelters have thrown up the sponge, and her laborers, hungry and penniless, are fleeing for their lives. Thousands are fleeing hunger and want.

Can any intelligent lover of our country fail to see that to resort to the single gold standard will result in the concentration of wealth and power and develop an aristocracy which shall exercise the right, as a right, to control national affairs?

Republics exist for the diffusion of intelligence, happiness, wealth and power; but when the policy of concentration is adopted the republic's days are numbered. The pending question then, is not merely as to the status of silver. It is also, whether these United States shall remain a free, independent, self-governing nation.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., August 2, 1893.

A Brilliant Man's Prediction.

Not unlike prophecy reads the remark of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls to a friend in Atchison, on August 1. Speaking of the troubled financial situation, he said:

"This day is balmy and sunshiny in comparison with the clouds and storms just ahead of us. The ultimate result will be a redistribution of the assets of the country. The millionaire of to-day will occupy the hut of the pauper and the pauper will in the near future ride in the chariot of the millionaire. Colorado and other mineral States should be blotted out as States, and added to the great American desert from which they were taken. The devastation of the yellow fever in the South was not nearly so disastrous as the situation in Colorado, produced by the closing of

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the mines. Thousands of people are walking the streets of Denver. Like the lowly Nazarine, foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Colorado tramp hath not where to lay his head. On every street corner in Denver goes up the piteous cry for bread; on Wall street the piteous cry goes up for gold. When these two panicky conditions come together in the great Mississippi valley chaos and anarchy will follow."

Silver in India.

The following from the August Review of Reviews is a concise statement of the monometalist side of the silver question:

"The flurry that determined Mr. Cleveland to bring Congress together in August was occasioned by the news that the free coinage of silver rupees in India had been suspended. The 'rupee' is really a larger factor in this everlasting international silver and gold hubbub than the cheapened 'dollar of the dads,' or the maligned Sherman silver purchase act. India's population reaches into the hundreds of millions, and beyond India are hundreds of millions more of Asiatics, all of whom use silver as money, and melt down or hammer out their rupees when they want silver to use for other purposes than money—and they use a vast deal of silver in the arts. Thus India has absorbed a large part, perhaps a full third, of all the yearly output of the world's silver mines. In the heart of India a rupee has always been a rupee; and as prices are largely customary in those regions, it had not mattered much that silver was getting cheaper, so far as affecting prices was concerned. The shrewd Englishman could invest in low-priced silver bullion, coin it freely into rupees, and buy Indian wheat or other products at the old nominal prices, while his money had cost him much less than formerly. On the other hand, however, the government of India had to take its revenues from the natives in rupees, and suffered correspondingly in its dealings with London, where the rupee was recognized only at its cheapened bullion value. And Indian merchants, buying in London, found that the rupee

had lost a large part of its purchasing power; and so they were compelled to charge their native customers more rupees for a given article. It would require a page or two to explain in detail the awful drain to which this downward drift of the bullion value of the rupee has subjected the people of India, while England has endeavored with some success to see that what was India's loss should be Britain's gain. So immobile are the conditions of trade in the heart of these ancient Asiatic societies that it has taken a long time for the fluctuation of the rupee to permeate the whole business life of India. But the demoralization had at length become so general that it was thought necessary to shut down the mints at least temporarily, to see if a cessation of coinage, or perchance a limited coinage on government account, might not help to check the decline and improve the general situation. This policy may, of course, prove only temporary; but naturally it frightened the silver-producers, who feared that a large part of the current Asiatic demand would be cut off for some time to come. And the silver market took another sharp downward turn in consequence, with the effect of making nobody but the silver owners think any better of our compulsory purchase act."

The Columbus Thresher.

The threshing season is nearly at hand, and the illustration on first page shows an outfit that we strongly recommend to our readers who are looking about them in order that no loss may occur through failure to have the threshing done at the time it should be done, and when it is most convenient to themselves and their families. The Belle City Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., have had great success with their small thresher, which is intended especially for the individual farmer, as well as for a few neighbors who want to buy such an outfit together. This firm, well knowing how difficult it is in many sections to secure the help needed to run a large machine, have placed on the market a small one, which they call the Columbia, so that a farmer can now do his own threshing at the least expense; and what is more to the point, do the threshing at the time it should be done. It is light running and can be used with less power and less help than any machine ever sold, and fills the bill to a dot. It will pay any grain-raiser to send a postal card to the Belle City Manufacturing Company and get full particulars as to the machines they are offering. A finely illustrated circular will be sent, showing in detail the entire construction, prices, testimonials, etc., as well as much valuable information not to be found in any similar circular. The Columbia has done most excellent work the past season, and it can be safely counted on to give full satisfaction to all who try it. It is built light and strong, and can be taken over any roads that a wagon can, and is especially adapted for hilly country, and for localities where there is not enough grain to pay for taking a large machine. This firm also make a full line of horse-powers, both tread and sweep.

Kindly mention the KANSAS FARMER when sending for circulars.

Exhibit of the German Kali Works.

Among the agricultural exhibits at the World's Fair one of the most interesting is that of the German Kali Works, in which the products of the great potash mines are displayed. These mines are located at Stassfurt, Germany, and furnish, as is well known, nearly the entire supply of potash, a valuable plant food and ingredient of every complete fertilizer. The potash coming from this source is found in large quantities in the form of solid masses of potash salt, most of which are subjected to a manufacturing process by which they are concentrated and made ready for use. The exhibit comprises a full collection of these minerals, which are highly interesting to the geologist and agricultural student.

There are many varieties of crude potash salts, differing in their chemical composition, among them carnallite and kainite are the most important. From these are manufactured the concentrated salts, such as muriate of potash and sulphate of potash and many other chemicals.

These products are fully displayed at the exhibit, as well as photographs of the mines and maps showing and illustrating their location. Especially interesting to the agriculturist are various illustrations of experiments and graphic tables revealing in a striking manner the beneficial effect of potash upon crops and the important part which this element plays in plant nutrition.

The pavilion in which the exhibit of the German Kali Works is contained is of great architectural beauty. It is the tallest structure of all agricultural exhibits, and built in Renaissance style, richly decorated with allegorical figures; the work is of Mr. Wm. Westphal, a well-known sculptor of Berlin.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE

About Malaria--What Old Cases of Ague Should Know.

You have had fever and ague; or, perhaps, you have had dumb ague, in which there are no distinct chills. At any rate, you have malaria in your system, which makes you miserable during the later summer months and fall. You have doctored much. Quinine you have taken till your ears ring, arsenic till your nerves quiver, and strychnia till your jaws are stiff. Still the malaria hangs about. You don't feel good a little bit. Miserable! that's the only word that describes it. Chilly feelings, hot flashes, cold feet and legs, coated tongue, bad taste, offensive breath, poor digestion and appetite—all these and more. Tonics fail, nervines are useless and liver medicines a waste of time and money.

But Pe-ru-na will cure you—cure you completely—make you feel as good as new. And you will stay cured, too. Pe-ru-na contains no quinine to injure the brain, no arsenic to destroy the stomach, no strychnia to impair the nerves. It is a natural, wholesome, never-failing nerve tonic, blood purifier and invigorator of the whole system.

Send for a free copy of "Aurora," a treatise on malarial diseases and other affections of summer. Sent postpaid by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Gossip About Stock.

The Prince of Wales recently held a public auction sale of Southdown rams which averaged \$85.

V. B. Howey, breeder of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires, at Topeka, Kansas, reports a satisfactory trade and reports that he has seventy-five spring pigs for this season's trade. Mr. Howey is a reliable breeder.

There are over 2,000,000 pounds of wool stored in Las Vegas, awaiting better prices before sales are made. There is something radically wrong with the financial laws of a country that will allow such a state of affairs to exist.

Wm. B. Sutton, Rutger stock farm, Russell, Kansas, who has a fine lot of young Berkshire sows and a nice crop of spring pigs, reports a thin place in sales during these sultry days, and says he "can't make out whether it is the tariff or the silver question" that causes it. The FARMER can personally vouch for the quality of the stock as well as the integrity of the breeder.

N. G. Alexander, breeder of improved Chester White swine, at Delavan, Ill., writes the FARMER: "Hogs doing fine; have some of the best pigs that I ever owned, but fear I shall run short on male pigs, as the demand has been heavy. Have shipped out over sixty head of spring pigs since last of May. Have a few nice, young sows bred to farrow in October for sale. Expect to raise about 100 fall pigs."

Texas fever has appeared in Chase county and many cattle attacked with the disease have died. It is asserted by the owners that no outside cattle have been contaminated. Nevertheless the cattlemen held a meeting and determined to protect themselves. A meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission was held at Cottonwood Falls, which was attended by many cattlemen, who are much agitated about the Texas cattle fever cases among cattle shipped here from Texas for pasturage. Baker, the owner of the diseased cattle, testified under oath that only twelve of his cattle had died of the fever and that the cattle did not bring the fever with them from Texas.

Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for July.

Report No. 106 of the Division of Statistics. Report of the Statistician for July. Contents: Crop Report for July; Statistics of Ontario; Foreign Import Duties on Wheat; Notes on Foreign Agriculture; Use of Maize of the United States in Mexico; Transportation Rates. Pp. 223-270.

Synopsis of Report No. 106 of the Statistician. (Issued in advance of the monthly Report of the Statistician, from which it is condensed.) Pp. 4.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. I, No. 7. Systematic and Alphabetic Index to new Species of North American Phanerogams and Pteridophytes published in 1892. Pp. 233-264.

Bulletin No. 4 of the Division of Vegetable Pathology. Experiments with Fertilizers for the Prevention and Cure of Peach Yellow. Pp. 197, pls. 33.

Bulletin No. 5 of the Office of Fiber Investigations. A Report on the Leaf Fibers of the United States, Detailing Results of Recent Investigations Relating to Florida Sisal Hemp, the false Sisal Hemp Plant of Florida, and other Fiber-producing Agaves; Bowstring Hemp, Pineapple Fiber, New Zealand Flax, and Bear-grass. Pp. 73, pls. 10.

Reprints in small editions from the Re-

port of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1892:

Report of the Entomologist for 1892. Pp. 153-180, pls. 12.

Report of the Chief of the Division of Forestry for 1892. Pp. 293-358, pls. 6.

Report of the Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology for 1892. Pp. 215-246, pls. 4.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau for 1892. Pp. 551-626, pls. 4.

Special Report on Tea-raising in South Carolina. Pp. 627-640, pls. 3.

Monthly Weather Review, May, 1893. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during May, 1893.) Pp. 123-152, charts 6.

Experiments in Preventing Leaf Diseases of Nursery Stock in Western New York. (Reprint from the Journal of Mycology, Vol. VII, No. 3.) Pp. 240-264, pls. 21-29.

Reprints from North American Fauna No. 7:

Report on the Ornithology of the Death Valley Expedition of 1891, comprising Notes on the Birds observed in Southern California, Southern Nevada and parts of Arizona and Utah. Pp. 7-158, 1 map.

Annotated List of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by the Death Valley Expedition in 1891, with Descriptions of New Species. Pp. 159-228, pls. 4.

Report on the Fishes of the Death Valley Expedition, collected in Southern California and Nevada in 1891, with Descriptions of New Species. Pp. 229-234, pls. 5-6.

Report on a Small Collection of Insects made During the Death Valley Expedition; List of Diptera from Death Valley, California, and Adjoining Regions; Hemiptera and Heteroptera of the Death Valley Expedition. Pp. 235-268.

Report on the Land and Fresh-water shells collected in California and Nevada by the Death Valley Expedition, including a few Additional Species Obtained by Dr. C. Hart Merriam and Assistants in Parts of the Southwestern United States. Pp. 269-283.

Notes on the Distribution of Trees and Shrubs in the Deserts and Desert Ranges of Southern California, Southern Nevada, Northwestern Arizona, and Southwestern Utah; Notes on the Geographic and Vertical Distribution of Cactuses, Yuccas, and Agave, in the Deserts and Desert Ranges of Southern California, Southern Nevada, Northwestern Arizona, and Southwestern Utah. Pp. 285-359, pls. 9, maps 4.

List of Localities in California, Nevada and Utah, Visited by the Death Valley Expedition of 1891. Pp. 361-384, 1 map.

Bulletin No. 9 of the Weather Bureau. Report on the Forecasting of Thunder storms During the Summer of 1892. Contents: Introductory Remarks; General Discussion; Brief Description of the more Important Atmospheric Conditions which Prevailed During the Thunder storm Investigation; Investigations of Thunder storms in New England; Report on Thunder storms in Ohio During the Summer of 1892. Pp. 54, charts 6.

Bulletin No. 14 of the Office of Experiment Stations. Proceedings of a Convention of the National League for Good Roads, held at Washington, D. C., January 17 and 18, 1893, and Hearing by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives January 19, 1893. Pp. 101.

If after reading this list any subscriber desires to obtain some of these publications let him write to his Congressman for such as he wants.

Kansas Fairs.

