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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 19—F. M. LAIL, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.

Well-Bred Swine.

Commenting on the importance of securing the most efficient machines for converting corn into money, the Iowa *Homestead* remarks:

"The first condition of profit in a pig is that it should be well-bred, or, in other words, that it should be descended from a sire and dam that were well calculated for the purpose for which pigs are grown. Every farmer when buying a piece of machinery inquires as to whether it is so constructed in design and workmanship that it will do the work for which it is intended efficiently and with the greatest profit. The pig in the hands of many farmers is simply a machine for converting grass, grain and waste products of the farm into pork, for which there is a constant demand from all parts of the world. A well-bred pig is one of the best pieces of machinery for this purpose that has ever been constructed. An ill-bred pig will do the work, but will not do it with the economy and profit that the well-bred will. The farmer has it in his power to determine in advance whether he will use a profitable piece of pork machinery, so to speak, or an unprofitable one. The first thing to do is to select from the pigs on his farm, or older brood sows, the type and form which he knows by experience has proven to be most profitable. Before selecting permanently, it is well to inquire what has been the experience of his neighbors. There are certain types of brood sows which we need not mention, because well known to every man who has his eyes open, and which we cannot make clear to any man whose eyes are not open, that are universally found to be profitable. They have sufficient size, they have the form and type, the broad back, the deep sides, full ham, the girth around the chest, the shape of the head, jaw, ear and forehead that indicate a good feeder, maturity and great constitutional vigor. Having selected these, the next thing is to secure a male of the required type, and having special merit in the line in which the brood sows selected are deficient. We say deficient, for we presume that no such thing as a perfect hog ever existed. No matter how good he may be, the critic can always point out some defect which should be remedied. The male should be selected with reference to the sows to which he is to be bred; then with proper care at mating time, with proper food and care during pregnancy, with proper facilities for taking care of the young when they come, the farmer has well-bred and well-bred pigs, machines that are calculated for profit, of type and form that are the result of the studies of breeders for at least seventy-five years, and all that is needed after that is proper care and development and a market that will yield a paying price. We speak of this now because the time is coming when the selection should be made, and the sooner it is made the more likely it is to be successful."

Feeders and Hogs.

The demand for stock and feeding cattle is extremely light in both Eastern and Western markets. The unfavorable condition of the fat stock market is perhaps the greatest reason for this. Another reason is the short pasture fields in many parts of the country. Under present conditions farmers find little encouragement in putting their money into cattle which have to be kept for future markets. The stringency in the money market is also cutting quite a figure in the matter. Many cattle are going into butchers' hands now which under ordinary conditions would be returned to the pasture fields and feed lots.

The increased receipts of hogs for the past month or two, and the prospects for a much heavier hog crop during the coming packing season than last year, illustrates very clearly the

possibilities of supplies responding to demands in live stock and provisions. Even with unfavorable weather for saving the pigs in the early spring there are more hogs now being prepared for market than last winter was thought possible, and with a good corn crop the weight of the hogs marketed this fall and winter will average as high as or higher than they have for several years past. Feeders have given the growing of hogs special attention during the past year and the result has been a wonderful increase in the number of hogs now on hand as compared with that of a year ago. At the prevailing prices for corn it has paid better to feed than to market it, and hogs have been pushed forward at a rapid rate. Prices will, in all probability, be much lower than they were last season, but the present crop of hogs will undoubtedly bring more money to the feeders than the crop of 1892. In as great a country as this it does not take long to produce anything for which consumers are willing to pay good prices.—*National Stockman*.

Marketing Wheat in Hog Skins.

A writer in the *National Stockman and Farmer*, of Pittsburg, Pa., remarks: "The price of wheat is low, lower than it has been in the memory of wheat-growers, and the question comes up: 'How are farmers to get cost out of it?' To sell wheat at 60 cents a bushel, or \$20 a ton, will leave little profit in growing it unless it were grown under exceptionally favorable circumstances; if we can sell it in the shape of pork we may get a dollar a bushel for it, perhaps more. I have heard of one man who last year fed his wheat to pigs and got \$1.20 a bushel for it. I see no good reason why any farmer who knows how to feed pigs cannot get more than 60 cents a bushel for his wheat if he markets it in pig skins. A bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork."