Following is a list of district and county agricultural societies and fair associations in Kansas, with names and postoffice address of Secretaries and dates of fairs for 1893, as far as reported:

Kansas State Fair Association, L. H. Pounds, Topeka, September 29 and 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Iola, September 21, 22 and 23.

Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, August 29, 30, 31 and September 1.

Clay County Fair Association, P. P. Kehoe, Clay Centre, September 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Coffey County Fair Association, George Throckmorton, Burlington, September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, J. P. Short, Winfield, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Herington Fair Association, Dickinson county, W. N. Hawley, Herington, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Finney County Agricultural Society, D. A. Mims, Garden City, September 21, 22 and 23.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, C. H. Ridgeway, Ottawa, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

The District Fair Association, Franklin county, D. H. Gloro, Lane, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Greeley County Agricultural Association, Thomas H. Orr, Horace, September 26, 27 and 28.

The Anthony Fair Association, Harper county, H. Parke Jones, Anthony, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association, S. B. McGrew, Holton, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, George A. Patterson, Oskaloosa, October 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Johnson County Fair Association, W. T. Pugh, Olathe, August 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Linn County Fair Association, Ed. R. Smith, Mound City, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.

LaCygne District Fair Association, Linn

Barb-Wire

cuts. Apply Phenol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

- county, J. S. Magers, LaCygne, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- The Frankfort Fair Association, Marshall county, James B. Van Vliet, Frankfort, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, D. M. Ferguson, Paola, October 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- Morris County Exposition Company, E. J. Dill, Council Grove, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Sabetha District Fair Association, Nemaha county, Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Osage County Fair Association, C. E. Filley, Burlingame, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Osborne County Fair Association, M. E. Smith, Osborne, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Riley County Agricultural Society, Charles A. Southwick, Riley, September 27, 28 and 29.
- Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, J. E. Howard, Wichita, September 11, 12, 13 and 14.
- Wilson County Agricultural Society, C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, August 29, 30 31 and September 1.
- Neosho County Agricultural Association, H. Lodge, Erie, August 29, 30, 31 and September 1.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

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

Make Your Own Bitters

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

WHEATON, Ill., December 7, 1890. MR. STEKETEE:—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for kidney or liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your bitters excellent. FRANK SCHUBLER.

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

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 represents 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	1.70
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
Topeka Daily Press.....	5.00	5.00
Topeka Weekly Press.....	1.00	1.50
The Advocate.....	1.80	1.75
Western Veteran.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas Methodist.....	1.00	1.50
Nonconformist.....	1.50	1.75
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.25	1.20
Fanciers' Review.....	.35	1.20
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.25
Omaha Bee.....	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas Christian Advocate.....	1.00	1.50
Holstein-Friesian Register.....	1.50	2.50
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.00	1.25
W'ly Gazette, Kansas City, Ks.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Gazette, Kansas City, Ks.....	4.00	4.00
Weekly Wool and Hide Shipper.....	1.00	1.25
Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.20
Creamery and Dairy.....	1.00	1.75
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	1.75
Western School Journal.....	1.00	1.00
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
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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Nothin' to Do.

BY NANNIE BEAUCHAMP JONES.

"Dear me," said old Mrs. Deacon Bone, In quite an aggrieved and injured tone, "Who would a' thought I should a' lived to see One of my children a' findin' fault with me? When my mother lived, an' I was a girl, I never thought more'n nothin' in this world Of sayin' I didn't think she wuz doin' jest right To keep me workin' all day an' part of the night.

"Them wuz the days when folks hed to work, But my! I wuz never any hand to shirk Like my Sa antha is; w'y, she hes nothin' to do. She knows nothin' 'bout work like I use to.

"She don't hev nary single thing to do Only git up an' start fires, like I use to, An' then git breakfast an' milk the cows, An' see that the boys air off to their plows; An' then she sets all the rooms to rights, But that aint nothin'; I've done sights an' sights Of harder work than that; then she feeds the hens An' slops the pigs then throws corn in the pens. She gits veg' table for dinner, an' when work lags, She gin-rally sets down an' sews carpet rags Till time to git dinner, an' I help her then, So's to hev all ready fur the six hungry men.

"I'm tired after dinner, so lay down an' rest a spell.

Samantha says she can clear up jest as well By herself; an' when that's done she hes nothin' to do

Only git out the machine an' help me sew Till time to slop the pigs a'gin, an' fetch home the cows

From the north pastur' lot, an' then dear knows The work's nearly done, only there's supper to git An' the cows to milk, dishes to wash, an' yit That idle girl says she's too tired to sprinkle the clothes

That she washed, and dear only knows What will come next.

"I admit our wash' aint very small, But once't it would a' been nothin' at all Fur me to a' done; an' she wants pa to hire a girl To help through harvest; what in this world Can she be a thinkin' about? I don't want two Lazy girls around me with nothin' to do.

"Samantha generally churns once a day, But my! she ort to consider that jest fun an' play.

She says her arms git tired agoin' up an' down, An' churnin' makes her head ache an' swim aroun'.

That girl can't stand nothin' like I use to, An' as I said before, she hes nothin' to do.

"Of course, she bakes all the bread, an' pies, an' cakes.

An' it takes a sight of 'em too! but, land sakes! Bakin's nothin', an' as I jest now said, Samantha don't earn the salt that goes in her bread.

"She wants her pa to buy carpets so she won't have to scrub The floors every day. But here's jest the rub; Satan allus hes mischief to git the idle into, An' if it warn't fur the scrubbin', she'd hev nothin' to do.

"She wants an education—wants to go to school. Now look at me; I'm no sort of a fool. I went to school jest one month in my life, An' I know enough now fur any man's wife.

"An' she wants to learn music, an' paint too, I guess.

Next thing she'll want a piano an' a fine silk dress.

Dear me! this mornin' her pa said She'd better earn the salt that goes in her bread.

"An' there's Deacon Smith, he sets lots of store By Samantha; an' that man's got more 'N a hundred acres of the finest land In this 'ere county; an' its right in her hand If she'll only marry him. But she says the won't; Says he's too old fur her, an' she declares she don't

Love him. My land! what's that got to do With marryin', anyway, I'd like to know? I'm clean beat out, an' as I jest now said, She don't earn the salt that goes in her bread."

KANSAS WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Too bad that we all cannot see the great show. We have not had a chance to see one like it in this country for more than 400 years, and quite likely many of us will not see another during the next four or five centuries. We all have read of "The Cliff Dwellers," "The Fisheries," "The Administration Building," "The Women's Building," "The Children's Building," "The Javanese Village," "Donagel Castle," "Ferris' Wheel," "Streets of Cairo" and "Pat Coney's Laplanders." The last five mentioned are among the very many wonders to be seen in "Midway Plaisance." Did you ever hear any one pronounce that combination of words, "Midway Plaisance?" It would require several more than a deaf person to describe the many pronunciations given, and they are as various as the nationalities represented within its precincts. Some affect the French and make it sound as though it were spelled "Playsounds." If we all go we will find it a good rule to adopt, with reference to this word, to not try to pronounce it, but describe the local-

ity as "Midway" and let the other folks do the rest.

Kansas is a long way from Chicago, and we have only about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and it brings a very small price, and the prospect for the whole family seeing the Fair is not very brilliant.

Yet we do want to go. And some of us will find a way to get there, even if we have to walk. August is a good month in which to enjoy it, but September, for Kansans, will be far better. Kansas made a fine impression at the Centennial, and she must also at the World's Fair.

The week of September 11-16 has been designated as Kansas week, and during that week all Kansas should go to Chicago. Of course enough of the boys should be left at home to do the milking, look after the stock generally and keep off politics and other distressing things which have caused us so much trouble in times past. Whether we all go or not, it will be of interest to us to read the program which has been arranged by the Kansas Commissioners for the week. It is as follows:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,

Will be devoted to registration at the Kansas State building and to general social intercourse. Music during the afternoon by the Modoc club.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

10 a. m.—Kansas State building. Address of welcome on behalf of the Kansas State Board by Hon. M. W. Coburn, President of the Board. Address of welcome on behalf of World's Columbian Commission by Hon. J. R. Burton. Response by Governor L. D. Lewelling. Music by Modoc club.

3 p. m.—Concert by the Modoc club, assisted by Miss Celeste Nellis, pianist, and Miss Jessie Lewelling, recitation.

5 p. m.—Dress parade, Kansas National Guard, in front of the Kansas State building.

[By courtesy of the World's Fair Directory, of Arkansas, their grounds may be used for the occasion.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

9 a. m.—Parlors Kansas State building. Gathering of the Clan McKinley. Address of welcome by Governor L. D. Lewelling on behalf of the citizens of Kansas. Response by Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, on behalf of the clan. Music by the Modoc club. Mildred Hendricks Hodge, soloist.

2 p. m.—Business meeting of the clan. Historical address by Dr. L. D. McKinley, of Kansas.

5 p. m.—Kansas State building. Dress parade, Kansas National Guard.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Governor and staff, accompanied by the State officials, will visit the various State buildings during the forenoon.

10 a. m.—Kansas State building. Concert by Topeka Columbian chorus. H. S. Wilder, director.

12 m.—Lunch, Kansas State building.

2 p. m.—Inspect the Kansas exhibits in Agricultural, Horticultural and Mining buildings.

4 p. m.—Dress parade, Kansas National Guard, and review by Governor Lewelling and staff, to be immediately followed by a reception to the Governor and State officials by the State Board of World's Fair Managers. Music by the Modoc club. Original poem, "The Women of Kansas," Louise Lease.

5 to 7:30 p. m.—Light refreshments.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

10 a. m.—Music hall. Concert by the Kansas Columbian chorus, under the direction of Wm. L. Tomlins.

3 p. m.—Festival hall. Concert by the Kansas Columbian chorus, accompanied by Theodore Thomas' orchestra and the pipe organ. Choral numbers under the direction of Wm. L. Tomlins.

7:30 p. m.—Festival hall. Kansas jubilee. Addresses by our Senators and Congressmen, Hon. Solon O. Thacher, Hon. Geo. W. Glick, Mrs. Mary E. Lease and other Kansans. Music by the Modoc club.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Midway Plaisance and "Home, Sweet Home."

The detailed program for the Kansas Columbian chorus and Marshall's Military band will be published when finally arranged.

"Home Circle" Correspondence.

EDITOR HOME CIRCLE:—I would like to accept your invitation and write occasionally a short letter for the KANSAS FARMER, but I have to confess I am somewhat bashful and feel my efforts would not prove very interesting to our readers.

I enjoyed "Phoebe Parmelee's" article about "Chiggers, Etc.," and, though she doesn't know it, I have read and enjoyed all she has written in the KANSAS FARMER for the past three years, which is the length of time I have been a subscriber. I also enjoyed the two stories by "Cor-Correll," and a couple by Mrs. Stevenson, as well as the writings of the other correspondents you named a few weeks ago.

But what shall I say to interest them? Shall I tell them how to cook? They, no doubt, excel me in that department, besides, cook books are extremely plenty and cheap. Shall I tell them how to "clean house," or "can peaches?" They would not thank me for that. Yet I well know that we all can get useful hints which we can utilize profitably by reading the long descriptions we so often find in household departments of many newspapers, telling us how to set



Economy is not in the purchase but in the use. Especially is this true of laces, embroideries, and all delicate fabrics. The washing of such articles should never be attempted without Ivory Soap. It is mild but effective. Dirt rots the fibre of all textiles, but it is nothing compared to the speedy destruction which comes with the use of impure soap.

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the table or fashionably serve a "dessert." Right here I feel inclined to scold our "Home Circle" department a trifle for not printing each week an elegant "bill of fare," telling our farmer wives what to order for breakfast, dinner and supper. I have seen it in other farm papers. How refreshing it is to read that we ought to begin breakfast with sliced oranges, to be followed with nicely prepared oat meal with cream and sugar, after which the mutton chops and crisp veal cutlets should be brought in by the servant, and how the mistress of the household should serve the coffee in order that it may be done elegantly and fashionably. How nice to learn that dinner should be preceded by watermelon "scaloped," to be followed with fish and soup, after which the roasts and side dishes may be served, and then the delicious deserts brought on. This would all be very nice if it were possible on the average farm to procure all the material necessary, and the housewife had the leisure to oversee servants while they prepared the various dishes.

How to appear polite at table should be a study for us all. But read the following, which I have clipped from a New York paper, and then say if you think any of us Kansas farmers would be guilty of such excessive freedom and lack of polite restraint. You notice it is entitled:

"CHICAGO'S GENTLE SIDE."

"I have seen a thing in Chicago that I never heard of anywhere else, and that looked a little awkward at first for a few moments. I refer to a peculiar freedom of intercourse between the sexes after a dinner or on a rout," says "Julian Ralph" in *Harper's*.

"In one case the men had withdrawn to the library and a noted entertainer was in the full glory of his career reciting a poem or giving a dialect imitation of a conversation he had overheard on a street car.

"The wife of the host trespassed, with a little show of timidity, to say that the little girls, her daughters, were about to go to bed, and wanted the noted entertainer to 'make a face' for them, apparently for them to dream upon.

"Why, come in," said the host.

"O, may we?" said the wife very artlessly, and in came all the ladies of the party, who, it seems, had gathered in the hallway. The room was blue with smoke, but all the ladies 'loved smoke,' and so the evening wore on gaily.

"The next occasion was in a mansion on the lakeside. An artist and a poet, well known in both hemispheres, were the special guests. When the coffee was brought in there was no movement on the part of the women toward leaving the table.

"No suggestion was made that they should do so; there was no apology offered for their not doing so; the subject was not mentioned. There were glasses of 'green mint' for all, and cigars for the men. Then the stories flowed and the laughter bubbled. The queer thing was that there was no apparent strain; all were at perfect ease—the ladies being as much so as the men would have been without them.

"One of the women told two long stories of a comical character, imitating the dialect and mannerisms of different persons, precisely as a man given to after-dinner entertaining would have done.

"Once there was a pause and a little hes-

itation, and a story teller said: 'I think I can tell this here, can't I?' 'Why, of course, go on,' said his wife. So he told whatever it was, the point being so pretty and sentimental that it was a little difficult to determine why he had hesitated, unless it was that it had 'a big, big D' in one sentence.

"I have been present on at least a dozen occasions when the men smoked and drank and the women kept with them, being—otherwise than in the drinking and smoking—in perfect fellowship with them. Such conditions are Arcadian."

We can almost imagine that "Julian Ralph's" breath was momentarily suspended by reason of his excessive surprise at such delightful conduct, but then, Chicago folks—including those who live as far down as St. Louis—can do things that we cannot with propriety. They have the great big fair. I wonder whether or not all our "Home Circle" friends will see the fair during Kansas week. I would like to see in our department a description of what the exercises at the Kansas building will be at that time.

JOSIE ALLEN.
Larned, Kas.

EDITOR HOME CIRCLE:—I plead guilty to only half the charge. I did acknowledge the introduction, but weeks after found that it held a quiet corner in my own instead of the editor's waste basket, but now I wish to thank the sisters who so kindly welcomed me to the "Circle." In daily rounds of duty there are so many new thoughts that present themselves, and so many things we wish to ask of friends of "Home Circle," we think surely we will write, but when a resting spell comes we find the body too weary and the mind too sluggish to act, hence days lengthen into weeks and our good resolves of a few weeks ago are numbered with the lost opportunities that fill a big share of our book of life.

I think there is no place that offers so good opportunities for a full development of the physical, mental and moral powers as does the rural home, and yet no place where the intellect is so deadened and stunted by long hours of ceaseless toil as in the farmer's family. I have a dim vision of an ideal home. It is not one where the walls are adorned with mottoes of "God bless our home," where no harmony or loving kindness exists, but one in which on the mind and heart of each member is engraven the golden rule, where the trials of the day are put aside, the long winter evenings are spent in self-culture and mutual improvement, and love and contentment reign supreme. It is one where, each day, we strive to live better than the day before; where honesty of purpose and principle is taught by precept and example; where perfect equality of sexes is acknowledged; one which the boys and girls are loath to leave, and at last step forth as noble men and women, the crowning point of nature, ready to do and dare for right and justice for all humanity. Methinks John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home" has no peer in the English tongue, but it has almost an equal in the three stanzas by an unknown writer in which occur these lines:

"King, king, crown me the king;
Home is the kingdom and love is the king."
July 30, 1893. AURORA.

The Young Folks.

The Old Country Road.

Where did it come from and where did it go?
That was the question that puzzled us so
As we waded the dust of the highway that flowed
By the farm, like a river—the old country road.

We stood with our hair sticking up thro' the
Of our hats, as the people went up and went
And we wished in our hearts, as our eyes fairly
We could find where it came from—the old country
road.

We remember the peddler who came with his
Adown the old highway, and never went back;
And we wondered what things he had seen as he
From some fabulous place up the old country
road.

We remember the stage-driver's look of delight,
And the crack of his whip as he whirled into
And we thought we could read in each glance
A tale of strange life up the old country road.

The movers came by like a ship in full sail,
With a rudder behind, in the shape of a pair—
With a rollicking crew, and a cow that was
With a rope on her horns, down the old country
road.

And the gypsies—how well we remember the
They camped by the old covered bridge on the
How the neighbors quit work, and the crops
Till the wagons drove off down the old country
road.

Oh, the top of the hill was the rim of the world,
And the dust of the summer that over it curled
Of the fairies that lived up the old country road

The old country road! I can see it still flow
Down the hill of my dreams, as it did long ago;
And I wish even now I could lay off my load,
And rest by the side of that old country road.
—J. Matthews, in August Ladies' Home Journal.

TOMBSTONE HUMOR.

There were seated in the clubrooms of a well-known resort not long since a party of congenial spirits quaffing from the cup of life the effervescence that bubbles and flows when good fellowship reigns supreme and the cares and sorrows of the world are laid aside.

All but one of this select gathering had furnished his quota to the evening's pleasure, relating some incident that had come like a ray of light across the shadows to relieve the monotony in the chase for the almighty dollar. To this one all eyes were involuntarily turned as the last echo of mirth died away. "We are waiting for you," was as plainly evident on the faces turned towards him, as though each had said, "Go ahead, the session is not ended."

"Gentlemen," he began, "you know the business I've followed for years past."

Instantly the thought flashed across each one: "Why, certainly; this man has spent his lifetime in a vale of tears, catering to the wants of those to whom death has brought sorrow."

He was not an undertaker nor a doctor; he was a tombstone man, and of course he could not be expected to furnish anything suitable to such a gathering in such an atmosphere.

"Gentlemen," he began again, "you know my business, but you need not imagine that those who follow it do not at times get glimpses of Comus, the god of merriment."

"Some years ago," he continued, "I was engaged as salesman for a monument house, and upon one occasion we were favored with a call from a widower, living in the country, who was in search of a suitable memorial for his lately departed wife. Having selected one and furnished the data for the inscription, he asked, hesitatingly, if we ever cut poetry on monuments, and being assured we did, was referred to your humble servant as the poet of the concern. After showing him through the book of verses and being unable to suit his fancy, I recited this one to him:

A light from our household is gone;
A voice that I loved is stilled.
A place is vacant at my hearth,
Which never can be filled.

"Ah! that was exactly the thing, and he gave us positive orders to cut it immediately under his wife's inscription."

"In time the monument was ready for lettering. The letters had been draughted on, but not cut, when we received a note from the widower, saying, 'If not too late, please change that last line of poetry I ordered on monument to read instead of 'Which never can be filled,' to 'Which is very hard to fill.'"

"The correction was made and the cause for the change was very evident, as on the day we went out to erect the monument he had wife No. 2 leaning on his arm and had reflected that the original line would not make very interesting reading for his recently married spouse."

"On another occasion I was traveling in one of the Western States and came across a settlement of very good backwoods people, originally from the Hoosier State.

Making inquiry as to whether anything in my line was wanted I ascertained that about two miles from the place there had recently been a death of an only son, and undoubtedly they would want a nice mark to place at his grave. I proceeded there forthwith, and upon reaching the place was ushered into the presence of the mother. After making known my business she at once said she would take one, and selected a very pretty headstone of white marble. When it came to the inscription I asked if there was any little emblem they would like cut in over the inscription, and the mother said yes, there was one thing that always put her in mind of her son more than anything else, and that was a harp. I at once commenced expatiating on the beauty of the design, illustrating it as the harp with the broken strings, being silent, and denoting, as it were, death, etc.

"Well," she said, "mister, I guess you don't know the kind of a harp my son played on."

"Then she went to a bureau drawer in the room and brought forth a monstrous jewsharp, adding at the same time: 'He could just knock the spots off of anything around this neighborhood on that thing.'"

"Shades of night! I wanted to roar, but I saw about \$12 commission looming in the distance, and knew if I laughed I would spoil the sale, so with the greatest effort I repressed my risibilities. That headstone was made and erected in the little backwoods cemetery, harp and all, just as the good woman wanted it; and say, fellows, while there's a very ludicrous side to it, there is a pathetic one—it reminded her of her boy."—St. Louis Republic.

A Thought for the Girls.

School girls, young ladies, and those who are about to leave their old homes to set up home-building for themselves, find a "memory counterpane" an aid to the recollection of old friends, and also a pretty piece of fancy work. The girl who wishes to make a "memory counterpane" sends to each of her friends whom she wishes represented, a square of linen of the size desired, say nine inches by nine, or ten by ten, asking the friend to work some emblem or design on it, adding her initials. These the owner sets together, either with lace insertion or by feather-stitching the seams with silk, and when lace-edged the result is a very pretty spread.

Another mode is to have each friend write her name and an appropriate quotation in indelible ink on linen squares which have been hemstitched, and are then set together with lace insertion. Old friends are thus kept in mind, and the spread becomes a valuable souvenir.

The Very First American Coins.

The very earliest coinage that can properly be said to be "strictly American" was ordered by the original Virginia company in the year 1612, only five years after the founding of Jamestown. These coins were minted at Somers islands, now known as the Bermudas. For a period of more than a quarter of a century after this, however, tobacco and beaver skins were reckoned as lawful currency. In 1645 the Assembly of Virginia met and declared that it "had maturely weighed and considered how advantageous a quoin [coin] would be to this colony, and how much better it would be than a sole dependency upon tobacco and pelts." After this they provided for the coinage of copper coins of the denominations of 2 pence, 3 pence, 6 pence and 9 pence; but this resolution was never carried into effect. The first coinage in America proper was the series of coins "struck" at Boston under the order of the general court of Massachusetts, passed May 27, 1652, the coins being 3, 6 and 12 pence denominations, "in forme flat and stamped on one side with the letters 'N. E.' and on the other the value of the piece."

A Lesson of Trust.

Some time ago a little boy was discovered in the streets, evidently very bright and intelligent, but sick. A man, who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to him, shook him by the shoulder, and asked him what he was doing there.

"Waiting for God to come for me," said he, earnestly.

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer and the condition of the boy, in whose eyes and flushed face he saw the evidence of fever.

"God sent for father and mother and little brother," said he, "and took them away to his home up in the sky, and mother told me when she was sick that God would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and I came out here and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to take me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told a lie."

"Yes, my lad," said the man, greatly overcome with emotion. "He has sent me to take care of you."
You should have seen his eyes flash and

the smile of triumph break over his face, as he said: "Mother never told a lie, sir; but you have been so long on the way."

Making Ice.

The northwest has invented a new plan for making ice. The maker takes a water can, fills it with water and sets it out of doors when the weather is freezing. As soon as enough ice is formed at the sides and ends to hold the remaining water, the can is set by the fire until the ice is loosened. The cake is then lifted out into the open air, where it is left to finish freezing. The advantages of the method are threefold; water will freeze at a higher temperature in small than in large bodies, pure water can be used, and the cakes may be made of almost any size or shape.

Another Bible manuscript has been found. This time it seems to be a manuscript older than the oldest now in the possession of scholars. Whether it is a complete manuscript of the New Testament or simply of the four Gospels is not yet made known, but there seems to be no doubt of its authenticity and that it dates back to the second century, further back than any other manuscript known. It has been discovered among the ignorant and secretive monks of Mt. Sinai by Prof. Harris, late of John Hopkins University. It is a little remarkable that in the midst of the controversy that is now waging over the "higher criticism" there should suddenly come this ancient manuscript, nearly 1,900 years old, to antedate and probably supersede all other copies and to take us back a century nearer to the apostles. Within the last few months the Gospel of St. Peter has been discovered. Only a few years ago the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles was discovered. In fact, many of the most valuable scriptural documents known have come to light within the last few years, and there is no reason to suppose that this discovery, while it caps the climax, is to end the series of valuable findings. The new manuscript will take some time for translation, but the Christian world will await with eagerness the result.—The Voice.

Chinese botanists can grow oaks in thimbles.

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

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

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

Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the Cherokee Strip will be opened to settlement at least as early as the 1st of September.

Colorado ex-silver mine laborers are leaving by the hundreds. They organize and take possession of east-bound empty freight trains. The trainmen appear to have made scarcely a protest, and humanity approves their leniency.

President Cleveland's message is out just as we go to press, and says that silver and gold must part company and that no experiments in finance must be attempted, and the Sherman purchasing act must be repealed unconditionally.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Holton, Jackson county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 5, 6 and 7, 1893, in response to an invitation from the local society.

The gigantic failure last week of Cudahy, the over-ambitious packer who over-topped on his provision corner, caused pork to decline \$8 per barrel, and hogs followed with a decline of \$1 per 100 pounds, a loss of millions to shippers who had stock marketed last week. The hog market has now recovered about half the decline.

Breeders of improved stock should avail themselves now of the benefit of our extra editions of the FARMER, which, during the remainder of the year, will exceed 100,000 copies additional to the regular edition. No extra charges to advertisers. On August 16 we shall have 10,000 extra. We propose to do business and intend our customers shall.