"The *Stockman*, of August 10, quotes light weight pigs at \$6 per hundred; so a bushel of corn fed to pigs, in the ordinary way, will sell as pork for 60 cents, which is more than the corn will bring as grain. Now the pig-feeder should be able, by strict attention to business, to get at least twelve pounds of pork for every bushel of corn he feeds; this would give him 72 cents a bushel for his corn, with pigs selling at \$6. Wheat should give better results than corn if fed to pigs; it is only a question of learning how to feed it. Grinding it would add too much to its cost unless the farmer had his own mill, but by soaking it for from twelve to fifteen hours it would be softened so much that very little of it would be undigested. One great advantage in grinding grain is that it is more thoroughly digested, not merely because it is in the shape of meal and the fine particles are more easily acted on by the gastric juice, but because unbroken grains are not affected at all and so pass through the animal undigested. A dog will eat and digest the hardest kind of bones, but whole wheat will pass through him in the same state as when swallowed. This is a very important point to be looked after in feeding unground grain, and many feeders do not realize how much they lose by carelessly feeding it. Poultry of all kinds are the only stock that doesn't waste grain when fed unground, and the reason why this is so is simple; the fowls' gizzards grind the grain thoroughly and it can be thoroughly digested."

"If the pig-feeder will soak his wheat until fermentation sets in, I believe that it will not only be more thoroughly masticated than if fed whole, but I believe the pigs will get more of its feeding value than if it were merely soaked till it swells. Chemical action comes in here to help the feeder, but he must be watchful that it does not go too far. My reason for thinking that if the wheat be slightly fermented it will make better feed is because, as I have told in the *Stockman*, the litter of pigs that grew the best for me were fed on wheat middlings slightly fermented. It will pay to experiment in this direction, and if we settle the question as to how many pounds of pork we can get out of a bushel of wheat we will be able, hereafter, to command two mar-

kets for our wheat and can sell in the one which pays the higher price. Another loss many pig-feeders make is in not saving all the manure. I know of no animals, poultry excepted, that make such rich manure as pigs, and it should all be carefully saved. If the pigs are fed in a pen with a tight floor the manure can all be saved by using bedding freely; it takes time and labor to do this, but it pays. A bushel of wheat has so many pounds of pork in it and so many pounds of manure; the man who gets all there is of these valuable products sells his wheat for much more than its market price as wheat."

Western Rangers.

Shipments of Western range cattle have now begun in dead earnest. Last week was the first real heavy week of the season, but if reasonable indications are worth anything their supplies will be liberal for the balance of the year.

In the majority of places it is said that cattle wintered well. Early in the season prospects were very flattering and ranchmen felt well satisfied with the general outlook. The money stringency, however, changed the complexion of things very much. Not only did it operate to lessen the demand and so reduce values at this end of the line, but it cut off to a large extent the ability of ranchmen to make loans, and so placed them in a very uncertain position. What effect this will have on future supplies can, of course, be only conjectured, but it is evident that many stockmen will not be able to hold as long as they wished, and the result will work a two-fold injury—a surplus of stock and inferior quality, both of which will lead to lower prices. Ranchmen should do all they can under existing circumstances to make supplies moderate or at least regular. A feast one day and a famine the next is not the way to bring forth good prices. The fact that supplies of Texas cattle will likely be lighter than usual the balance of the season will help the Northwestern stock-growers, but this should be no excuse for shipping immediately.—*Drover's Journal*.

A sheepman at the stock yards said: "It is a shame to crowd the market so much with a lot of trashy, half-fed, ewey stuff. Fully 50 per cent. of the receipts this week have been of this character and it is next to impossible to get rid of it at any price. The majority of the native sheep had to sell below the \$3 mark, but this fact seems to have little effect in curtailing receipts. The only salvation for the sheep market now is to shut off the supply; there is little or no hope for the demand to increase."

An improvement in the sheep and lamb trade is looked for from now on, and only an over-supply will tend to weaken prices materially. The reports from reliable sources are to the effect that the supply of Southern lambs is getting very light, shippers are sending in the tailings of their stock, and they are, as a rule, exceptionally poor and undesirable lots, consequently there will be a good demand for the lambs that have been held back throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and shippers pronounce them as a rule of very prime quality.—*Buffalo Review*.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association announces the following program for the meeting to be held in Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, on Wednesday, September 27, at 10 o'clock a. m.: Address, Hon. J. H. Potts, President; reports, S. E. Prather, Secretary, D. W. Smith, Treasurer; "Southdown Sheep, Their Treatment, and Why Preferred to Other Breeds," W. W. Chapman, Secretary Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, London, England; "As Found in England," John Hobart Warren, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; "Their Claims to Public Favor," John Jackson, Abingdon, Ontario, Canada; "For Market," Geo. McKerron, Sussex, Wis. To this meeting all sheep-breeders and those interested in the sheep industry are cordially invited.

Is your blood pure? Take Beecham's Pills.

Try it on

the dog. It will do him good; or his master. When a horse gets cut, bruised, or chafed, there's nothing like Phénol Sodique to put on.

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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.

Swine Notes.