The management of the Santa Fe announced, August 1, that they would furnish free transportation for seed wheat sent by farmers from any part of the State to those needing the same in the drought-stricken districts in western Kansas. As fast as wheat for seeding is collected among the farmers of central and eastern Kansas the Santa Fe will ship it direct to the County Commissioners of the various counties for distribution among the needy.

The press dispatches of August 5 announce the significant fact that the government now has on hand 130,000,000 ounces of fine silver which cost \$118,000,000. The coinage value of the bullion on hand is about \$167,000,000. If this was coined the government would realize a profit of about \$48,000,000, against which silver certificates could be issued. It would take, however, it is stated, with the present coinage capacities of the United States, about five years to convert this bullion.

KANSAS CROP CONDITIONS.

Under date of the 5th instant, the State Board of Agriculture issued a report as to the agricultural and crop conditions.

The unusually high temperature which prevailed the first half of July and the absence of sufficient moisture outside of eastern Kansas, lowered the condition of growing crops considerably throughout the State, but the rains which fell in a general way the latter part of the month and the lower temperature prevailing, our correspondents say, have very much improved the conditions throughout the State, and the indications now are that an abundance of feed for stock will be grown.

WHEAT.

Seventy-five per cent. of the wheat in the State is reported in the stack August 1.

In nearly all the counties some threshing has been done and the yields as reported indicate that the aggregate product for the State will fall below the product as estimated one month ago, probably as much as 2,000,000 bushels, making a total wheat product for the State (winter and spring) of about 21,000,000 bushels.

In some localities the quality of the wheat is good, but in a general way it is reported poor—chinch bugs and rust the cause. This accounts for the reduction in yield.

CORN.

From the assessors' returns we find the area planted to corn last spring is 5,520,302 acres, which is 83,286 acres less than that of last year. It is due, however, to say that the area planted to corn this year is considerably greater than that reported by the assessors. At the time the assessors gathered these statistics the farmers generally were unable to tell how much wheat area, if any, they would plow up and plant to corn. At a later date an effort will be made to ascertain the increased area planted to corn by reason of wheat area being changed to corn area.

In eastern Kansas corn generally promises an abundant yield, the condition being reported at 92 per cent.

In the central belt the early corn over a large area was seriously damaged by the intense heat and lack of sufficient rainfall in the first half of July. Rains coming the latter part of the month, the damaged corn, our correspondents say, has recovered to some extent, and the later corn, uninjured, has been growing very rapidly, and if favorable conditions continue will produce a good crop.

In the southern counties of the central belt, however, the entire crop was too far advanced at the time of the hot period to recover when more favorable conditions prevailed, and the crop to a large extent is reported lost. The condition for the belt is reported at 58 per cent.

In the western belt conditions for corn were still more unfavorable, but since the farmers recognize climatic conditions in western Kansas unfavorable to this crop, but a small area is planted to corn and the product grown will be quite light.

OATS.

The area sown to oats in the eastern belt, as shown by assessors' returns, is 836,720 acres. Average yield per acre reported, 23.5 bushels, making a total product for this belt of 19,622,920 bushels.

The area as returned by the assessors for the central belt is 759,495 acres. Average yield reported at twelve bushels per acre. Total product for belt 9,113,940 bushels, making a total oats product for the State of 28,776,860 bushels.

BARLEY AND FLAX.

The average yield of barley is reported for the eastern belt at 19.5 bushels per acre. For central belt 9.6 bushels.

Flax is grown exclusively in the eastern belt and the average yield per acre is reported at eight bushels.

SORGHUM.

All varieties of the sorghum plant are reported generally in fair condition throughout the State, the condition being reported at 73 per cent. The crop in central and western Kansas,

which, for a while, was unpromising, now gives indications of a fairly good yield.

Grasses of all kinds are doing well. The recent rains have assured a plentiful supply of prairie hay. A good crop of clover and timothy hay has been secured during the month.

SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn, compared with average, 78 per cent., broomcorn 74, tame grasses 88, alfalfa 75, prairie grass 70, sorghum 72, potatoes 70, millet 72, apples 20, peaches 36, grapes 75.

CHINCH BUGS.

In all portions of the eastern and central belts of Kansas chinch bugs are reported quite numerous and as having done considerable damage to crops previous to the recent rains. Corn adjacent to wheat fields have suffered the most. The bugs, however, have been checked in their depredations by the rains which fell the last week of July, and if rains continue at frequent intervals no serious damage is apprehended.

Thirteen counties of the State report Prof. Snow's infection as "knocking out the bugs."

The outlook in a general way throughout the State, while not so good in western and central Kansas as we would desire, is improving, and with favorable conditions continuing Kansas will have a full average crop of corn and forage sufficient to meet all the demands for stock feed.

THE USE OF THE DISC HARROW.

The disc harrow has, during the past few years, become a very popular machine for preparing wheat ground. Many wheat-growers now use it exclusively, believing that disking is superior to plowing. While thoroughly fining the surface soil, and thus preparing it for the prompt germination of the seed and rapid growth of the plants, it does not produce that deep loosening of the soil which is so favorable to rapid drying in semi-arid climates and so detrimental to the thrifty growth of the wheat plants. From the trials that have been made of it, there seems to be little doubt that the disc harrow is a valuable machine.

But there is danger that its success will lead to its too exclusive use. No one who has tested the matter thoroughly, will contend that running over ground with the disc harrow is the best method of preparation for wheat sowing. Nothing of the kind has ever been proved. Disking is superior merely to that method of wheat ground preparation which consists in plowing late, in September or October, and seeding on the unsettled soil, without harrowing or rolling.

The climatic conditions of the West demand for wheat, as for other crops, a firm seed bed. Perhaps there is no item in connection with the growth of the crop so essential as this. It is this fact that gives disking its value. The disc harrow, merely scarifying the surface and not loosening up the soil to any great depth, is not chargeable with the same injury which is worked by the late-used plow. It is not that disking is an especially good method but that it is not a bad one. Much better than its use is early plowing and heavy rolling. This leaves the soil compact at seeding time, which is the one great point made in favor of the use of the disc harrow, and in addition it has the advantage of inverting and aerating the soil and burying weed seed deeply.

It will be conceded, we believe, by those who have given both disking and early plowing a fair trial, that the latter is much to be preferred. It has all the advantages of disking and some in addition. It is more than likely, however, that as between disking and late plowing the first is the better. But it is not a method of preparation for wheat sowing that should be extensively adopted. Its proper place in wheat culture is approximately the same as that of listing in corn culture; it is valuable in certain cases but is inferior to at least one other method of preparation. It is a makeshift, which avoids the disadvantages of late plowing, the same as listing makes possible the avoidance of the disadvantages of late corn planting. It is perhaps a better method of wheat preparation, but by no means a best method.

SPECIAL RATES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

To "Kansas Farmer" Subscribers.

The manager of the KANSAS FARMER, who has spent considerable time at the World's Columbian Exposition, has secured for the benefit of KANSAS FARMER subscribers special reduced rates at the Columbian Union hotels. They are all within from one to three blocks of the World's Fair Sixty-second street central entrance. Regular rates are \$1 per day and up European, \$3.50 and up American plan.

These hotels are new brick and stone, fire-proof buildings with modern improvements, well furnished, and just the place for comfort and convenience.

The rates which we make to our subscribers are 75 cents per day per person, two occupying one room, or for one person occupying a room \$1, European plan. The rates on the American plan are \$1.75 per person, two in a room, one in a room, \$2. This includes breakfast and dinner. The food will be abundant and well served.

In order to secure the privilege of the reduced rates you must be a subscriber or subscribe to the KANSAS FARMER and remit to the publishers 25 cents. We will return a certificate entitling you to the above advantages. This 25 cent advance payment will be deducted from your hotel bill.

Remember to keep your baggage checks and go directly to our Chicago representatives, C. E. Dorn & Co., Sixty-second street, opposite World's Fair central entrance, who will see that you are taken care of and received in a fitting manner. They will look after your comfort while in the city, show you the interesting objects, supply you with a free guide to the fair, secure your hotel rooms and arrange for your meals, see that your baggage is properly taken care of; in short, they will act for you in a way to make your stop at the World's Fair pleasant and comfortable.

Remember that our hotels are all within from one to three blocks of the World's Fair central entrance at Sixty-second street.

Our headquarters have been selected in view of the fact that they are within one block of all local means of transportation, and no matter where you get off your train, you can ride to within one block of C. E. Dorn & Co.'s office by taking either the Illinois Central suburban trains, elevated railroad, cable cars, or electric cars. Ask for the corner of Sixty-second street and the World's Fair.

The silver convention at Chicago last week adopted a platform demanding the full remonetization of silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one.

The KANSAS FARMER has lost one of its oldest and most faithful and respected employes—Mr. Robert Ferguson, printer. He was born in Ireland in 1861, came to America in 1881 and to Topeka in 1882, and in 1885 took a case in our composing rooms, which he has since held almost continuously until last spring, when ill health caused him to lay off, and after many weeks patient suffering he died at Chalk Mound, Wabaunsee county, on August 4, in the arms of his mother, who crossed the sea to comfort him in his last days. He was a quiet and modest worker and a faithful, upright man.

It is not often that the FARMER indulges any remarks about newspaper changes. But last week there occurred so notable a transfer of Western talent, enterprise and sympathy to New York that the circumstance is one of universal interest. Col. Charles H. Jones, formerly editor of the St. Louis Republic, had raised that paper to a position of first importance in the discussion of economic questions and as a promoter of the industrial progress of the great Mississippi valley. Col. Jones last week took charge of the New York World, with supreme authority over all departments of the paper. This will make the World, of all New York papers, the most progressive, will maintain the high standard of its work in every respect and will make it the one paper from the East in which Western people and Western interests will have an unflinching friend.

A WORD ABOUT KICKERS.

The honest and legitimate objector is always appreciated and surely respected, provided he is not ashamed of his protest and signs his name to his communication, but we have one agonized protest from "Omega" against one of our department editors.

"Omega" is editorially advised to sit down and read the good old Book where it makes this suggestion. "First cast the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to pluck the mote out of thy brother's eye."

Then we advise him to become a paying subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, and to read it diligently. It will astonish him to see how much good he can get out of every department, even the medical.

Then we advise him to wake up and go to the World's Fair, and stay there until he takes it all in. That may take some time and may even necessitate enlarging his mental granary. That may be like undergoing a painful surgical operation, but we assure him he will feel much better and look handsomer when it is done.

People who have journalistic colic are usually those who never subscribe for nor advertise in any newspaper, but, like the tramp, always happen in just at meal time and manage to invite themselves to somebody's best dinner, and then, without offering to pay for it, or even saying "Thank you," go off and say that your dinner was not fit to eat. If "Omega" were editor of the FARMER he would probably make it so exceedingly stupid that nobody would read it except grave diggers, and they are not numerous enough to cater to profitably. As it is, a good many live, enterprising people subscribe for it, pay for it and read it, and then send us stacks of complimentary letters for the good things we set before them. Finally, while it is the correct thing to "Get right with God," as the preachers all advise, it is also the correct thing to get right with your fellow men. Don't be a beggar or a sponge. If you relish reading a live newspaper like the FARMER, buy it and read it like a man. Don't make your neighbor pay for your reading nor your dinner. And then if you find anything in it you think is not just right, sit down like a man and write us a letter over your own signature, pointing out kindly the supposed error, and if you have any good reasons to give in support of your criticism give them in good plain English and don't call names. That is the method of a man who has no argument or reason to support his whim.

It would be a good idea for "Omega" to get a spelling book (borrow, if you cannot buy it,) and learn to spell.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending August 7, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

But little rain has fallen in the State this week except in the northwestern counties, where good rains occurred the first part of the week. In Cherokee, Osage and in Leavenworth ample rains are reported.

The sun has been very warm but the cool nights have kept the mean temperature generally about or slightly below normal, while an average amount of sunshine has prevailed over the western counties, with a slight deficiency in cloudiness over the eastern.

In the northwestern counties the week has been very favorable to all crops; late corn is looking well and growing fast; millet, sorghum and hay-grass are growing finely and pastures are doing well.

Through the northern counties and the western third of the State the weather has been beneficial to vegetation; through the central and southern counties of the middle division and the southern counties of the eastern the weather has been unfavorable for corn, fruits and gardens, but favorable for threshing, while in the central and northern counties of the eastern division it has been good.

In the central and northern counties of the eastern division corn continues very good, in the southern counties and the central portion of the middle division

it is suffering from drouth. In the southwestern counties late corn, cane, millet and the grasses are much improved. Hay-grass and pastures are thriving with the corn and failing where the crop is injured.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Holton, Jackson county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 5, 6 and 7, 1893, in response to an invitation from the local society.

Free entertainment will be afforded to all delegates and horticulturists in attendance from abroad, and it is expected that all railroads and connecting lines running into that city will grant the usual reduction in fare. Any failure in receiving a favorable fare rate will be given in a subsequent circular.

A programme of proceedings will be issued in due time, and sent by mail on application.

To this meeting you and the friends of horticulture in your vicinity are most earnestly invited, and will be most cordially welcomed to all the privileges of the sessions and the hospitality of the friends at Holton.

Papers and reports by committees will be prepared for the occasion upon subjects of interest to all and of vital importance to the success of the industry in the State, and each will be open to a full and free discussion to all persons in attendance. L. HOUK, G. C. BRACKETT, President, Secretary.

Finance and Trade.

R. G. Dun's review of trade for the week ending August 4 says: "The demoralization in the speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone. In the money markets there has come a singular sense of relief, notwithstanding actual increase in present embarrassments almost amounting to a paralysis of exchange between the chief commercial cities and of many industrial works, because even a 2 per cent. premium for currency fails to secure what is needed for the payment of wages.

"Hopes are nevertheless fixed on the ships bringing over \$11,000,000 in gold from across the sea, and on the extra session of Congress which will begin Monday. Several of the largest and boldest operators at Chicago have been crushed under the pork barrels, but the instant increase of foreign purchases convinces the markets that the disaster has brought a certain measure of relief. The monetary stringency, which at last crushed the speculations in wheat and hog products, had been caused, in part, by their prevention of exports of enormous capital in carrying unprecedented stocks of products, which if sold in time to foreign consumers would have brought gold enough to prevent much evil.

"Wheat has recovered about 4 cents and pork \$2 or more at Chicago, and orders for exports have caused a sudden advance in ocean freights. With the great surplus of wheat brought over from previous years the country will be able to meet all demands, even though the crop proves small enough to justify considerable advance from previous prices.

"Stocks at the lowest point this week averaged a little over \$41 per share, but it is yet a long way down to the prices of 1877, averaging at the lowest \$27 per share, and contrast between the condition and earnings of the railroads now and then is greater than the difference in prices.

"In their efforts to fortify themselves the banks throughout the country have drawn their accounts and are also keeping out of use many millions.

"The closing of shops and works for lack of orders is the overshadowing fact.

"The sales of wool are not a third of last year's, and since the new clip the decrease has been 44,979,746 pounds, or about 46 per cent. Prices are weak and yet so low that decline seems unlikely.

"Carnegie and some other iron works have almost ceased producing, and as yet demand brings no further stimulus, though prices in this line are so low that most makers prefer to stop rather than to take less.

"In the boot and shoe shops the situation is nearly the same. Eastern shipments are falling off about one-quarter.

"Gold imports may help revive credits, upon which a great share of business depends. The volume of domestic trade, indicated by railroad earnings, is 6 per cent. smaller than last year, while the failures of the week number 416, against 160 last year, the great proportion of which are at the West, and it is cheering to note that comparatively few of importance occur except in connection with speculative operations."

Texas Cattle Fever.

The reappearance of Texas cattle fever to Kansas makes it desirable to publish a resume of special bulletin No. 1 of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, prepared by Dr. J. C. Neal:

Preventive Treatment.—It is well known that the mixing of cattle from the infected districts during the summer months, will probably result in an outbreak of the disease among the latter. It is therefore clear that the cattle must not only be kept separate, but Northern cattle must not be allowed to occupy a pasture previously used by Southern cattle. It is now known that the cattle ticks have to do with the transmission of the disease in question. As these ticks are an annoyance to the cattle, they should be kept off. Destroy the ticks. This requires constant care and labor. They are readily killed with oils or any greasy substance mixed with sulphur, carbolic acid, creosote or kerosene. This should be applied to those portions of the body attacked.

Curative Treatment.—Medicinal treatment has not been satisfactory. With calves and yearlings we can expect a recovery, but with matured animals, especially if they are fat and of the Durham and Hereford breed, they usually die. The few that recover do not thrive. When the first symptoms of fever appear, and these are easily detected by the characteristic attitude, the drooping ears, etc., give a tablespoonful of the following mixture in one-half pint of water: Salol, 4 ounces; iodol, 1 ounce; benzol, 4 ounces; alcohol, 12 ounces. Mix. The frequency of the dose will vary with the temperature.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Ten thousand extra copies of the FARMER will be published and distributed in Kansas next week. Our lucky patrons who have their advertisements and other announcements in them, secure the additional benefit free.

What it has done for the old gent who has kept and sold Hires' Root Beer several years: "I have drunk it exclusively this summer. Am 78 years old and feel like a boy. It is ahead of sarsaparilla. H. Van Wagenen, M. D., Darlington, Wis."

Every occupation in the country is anxiously looking to the extra session of Congress for relief. Every citizen is directly and personally interested in every measure to be discussed, and will want the news promptly and fully. It is during a time like this, that the great advantage of the twice-a-week St. Louis Republic is conclusively demonstrated. Its readers get all the news each Tuesday and Friday—just twice as often and fully as it can be had from any other weekly paper—and yet it costs no more than the weeklies—only \$1 a year. It will be indispensable during the next few months. Send in your subscription at once. Extra copy free for one year to the sender of club of four new names with \$4. Write for free sample copies, and raise a club. Address the Republic, St. Louis, Mo., or in club with KANSAS FARMER for \$1.75.

Men who were recently well-to-do, and men who were wealthy a few weeks ago, in Colorado, are now penniless on account of the depreciation of silver to a price at which many mines were shut down to avoid operating them at a loss.

President Cleveland's message will be given to the public after the FARMER has gone to press. It will be read by more people than any other similar document of the kind ever issued. It is believed that Congress will do whatever the President recommends.

Prof. Georgeson's full report on the dairy industries of Denmark will, we understand, be ready for publication in a very short time. It will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in whose behalf Prof. Georgeson made his investigations. The dairy interests of the State would be greatly benefited should the Agricultural college avail itself of the knowledge of the subject gained by the Professor and put in a dairy plant and dairy school. It was shown in the preliminary report that careful bacteriological work is essential to the production of the highest grade of

butter. Doubtless a laboratory for the propagation and distribution of the particular species of bacteria which, when used in ripening cream, give the most desirable flavor to the butter, could be established at small expense and be made the means of adding materially to the value of the dairy products of the State.

June beetles are the enemies of the sunflowers. They may often be found working on the roots of the wild ones in the fields. Sometimes these June beetles attack growing crops in numbers large enough to do considerable damage. A small patch of cultivated sunflowers on the grounds of the Oklahoma Experiment Station was attacked and almost ruined by them. The damage was done by entering the ground and eating the integument off the roots. In some cases large parts of the roots were eaten. With but few exceptions the death of the plant ensued. The June beetles also attack nursery stock in the same way, and are especially destructive with cottonwoods, willows and the various kinds of poplars. The trouble is that no one has a good way to suggest for fighting them. If they would confine their depredations to the sunflowers of the corn-fields we could give them more encouragement.

After wheat and oats were harvested on the Oklahoma Experiment Station farm Prof. Magruder put in practice his suggestions to the farmers of the Territory to plow the land and sow to cow peas. As a result, the farm lands, instead of lying idle, bristling with wheat or oat stubble and drying out and burning under the hot sun of July or bearing a luxuriant growth of weeds to seed fields for next year, are producing a hay crop or a crop to be turned under, which, although rank in growth, making from two to four tons of hay to the acre, is not a soil impoverisher. The roots and stubble probably represent more plant food than the leaves and vines removed from the soil. These vines and leaves are but atmospheric elements transformed into the best flesh-forming food. If the peas are drilled in with a wheat drill immediately after turning the soil there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. Soil turned on Friday forenoon of July 15 was seeded to cow peas in the afternoon and on Monday morning the plants stood a half inch above the ground with a germination per cent. of nearly 100.

The feeding of those sorghums included in the non-saccharine varieties is receiving due attention at the hands of Prof. A. C. Magruder in the Department of Agriculture of the Oklahoma Experiment Station. Six varieties are being tested as to the amount of forage they will produce an acre. Each plot is divided into sub-plats and then cut at different stages of growth, allowed to grow up from the stubble and cut again. Analyses of first, second and third cuttings will be made. The effect of second-growth sorghum on cattle is also embraced in the plan of this experiment. The yields of the first cutting in pounds an acre made when the stalks were from three to four feet high, are as follows: Yellow milo maize, green 4,800, dry 3,660 pounds; white milo maize, green 6,460, dry 4,444; Kaffir corn, green 4,960, dry 3,132; Jerusalem corn, 1,373, dry 1,046; African millet, 2,910, dry 2,152. It must be remembered that this is not the total yield of any one of the above varieties. The fourth sub-plot of each variety was left to mature and will greatly exceed the above yield. The second and third cuttings must still be added to the plats here reported to obtain their total yield. Again, the variety yielding the greatest number of pounds per acre may not contain nearly so much nutritious food to the ton as some other. This can only be determined by analyses and actual feeding.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc.

W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Horticulture.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE ORCHARD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This subject will include the bee, that assists in fertilizing the flowers, and the insectivorous birds that destroy caterpillars and other insects. We would class the honey bee as the best friend to horticulture.

Within the last few years scientific research has given much valuable information as to the dependence of horticulture on the honey bee.

The botanist has, by his studies, learned the formation of the fruit blossoms, and the relation of the various parts to each other and to the embryo fruit. He also tells us that the bee, in gathering nectar, takes nothing from plant or flower detrimental to the perfect development of fruit or plant. For years it was an unsolved problem as to how the horticulturist could secure the perfect fertilization of his choicest fruits. He tried the pencil brush in distributing and mixing the pollen. This he found expensive and unsatisfactory, as he could not do the work at the proper time. It was found that nature had made a wise provision for having the work done just at the right time. When the pollen is ripe, ready for proper fertilization, nature places a tiny drop of nectar just at the base of the petals on which the pollen—or father dust—is grown. To reach this, the honey bee, in her eagerness, brushes against the petals and knocks off this pollen dust, which is scattered over the bee; then to the next flower she goes, and the process is repeated, and in doing so leaves some of her dusty coat. The back and body of the bee is peculiarly coated with short hair, which holds the pollen as she goes from one flower to another. Still another peculiarity of the honey bee is, that, it is said, she never visits flowers of different species on the same trip from the hive. Thus you see the dependence of horticulture on the honey bee. There is nothing else in the insect world that is so perfectly fitted to do the work for them. Take these characteristics of the honey bee, her peculiar hairy covering, in connection with the fact that the blossom secretes honey until the pollen is fully ripe and stops furnishing it when the pollen is dried up or washed away, and it seems as though the honey bee had been created for the purpose of fertilizing blossoms, as there is no other agency which can do their work so thoroughly.

Among the insectivorous birds, we would first mention the chickadee. They flit busily from tree to tree, following the branches to their tips, exploring every bunch of withered leaves or bunch of caterpillar silk; and now another bird, larger than a chickadee, appears, running nimbly about the trunks and larger branches of the trees, wedging its long straight bill into crevices of the bark. This is a nut-hatch. Its prevailing colors are clear bluish ash above and dull white below, but the top of the head and the back of the neck are much darker (clear black in the male) than the other parts, while the under parts from the legs to the tail are chestnut brown. The short, broad tail is largely black and white and is often spread as the bird moves restlessly about. In some of its habits this nut-hatch resembles a woodpecker, but is far more active than any species of woodpecker, besides much smaller. It never uses its tail as a prop, and is almost as likely to run down the trunk of a tree as in any other direction—habits widely different from that of the woodpecker.

The bird most likely to be overlooked among the winter birds is the brown creeper, a most valuable little insect gleaner. He is a plain little fellow clothed in brown, dappled with buffy white markings, blending perfectly with the bark of the trees. The word creeper does not fitly describe its movements, for it climbs by a succession of short "hitches." The long tail is kept pressed tightly against the bark, as if to keep its owner from slipping backward. A creeper will begin at the very root of a tree and "hitch" upward, turning to the right and left. When it has reached the top of the

tree it partially opens its wings and glides to the base of another, there to begin anew its upward course. Its sharp, slender, curved bill enables it to probe crevices and holes which neither woodpecker nor nut-hatch has reached, and we may be sure that it gathers scores of living bits of insect life each day.

Still one other common bird may be looked for where those already mentioned are found. This is the black and white woodpecker, whose shrill call echoes from time to time, and whose sturdy rappings in the intervals is a sure indication of his whereabouts. The smaller and most common species is the downy woodpecker, scarcely six inches long. Its under parts are plain white, the rest of its plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white in bold contrast. The male has, in addition, a dash of scarlet on the nape. Similar in almost everything but size is the hairy woodpecker, but the latter is about twice as large. These two, doubtless, are among the most beneficial of the woodpeckers, since they seldom eat cultivated fruits, and rarely, if ever, drill holes in sound trees, and should be protected.

But we will pass on to some of the birds that feed on the canker worm. Among that friendly class we would mention the blue bird, cedar bird, butcher bird, red-winged black bird, crow black bird, and all the vireo family, of which we will give a more particular description. The vireos or "hang-bird" or "little hang-nest," and perhaps the latter name, all things considered, is the best of all, for all these birds build hanging nests. These hanging nests are among the neatest examples of bird architecture. Their food consists mainly of insects. They seem to have a partiality for worms, hairless caterpillars of every kind, and though they eat immense numbers of beetles, bugs, flies, moths, and many other insects, they always seem best pleased with the naked green worms which are riddling the foliage of trees and plants. They have the habit of looking under every leaf and twig as well as over them, and thus dragging out and destroying thousands of pests which otherwise would escape. Insects which attack foliage seek protection beneath the leaves, making it difficult to find. Other insectivorous birds catch multitudes of insects on the wing, or glean from the upper surface of the leaves. The little hang-nest seems to be perfectly adapted for detective work among leaves, and certainly no other birds excel them in this line if any are their equal. J. M. PRIDDY.

North Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture an Intellectual Pursuit.

"Whether we consider horticulture as a science, or an art," says the Southern California Farmer, "it requires both intelligence and skill. Garden plants and fruits grown for utilitarian purposes require intelligence and care to make the business profitable. If we grow trees and plants for decorative purposes, another element comes in, the taste involved in landscape gardening. In whatever light we view the subject, therefore, horticulture is an intellectual pursuit, and the employment tends to lift a people into a plane of true refinement. Horticulture properly pursued touches many sciences, and involves some practical knowledge of them.

"Horticulture touches geology on the side of soil, for the geological formation of a district determines to a large extent the character of the soil. Soil is derived from the disintegration and decomposition of rocks, through the action of frost, and of the elements of nature, combined with the remains of vegetable and animal forms commonly known as vegetable mould. If sandstone prevails in a district, the soil is arenaceous; if limestone prevails the soil is calcareous. Thus the decomposition of rocks gives us sandy soils, clays, gravels, loams, peats, chalks, etc.

"Horticulture touches chemistry in the constituents of the soil, for a practical knowledge of chemistry is of value to any one growing fruits and plants. Chemistry as a science, the knowledge of the various elements in nature, the

laws of their combination, the nomenclature and symbols of the science, the crucible and alembic belong to the expert in chemistry, but there are many practical things in chemistry very useful to the horticulturist. Experts in chemistry claim that they can determine by chemical analysis, what crops any given soil will produce, or what elements are lacking in a soil which makes its cultivation unprofitable. Horticulturists have not time to become experts in this science, but many things can be learned by reading and observation which will make gardening or fruit-growing profitable and enjoyable.

"Horticulture touches botany, in fact involves a large and practical knowledge of many parts of botany, to be carried on intelligently. A horticulturist may not be able to analyze and classify plants, but he must have an intimate knowledge of plants and plant growth to make his business successful or pleasant. Hybridization, the crossing of individuals of different species, is an important department of horticulture, that requires skill. It aims to obtain varieties exhibiting improvements in fruitfulness, hardiness, size, color, shape, or any qualities that make fruit more desirable. During the present century there has been a wonderful increase in nearly all varieties of fruit, and probably all cultivated varieties have been developed from wild species. It is claimed by high authority, that since McMahon's catalogue was published in 1806, the varieties of apples have increased from fifty-nine to 2,500, pears from forty to 1,000, beets from six to forty-two, cabbage from fourteen to more than 100, and lettuce from sixteen to about 120 varieties. Many a fortune has been realized on novelties in fruit, and each generation sees to a great extent a new type of plants. During the past 100 years improved varieties have been produced by hybridization in strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, grapes, gooseberries, blackberries, mulberries, chestnuts, pecans and many other fruits. A practical knowledge of botany is necessary to the horticulturist, and it yields valuable results.

"Horticulture touches entomology, for its pursuit is a constant fight with noxious insects. This is especially true in sub-tropical countries like Southern California. As fruit-growers we need to know all that is attainable from practical entomologists, in order to destroy these scale pests that threaten our orchards.

"Horticulture touches climatology which embraces the principles of meteorology, as applied to the cultivation of the soil. The difference of temperature, the amount and distribution of the rainfall, the amount of dew, the direction of the prevailing winds, the occurrence of late frosts, the occurrence of hot winds, the number of clear and cloudy days, the amount of rain at the time of gathering and drying fruits, all of these things have a bearing upon horticultural pursuits.

"Horticulture touches irrigation, which is a matter of prime importance in California.

"Horticulture touches drainage, which is as important in some countries as irrigation is on the Pacific coast.

"Horticulture touches many other things, such as planting and transplanting, pruning, grafting and budding, fertilizing, potting, fruit drying and curing, fruit houses and implements for work, etc., all of which requires study and that skill which comes through experience. Horticulturists in a word are engaged in a pursuit that involves a high degree of intelligence to make it truly successful. The homes of horticulturists will therefore naturally be those of culture, and every fruit-grower should adorn his home and beautify his grounds. What is more delightful than such homes, surrounded by trees and fruits and flowers, where we find contentment and true refinement? Such homes are scattered all over California, and are multiplying in number and comfort every year."

Turkey, duck and goose eggs require a month to hatch. The incubator may be filled with them and at the end of five or six days the infertile eggs be taken out and hen eggs put in their place and all will hatch at the same time.

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In the Dairy.

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

A Wonderful Churn.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges:

"The Waterbury Watch Company made a machine for churning butter. The apparatus consisted of a cylinder to contain the cream to be churned, inside of which was a series of wire paddles or beaters. It ran by clock-work. All you had to do was to wind up the two powerful springs and set the works in motion by touching a button. The churn would do the rest. It was a good 'idea,' and the churns sold like 'hot cakes' on first sight.

"An agent (Cox was his name) represented Illinois for the Waterbury company. He struck a small town called Waverly in central Illinois. Notice was given the inhabitants that a wonderful churn would be exhibited the next day on the public square. Previously, however, Mr. Cox had discovered that some of the farmers were about to put up a 'job' on him. He learned that they were going to furnish him with skimmed milk under the guise of sour cream to churn into butter next day. He did not say a word, but after dark that night he went to a farm house about a mile away, where he was acquainted with a buxom daughter of the farmer, and putting a dollar bill into her hand told her to get some nice sour cream put in her churn, and churn him some fresh butter. She did so. When the butter was made she gathered it and gave it to him. He took it to the hotel, and in the quiet of the night he took the lid off the churn, which he intended to use the next day, and pasted the fresh butter underneath the lid. Then he replaced the cover and went to bed. Next day the public square was crowded. It had been noised about the country that a 'man would exhibit a churn which would produce butter in five minutes from skimmed milk.' When the time came Cox produced his churn. The farmers, with many a wink, as they forced their way through the crowd, came up, bringing with them a huge milk can containing the skimmed milk.

"Cox made a short speech, at the end of which he took the lid from the top of the churn and said: 'Now, gentlemen, you are at liberty to examine the interior of this churn before we pour the milk into it.' And he handed the churn around for inspection while he held the lid containing the pound of fresh butter stuck to the underside carefully out of view of the crowd. They all looked, and, of course, saw nothing 'crooked' and passed it back. Then the men stepped forward as Cox hurriedly slammed the lid down. They poured the milk into the machine. Cox wound up the springs. 'Everybody get his watch out and time this machine,' cried he to the crowd. He pressed the button. The paddles began to work, throwing the milk up against the glass plate in the top of the lid. The butter on the underside of the lid soon became loosened and fell into the milk below. At the end of two minutes Cox cried out, 'Time!' and stopped the machine. He opened the cylinder and there floating on the skimmed milk was about a pound of the nicest looking fresh butter ever seen. The farmers stood aghast. Before Cox left town he had taken orders for nearly a dozen of the churns.

"The secret finally leaked out, and the newspaper of the town came out with a half-column expose. But still the churn was a good one."

World's Fair Dairy Test.

The Department of Agriculture of the World's Fair on August 2 announced its decision in the Columbian cheese test.

The test was one of the most complete, most carefully conducted and most thorough ever made. Jerseys, Guernseys and Short-horns competed, each with twenty-five cows. The result is as follows: Milk in fifteen days, by Jerseys, 13,296 pounds; Guernseys, 10,938; Short-horns, 12,186. Cheese made in fifteen days, Jerseys, 1,451

pounds; Guernseys, 1,130; Short-horns, 1,077. Value of cheese, Jerseys, \$193.38; Guernseys, \$135.92; Short-horns, \$140.14.

Value of whey, Jerseys, \$9.25; Guernseys, \$7.73; Short-horns, \$8.63. Increase in live weight, Jerseys, 14.72 pounds; Guernseys, 27.60; Short-horns, 31.91. Total values, Jerseys, \$217.96; Guernseys, \$164.50; Short-horns, \$180.72. Net profit, Jerseys, \$119.82; Guernseys, \$88.30; Short-horns, \$81.36.

The award for the best breed of cows was given to the Jersey. Out of seventy-five cows Ida Merigold, owned by C. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., received the first prize. Mary Maiden, owned by O. and C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., second.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

One-half of the ninety-day butter test was up on July 15, and the following gives some of the figures. The Jersey cow, Brown Bessie, stands at the head, with 1,808.7 pounds of milk, 84.89 pounds of fat and 102.701 pounds of butter.

HERD TOTALS, FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

	Total milk.	Total fat.	Total credited butter.	Total solids not fat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
J Jerseys.....	37,700.1	1,800.17	2,178.48	3,483.31
Guernseys....	32,004.1	1,487.85	1,796.43	3,047.49
Short-horns..	34,872.6	1,261.90	1,504.53	3,156.11

Perfect, as the fixed standard reads, is, flavor 55, grain 25, solidity 10, color 10, total 100. The highest point scored on flavor was by the Short-horns, on July 7, 52.3, the same figures being reached by the Guernseys July 8. For grain the Jerseys have reached the 24th point ten times, and lead the other breeds every day except June 22, when the Short-horns tie with them—23.5.

On the point of solidity the Jerseys have reached perfect (10) four times, and lead the other breeds every day except June 9, when the Guernseys led the day. The total score shows that the Jerseys have reached the 95 point five times, and the only breed that has reached it. They have also reached the 94 point twenty-two times, the Guernseys reaching it eight times and the Short-horns twice. The Jersey is the only breed that has made 45-cent butter in this test, scoring 95.2 on two days, and 40-cent butter on forty days, 35-cent butter two days, and one day's score out.

HERD TOTALS ON CHEESE SCORE.

	Flavor.	Texture.	Keeping quality.	Color.	Total.
J Jerseys.....	49.8	23.2	13.5	4.2	90.63
Guernseys..	48.9	21.8	12.3	4.1	87.19
Short-horns..	50.4	22.3	13.4	4.4	90.50

In the average score, as above given, the Jerseys lead in texture, keeping qualities and total; the Short-horns lead in flavor and color. The Jerseys have always been credited with making the best flavor, but here take second to the Short-horns. The Guernseys have the credit of giving the best color to their products, but in this test are beaten by both the Jersey and Short-horn.

Cheese scale: Flavor, 55; texture, 25; keeping qualities, 15; color, 5. Cheese scoring 75 to 80 points is valued at 8 cents per pound; from 80 to 85, 10 cents; from 85 to 90, 12 cents; from 90 to 95, 14 cents; from 95 to 100, 16 cents. There was no 16-cent cheese made.

Dairy Notes.

Subscribe for a good dairy paper.

Bran for milk and corn meal for butter.

Get good foundation stock and then raise your own cows.

The painstaking dairyman will win customers and keep them.

The dairyman who keeps his milk pure can be trusted as an honest man.

As much depends on reducing the cost of a pound of butter as in obtaining an enhanced price.

Fast horses and dairy cows would go well together, as the profit on the cows would offset the losses on the horses.

The prospects are that feed will be very cheap the coming fall and winter, and dairy products maintain a good figure.

One of the principal objections to shallow setting of milk is the large surface that is exposed to absorb odors in the atmosphere.

No skill of making can govern the fleeting flavors of butter, so that usually the quicker the butter is on the market the better.

As hay is made when the sun shines, so is money increased to that dairyman who manages so that his cows are at their best when dairy products are high.

As a rule, good dairy cows are not rustlers, consequently farmers would be obliged to give them better keeping than they would those that represent no value and pay no dividends.

Dairying, to be successful, should be conducted on business principles, the same as any other calling. No man can afford to keep scrub cows and besides stand the losses incident to loose methods.

One trouble with farmers' wives is, each one thinks her butter is the best, and to tell

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

them it is too salty, or too white, or was not worked even, or is under-salted, is taken as a direct insult, and to keep peace the merchant must pay all alike, good or bad.

If the plan to send a big cheese from Sheboygan, Mich., to the World's Fair is carried out, the Canadian cheese will not be "in it." The Sheboygan cheese is proposed to be eight feet in diameter and nine feet thick, and will weigh 30,000 pounds. It will take 300,000 pounds of milk to make it.

The Poultry Yard.

Moulting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The moulting season is a severe drain upon the fowls, and good care must be taken to keep in as good a condition as possible. In many cases it will be a good plan to select all of the fowls that it is desired to winter or keep for breeding and market the balance. This will avoid the risk and expense of the moulting season.

Hens that moult early, if they are in a good condition and are comfortably sheltered will nearly always make the best winter layers, while the late moulting hens will rarely lay until spring. For this reason it is best to sell all that do not moult until late as they are the least profitable fowls to winter.

Wheat, oats, linseed meal, bone meal or ground bone make better feed at this season than corn or anything that can be considered a fattening ration. And while it is not best or necessary to feed all that they will eat, in nearly all cases liberal feeding and the supplying of a good variety will be found most desirable. They need to take sufficient exercise to keep healthy. In many cases it will be a good plan to give them a tonic, or at least to keep a good supply of rusty nails in their drinking water. This makes an excellent tonic and is cheap.

Provide plenty of pure water and keep their quarters clean. The idea being to keep as healthy as possible, as health is an important item, especially at this stage. If on hand, a handful of sunflower seed to a dozen hens can be given two or three times a week to an advantage. Buckwheat can also be fed to a good advantage to make up a variety. It is best to feed reasonably rich or concentrated food, but they should be rich in muscle, bone, and feather-forming materials, rather than fat-forming.

Give such treatment as is best calculated to maintain vigor and good health, and the nearer and better this is done the better the fowls will go through this ordeal. And if the hens are given good treatment after moulting a good supply of eggs can be secured during the winter. N. J. S. Eldon, Mo.

Millet Will Raise the Chick.

In the *Southern Planter*, I notice a letter from Mr. H. L. Martindell, of Pennsylvania, and I will add that I have had the very same experience, and have placed the fault to the care and food my chickens had, and now I will tell you what kind of care will raise chickens, be the number large or small, either from the incubator or from the nest. Prepare a food like

this: Take equal parts of scalded bread and oat meal with as little water as possible, to which add coarse corn meal, about enough to make the mixture dry enough to crumble with the fingers. Now, after the chick is twenty-four hours old, feed this food to it every two or three hours until it is about three days old, and then give it millet seed, and as soon as it learns to eat the millet, leave off the other food and give him good fresh water in such a manner that he can't climb into it. See that the chickens are warm enough to keep them from pushing up into corners and trampling each other down, and, above all, give them plenty of good, fresh air and sunshine. I have raised all the way from 100 to 700 and 800 chickens on nothing but millet seed after the second day. They will soon learn to eat it by tapping on the board on which the millet is sprinkled, and if you like to see anything eat, you will enjoy seeing a large bunch of small chickens eating millet.

But now perhaps you will say this is some "woman's" experience, and so it is; but I assure you I could not get along at all without my husband's assistance, and he has often wondered why the poultry papers said nothing about millet. I will wait for the result of this writing before I write any more. —Mrs. Eppie Winter, in *Southern Planter*.

Crude Petroleum on Roosts.

Crude petroleum should be applied to the roosts occasionally, in order to guard against lice. During the few warm days that are liable to occur in winter, with the animal heat of the bodies of the hens, the house will sometimes be warm enough to enable the lice to work. Kerosene is irritating to the feet of the fowls, and for that reason we suggest the use of crude petroleum instead.

When large and small eggs are set at the same time the large eggs will hatch out first.

Making Cheese at Home.

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

FARMERS,

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

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

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

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

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 140 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

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.

Healthy Heating.

Whatever will contribute to and promote health, and thereby long life, is a blessing. In the tropical zone people have no use for fires for the purpose of keeping warm. It is enough that they have a little fire to do a little cooking, and in some places to keep off wild beasts at night.

Proceeding toward the temperate zones, man must have more meat and vegetable food, and therefore more fire, until a latitude is reached where, a portion of the time, at least, he must have fire to take the place of a deficiency of solar heat to keep the body warm during an ever-increasing portion of the year as one goes toward the frigid zones. And at last in arctic and antarctic belts, fire is man's almost constant companion and comforter, supplemented with furs and very warm clothing and close shelter.

In our latitude we are blessed with the happy medium of necessity. Caloric for cooking is a constant necessity, while for warming it is substantially a half and half necessity. Six months in the year we need, from a very little to a great amount, of heat for comfort. But, fortunately, our winters in Kansas average lighter and shorter than those in the States north and west of us. We have long autumns and early springs, during which but a moderate amount of heat is needed for comfort, and about sixty days will measure the duration of hard winter weather. In all latitudes where artificial warmth is necessary, it becomes an important question as to what mode of heating our houses is most economical, efficient and wholesome. We have passed through the various gradations, from the brush fire in the midst of the wigwam or tepee, through the open fireplace, with its blazing logs, the old box-stove, the cookstove, with wood or coal or corn for fuel, up to and beyond the upper-feed and the base-burner coal stoves and hot air furnaces, and reaching in the process of our evolution the hot water and steam plants of city dwellings and public buildings, and those are supplemented again by the gas and oil stoves and a promise of an electric heater as the final triumph of skill and science. The electric heater is already a thing in physical existence, doing its work beautifully in the few places it has been installed, but it is yet too expensive for general use.

All these various methods have something to commend them under some circumstances and something for which to condemn them under others. The open fire is delightful as a pleasure-giving factor in the home, and it affords a very desirable means of ventilation, but it also has "a cold back" attachment that is not so desirable. It warms but one side of the room and sucks all the air in the room forcibly and rapidly in the direction of its wide throat. That means a constant flux of cold air from the opposite side of the room, creating an excellent means of taking cold constantly. The coal or wood stove in the midst of the room does somewhat the same thing, though it draws its breath from all four sides of the room, and hence not so much from any one side. But the stove also extracts a large amount of oxygen from the room and throws back more or less smoke and gas into the air, which is thus poisoned and made very deleterious for respiration. Gas and oil stoves do the same thing. So do hot air furnaces. The only heaters that will not contaminate the air and make it unsafe to breathe are the hot water, steam and electric heaters. The latter being too expensive for general use as yet, we are left to consider steam and hot water as our only available and wholesome methods of heating, and we hold that no man, even a farmer or laborer, who can possibly afford it, peculiarly, can afford to warm his house by any other method. It is taken for granted that many of our readers can not afford the luxury of steam or water heaters in their homes, and yet many others can afford it who do not, simply because they inherited a habit, and possibly a coal stove with it. There are many farmers and mechanics and some others of our readers who are building new houses this summer or repairing and enlarging old ones, who ought to put in steam or hot water heaters, both on the score of economy and health. It is true they cost more to set up and going than stoves do, but they are worth vastly more in comfort and health, especially health. As to choice between the two heaters, a good water heater is very much more economical and comfortable.

In our climate we have many days and weeks in fall and spring when we want but a mild and gentle heat to make our houses perfectly comfortable. The chill of morning and evening is to be replaced by such a

comfortable degree of warmth as the sun gives at midday. With a water heater the production of warmth is so entirely at one's control that he can raise the temperature of the house from one to as many degrees as he chooses, with a light fire and little waste of fuel. With a plant properly constructed, circulation may be started in the circulating apparatus with but a single degree of elevation of temperature. But, practically, more is needed when any heat is needed at all. Ten degrees more often makes a house entirely comfortable and healthy so far as heat is concerned. So that with a water plant, a little fuel will give all necessary heat for half the heating season.

Not so with steam. It is purely a mid-winter heater, a kind of arctic adjunct. One must heat the water in the boiler to the boiling point—212° at least—before the circulation can be started. Then, in addition, there must generally be one to three pounds pressure to force the steam through the radiators against cold air. That all necessitates much heavier firing, and then in all mild spring and fall weather it makes the house quite too hot, necessitating the opening of doors and windows as much as in midsummer, creating dangerous drafts and contributing to colds, coughs, pneumonia and consumption. With steam, the plant costs a little less to install, but 25 to 40 per cent. more to feed with fuel after it is installed. On the mildest day, when any heat is needed, the firing must be steam-producing and nearly as heavy as in the coldest day, for after the boiling point is reached we do not go very much higher, even in the coldest weather, with what are called low pressure heaters, and those are the only safe ones for domestic use.

Water heat can be brought clear to and carried a little above the boiling point, so that with a little more radiating surface it will produce as high temperature as steam heat, and it is always safe against explosion, and so simple that a child who can fire a coal stove can run the water heater. With steam, the moment the heat falls below the boiling point, circulation stops, and all the residue of fire and boiler heat is lost. It does not get into the house. With water, the fire may go down and even go out and the heat contained in the boiler and pipes will still be given off until boiler and pipes are practically cold. In the morning no heat is given off until after the water boils in the steam plant, while in the water plant warmth begins to pass off to the rooms when the boiler has but a few degrees of heat in it.

So that, all things considered, hot water is the only commendable domestic heater within our means, and will be until electricity becomes cheap enough to run electric warmers.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. L. E. T., Winfield, Kas.—Your case is not suitable for discussion in these columns, and your symptom list is quite too lengthy.

CAMERON, Mo., August 5.—Your article on what you would do if you were God, two weeks ago, was the most delightful bit of reading I ever came across. I think if we were going to vote for a ruler of the universe that article would get you a big majority of all the votes cast. Probably a few ultra cranks might think it a little off to even suggest that our condition might be made any better. But they are few in number and make but a sorry figure in the world, anyway—mere cyphers, at best.

H. J. A.
If nobody took it into their heads that human conditions could be bettered, it would indeed be a very sorry kind of a world. What do we educate preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and all mankind for, but to better the conditions of the race? What do we send missionaries abroad and about home for, but to better men's conditions? What do we establish churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, almshouses, asylums, prisons and reformatories for, but to better the conditions of men? What is civilization itself but a gigantic effort of all well-disposed people to improve the conditions of the universal man? Who would not, if he could, mitigate and banish all forms of human suffering, and put a song in every heart, bread in every mouth and a roof over every head? What would mankind think of that public enemy who would not do it?

Boy Dies of Smoking Cigarettes.

KOKOMO, IND., August 4.—Juan Burger, the thirteen-year-old son of Edward Burger, of South Kokomo, died yesterday from the direct effects of cigarette smoking. In his room were found 988 empty cigarette boxes he was saving up to send to the manufacturers for a prize. He lacked only twelve boxes of the required 1,000 entitling him to the coveted prize.

The telegraph brings the above announcement. How many boys among our readers are competing for that prize, the offering of which should send the dealer to State's prison, as it sent this poor victim to judgment?

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days. **DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT** may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail. Address **THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.**

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

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

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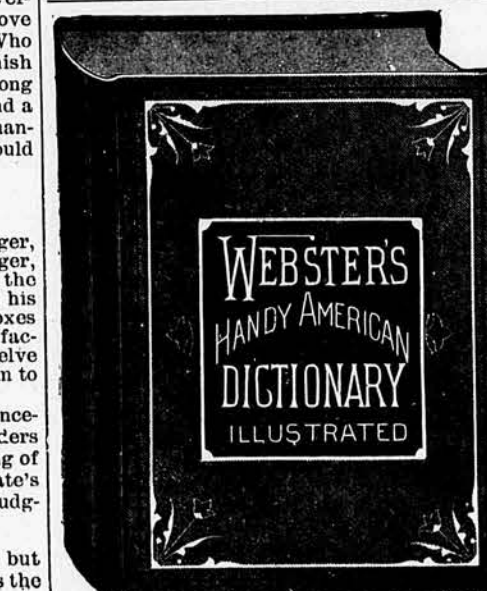


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This Dictionary and KANSAS FARMER, together, for

\$1.15.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

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.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.—A three-year-old Galloway bull's eyes began to discharge about July 1, and in a short time it turned white and began to discharge matter.

LAME COW.—One of my cows got lame last winter and a swelling began to appear on the point of the large bone of the rump just below the base of the tail.

Answer.—It is a contagious, inflammatory disease, and often results in complete destruction of the eye. The animals should be placed in a dark stable to protect the eyes from the light.

Answer.—You are using too strong a solution of carbolic acid, which is causing the flesh to slough away instead of to heal.

Assaults Upon Health
Are frequently committed by people who dose themselves with violent purgatives. Nothing but ultimate injury can be reasonably expected from such medicines, and yet, upon the smallest occasion, many unwise people use them repeatedly.

To the World's Fair.
Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island Route" and stop off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate.

Remember, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the World's Fair line for reasons given above. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agent.

WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or sprain cure mixture ever made.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 7, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,232 cattle; 471 calves.

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COLORADO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COLORADO COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COLORADO FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for N. M. STEERS.

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,036, more than double those of last Monday. Trade opened up demoralized at all of the leading markets.

Chicago, August 7, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 12,000, 10¢ to 15¢ lower. No exchange can be had with the east-to-day.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 7, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 429,613 bushels; corn, 67,471 bushels; oats, 7,253 bushels, and rye, 1,961 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 66,000 bushels. Market opened firm and steady for sample lots, with a very good demand.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 53,200 bushels. Demand good both for white and mixed, and values a little firmer.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 9,000 bushels. Steady and in good demand and values firm in sympathy with corn.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,000 bushels. Some inquiry, and if here would sell at old prices.

FLAXSEED—Dull and unchanged. We quote at 83¢ per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BRAN—Dull, but unchanged. We quote bulk at 42¢ and sacked at 50¢ per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 54 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. Dull and weak.

BUTTER—Good table goods in good demand and firm, but low grades are dull and principally go to packers.

EGGS—Demand fair and market steady, fresh candled, 3/4¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—The demand for springs is all right and offerings are fair, but hens are very dull.

POTATOES—The offerings good and the demand fair from retailers. New—Fancy, per bushel, 40¢; fair to good 25¢ to 35¢.

BROOMCORN—Hurdled, green, 5¢ to 5 1/2¢ per pound; green, self-working, 4¢ to 5¢; red-tipped, do., 3 1/2¢ to 4 1/2¢; common, do., 3 1/4¢ to 3 1/2¢; crooked, half price.

WOOL—The market was very dull and weak. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 8¢ to 10¢; light fine, 10¢ to 13¢; combing, 13¢ to 15¢; low and carpet, 12¢ to 14¢.

WHEAT—Receipts, 98,000 bushels; shipments, 80,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 53¢; August, 57 1/2¢; September, 59¢; December, 67 1/2¢ asked.

CORN—Receipts, 141,000 bushels; shipments, 53,000 bushels. Cash, No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2¢; August, 36¢; September, 36 1/2¢; year, 34 1/2¢.

OATS—Receipts, 64,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 24 1/2¢ bid; August, 23 1/2¢; September, 24¢.

WOOL—Receipts, 72,000 pounds; shipments, 64,000 pounds. Market was dull. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 15 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 14¢ to 15¢; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 15¢ to 16¢; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 14¢ to 15¢; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 16¢ to 17¢.

St. Louis, August 7, 1893. WHEAT—Receipts, 98,000 bushels; shipments, 80,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 53¢; August, 57 1/2¢; September, 59¢; December, 67 1/2¢ asked.

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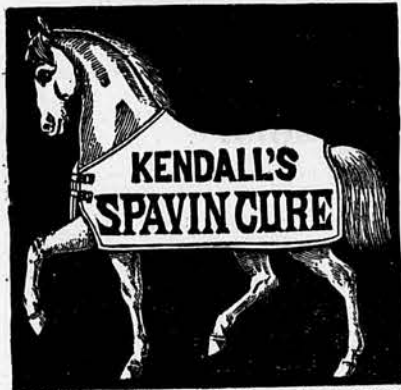
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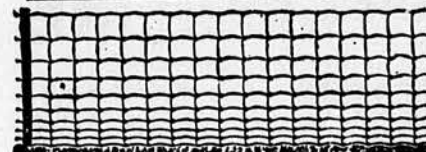
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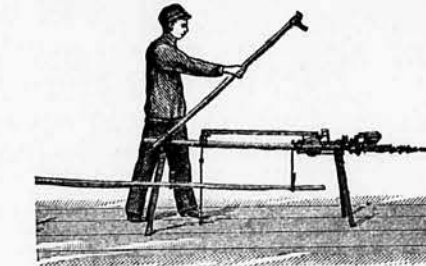
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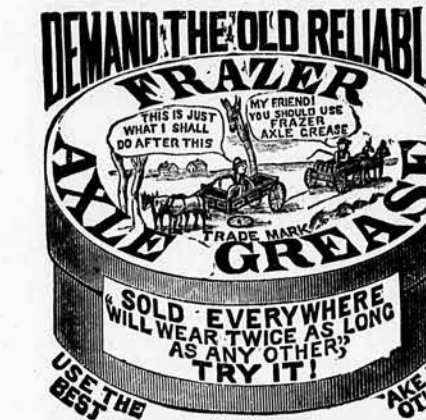
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, August 14, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a library and agricultural science hall, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas, under the provisions of House bill No. 137, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the board, State capitol grounds and the office of A. A. Stewart, Manhattan Republic, Manhattan, Kas., after June 20, 1893. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before August 8, 1893. The right is reserved by the board to reject any or all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do. No proposal will be received after the time above designated. Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of a library and agricultural science hall, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas. Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name, with their addresses. The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney. S. M. SCOTT, President. WM. WYKES, Secretary.

BEES! If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. Also Illustrated Catalogue of Bee Keepers' Supplies. Address LEAHY & CO., Higginsville, Mo. Mention FARMER.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV.,
 MILLLET A SPECIALTY.
 Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
 Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red
 Top, Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"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 received 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!

SHEEP FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty one-year-old wethers, average nearly eighty pounds; fifty first-year-old ewes, average ninety pounds, all in good condition, grained one month, price \$2.35 per head; also 125 eighty-five-pound ewes, just the thing to raise mutton lambs, price \$2.25. Address E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Durham bull, 5 years old. Bred at Agricultural college. Sired by Scottish Chief. Price \$60. Thos. B. Sears, Tecoscot, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Three farms of 160 acres each, one ranch of 1,000 acres. A part of each under irrigation, and all clear. The ranch will be sold for one-third cash, balance five years time at 7 per cent. Come and see for yourself or address Jas. F. Addis, Newton, Colo.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—J. R. Brown, Kingman, Kas.

WANTED.—A few good farms in eastern Kansas, to sell. D. A. Mulvane, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—The Holstein-Friesian bull Constantine No. 0680 Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. Took first premium at Kansas State Fair, 1891. Is in good condition. Never ran in herd and is perfectly gentle. C. B. Curry, Elmont, Kas.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—Jones' Winter Fife, Early Red Clawson, Dietz Longberry, Everitt's Highgrade, American Bronze and Golden Cross. Prices on application. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

RECIPE.—For making "The Pearl Laundry Soap" R to readers of this paper, only 25 cents. Send at once to E. Q. Hankins, Ashton, Kas.

YOUNG JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE.—Of the best breeding and very cheap. D. D. Terry, Peabody, Kas.

WE ARE BUYERS.—Of Meadow fescue or English bluegrass, clover and timothy seed. Mail samples and correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WE MANUFACTURE three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Thirty-five choice milk cows and milk route in city. J. M. Anderson, Salina, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days. Send in your orders. Breeding, Longfellow and Model Duke, Gentry's strain. Also some choice Jersey bull calves from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

LANGSHANS AND LEGHORNS.—Handsomest and hardest on earth. Eggs from prize-winners. St. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—For real estate, stock or merchandise, imported black Percheron stallion, French Coach and black jack. Must sell at some price. Box 105, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE.—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Hanton, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS.—How to keep eggs fresh the year 'round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

LIMITED OFFER.—By special arrangement for a short time we are enabled to supply our readers with the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital, both one year for only \$1.25. Make remittances to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

WANTED.—Large stock ranches. Horses and cattle in exchange for land, Kansas City or Topeka property. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

MILLET AND CANE SEED
 Wanted. Send samples and will make bids.
 J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave.,
 Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS,
 Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.
 Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence solicited.

DR. 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 spaying 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 hard books of cattle and hogs. Complete 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.

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 LATEST!
 CHEAPEST! BEST! HIVE

We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSEPH APRIARY CO., St. Joe, Mo. L. Box 146. E. T. ABBOTT, Manager.

CORN Harvesting REVOLUTIONIZED
 For Machine producing best results ever recorded, address I. Z. MERRIAM, Whitewater, Wis.

When writing any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 26, 1893.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by Geo. B. Gardner, in Zeandale tp., P. O. Zeandale, June 2, 1893, one small brown horse, white spot in forehead; appraised value, \$25.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by E. A. Ellis, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, June 24, 1893, one iron gray mare, 5 years old, four feet ten inches high, heavy mane and tail, light colored about the head.
MULE.—Taken up by L. A. Crumb, in Lowell tp., July 9, 1893, one light bay horse mule, about 1 year old, dark stripes or rings around his legs; no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1893.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
FILLY.—Taken up by A. H. Edwards, in Lincoln tp., one black filly, 3 or 4 years old, star in forehead; no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
 Morton county—W. L. Harris, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by L. G. Morgan, in Cimarron tp., June 27, 1893, one chestnut sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, 5 or 6 years old, branded F on left shoulder, small white spot in forehead; appraised value, \$25.

Wyandotte county—C. E. Bruce, clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by Thomas Webb, in Shawnee tp., July 26, 1893, one bay gelding, 5 years old, fourteen hands high, black mane and tail, smooth shod all round, rag on left fore foot, scar on right fore leg; appraised value, \$50.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
COLT.—Taken up by J. B. Thorp, in Williamsburg tp., P. O. Williamsburg, June 29, 1893, one gray-dun mare colt, 3 years old, five feet eight inches high; no marks or brands.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by L. B. Storms, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Pleasant View, one bay mare, 13 years old, fifteen hands high, branded D on left shoulder.
HORSE.—By same, one very light cream-colored horse, 8 years old, fourteen and one-half hands high, light blue hip, heavy mane and tail.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1893.

Ford county—R. S. Crane, clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by Chas. L. Thomas, in Richmond tp., P. O. Dodge City, June 18, 1893, one bay gelding, 10 years old, branded on left shoulder and left hip; valued at \$20.
 Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by R. W. Brown, in Powhatan tp., one black mare pony colt, 2 years old, a little white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

A LIMITED SPECIAL.

\$4.00 Value for \$2.00 Cash.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine

THE KANSAS FARMER

Both for \$2.00 a Year.

The great illustrated monthlies have in the past sold for \$4 a year. It was a wonder to printers how *The Cosmopolitan*, with its yearly 1,500 pages of reading matter by the greatest writers of the world, and its 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, could be furnished for \$3 a year. In January last it put in the most perfect magazine printing plant in the world, and now comes what is really a wonder:

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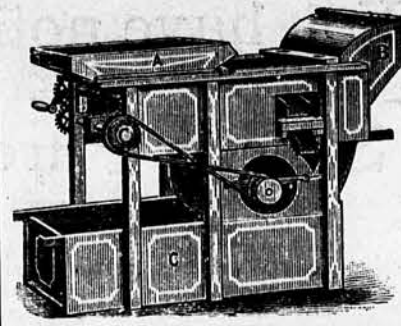
BOTH FOR ONLY \$2.00 A YEAR.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

To Susan S. Jones, minor heir of Helen M. Jones, deceased:
 You will take notice, that on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1893, I will present to the Probate court of Shawnee county, Kansas, at the Probate court room in the city of Topeka, in said county, a petition asking for authority to sell your interest in the real estate therein described, to wit: A tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Logan and Saywell streets in VanHorn's addition to the city of Topeka, Kansas, thence extending northerly on a right line with the west side of Logan street three hundred (300) feet, thence at right angles westerly one hundred and seventy (170) feet, thence southerly at right angles three hundred (300) feet, thence easterly at right angles along the north line of Saywell street one hundred and seventy (170) feet to place of beginning.
 At which time and place you can appear and make any objections you may have to the granting of such authority.
 THOMAS W. JONES,
 Guardian of Your Estate.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.



CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED MILLS

Clean your Seed Wheat from cheat and other weed seeds before sowing, on the CLIPPER MILL, and increase thereby the yield from four to six bushels per acre and also improve quality of wheat.
 The Clipper Mill will clean every kind of grain or seed. Send for price and description to

F. BARTEDES & CO., General Agents, LAWRENCE, KAS.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHETONS, SURRETS AND HARNESS. A \$90 Buggy F \$56 \$110 O \$65 \$135 R \$75



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BARKLEY Harness, \$5.50 ROAD CARTS, - \$10.00 BUGGIES, - - - \$55.00 FARM WAGONS, - \$44.00

We can sell direct to the consumer better goods at two-thirds the price your local dealer would charge you. Write for new Handsome Illustrated Catalogue, SENT FREE. If you visit the World's Fair, see our two fine exhibits; also call on and get acquainted with us. **FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

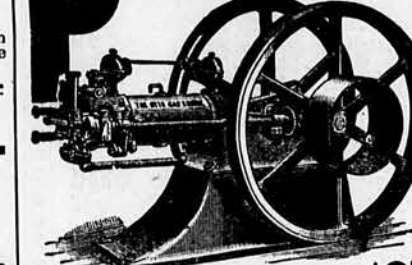
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 The Southwick Baling Press is a 2-horse, full-circle machine. It has the largest feed opening of any Continuous-Baling, Double-Stroke Press in the World.

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Lately Established at 18th and Liberty Sts.,
 Is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled, and convenience given shippers, commission men and buyers. Two-thirds of the hay firms in Kansas City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, care THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus give honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insured without extra cost. Mention this paper.
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 And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited.
 Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle an 1 calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,069		
Sold to feeders	213,923	4,250	29,078		
Sold to shippers	446,501	596,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager.
E. RUST, Superintendent.