No animal, except possibly the sheep, returns more than the pig for the food given.

Feed a sow corn all the time and you will be getting her in a splendid "frame of mind" to destroy her pigs.

Alternate feeding and starving will not produce a streak of fat and a streak of lean. The starving destroys the fat.

Pig pork is juicier, tenderer, healthier, costs less and sells better than hog pork. Then why shouldn't we raise it?

Farmers who are sensible enough to tighten up the sty and give the inmates a warm bed will save food and make money.

Cleanliness is as necessary for the health and well-being of hogs as for other animals. Foul quarters are a direct invitation to disease.

Cooked wheat has been shown to be a capital food for swine, but unless it is unmarketable wheat it would seldom be profitable to feed it.

Home-made bacon and lard is a profitable crop to grow. But don't take it to the grocery to "trade off." Plenty of private customers will buy at good prices if the bacon is good.

Oats fed to hogs will produce bone and muscle; will prevent brood sows from getting too fat; and if soaked and fed to fall pigs will help to put them into winter quarters in very good shape.

Feeding the crops upon the farm is one step toward the ultimate profit—killing and manufacturing the meat product is another. Lard and bacon are worth more than live pork—and "country made" always sells.

It is not often wise to give advice about selling, but it is generally well to avoid selling on a falling market. Farmers often get panicky when the hog market begins to go down, and rush stock in. This makes a bad matter worse.

Cob meal has little or no value as food and may be said to practically add no nutriment to corn meal, but corn meal alone is liable to make a heavy, compact mass in the stomach, hard to digest. The cob meal mixed with it helps to keep it loose and more accessible to the action of the gastric juice, and hence aids in its digestion.

If You Had a Friend

Tormented with dyspepsia, you could not give him better advice than to adopt and stick to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, finest and safest of tonics and regulators. This is no barren assertion. Experience has proved, physicians and the public certify to it. No less emphatic is their endorsement of it as a remedy for malarial disease, constipation, rheumatism, kidney disease, gout and neuralgia. Use it with persistence.

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. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, 5 cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

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

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

Agricultural Matters.

Factors in the Hay Market.

"The shortage in the hay crop in Europe has given rise to a great deal of speculation as to the probable future of prices for that product," says the *National Stockman and Farmer*, "and no doubt some statements have been made and some expectations raised that are hardly justified by existing conditions. The *Stockman* does not care to make any predictions as to the course of values, but will endeavor to state the facts as nearly as possible and allow readers to draw their own conclusions.

"It is true that the hay crop of western Europe is short some millions of tons, and that of America is also apparently below the yield of 1892; yet it must be kept in mind that the demand from foreigners will not approach in volume this shortage in their crops, nor will the marketable supplies in America be measured wholly by any falling off in production from the crop of 1892. There are influences which will tend to modify the effect of these conditions in several directions.

"In the first place, in a year of recognized shortage of any crop greater care in the use of it is exercised, and a vast saving made in consumption over what would be used in years of plenty. This disposition to consume a minimum amount of hay is shown both abroad and at home; in Europe by the heavy marketing of live stock, and by the numerous inquiries in papers for rations of cheaper forage that will, in a measure, take the place of hay. Indeed, the French government has already prepared a bulletin giving directions for the compounding of such rations. And at home the marketable supplies may be materially increased by a somewhat similar process. Those who can secure remunerative prices for their hay will, as far as possible, substitute the cheaper and more abundant straw and fodder, and turn their hay into cash. Indications are that less straw has been burned this year in the West than ever before. In many sections farmers have stacked what was usually left to rot or consigned to the flames. Another matter which will tend to limit the consumption abroad is a disposition to slaughter animals now which would have been marketed later, thus saving a large amount of hay. This will greatly reduce the consumption of hay outside of the cities.

"The above are some of the influences which stand in the way of exorbitant prices for hay in this country. Indications are, however, that our crop will all be needed before another year, and at remunerative prices."

The Sorghum Sugar Industry.

In a recent report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the department, stated, since 1888 there had been \$20,723 expended at the sugar experiment station at Sterling, Kas., and \$40,024 at Medicine Lodge, Kas., since July 1, 1890.

Secretary Morton is said to be considering how these expenditures can be reduced, and it becomes the duty of every friend of the American sugar industry to plead the cause of sorghum, that member of the trinity of the American sugar producing plants which, while thus far least successful, is far more promising than was the beet fifty years ago, and which to-day stands as the theoretic rival of tropical cane, and which only such investigations as Dr. Wiley has been carrying on at Sterling and Medicine Lodge, supplemented and enlarged, we may say, by those carried on by our own distinguished and public-spirited citizen and planter, Mr. Daniel Thompson, at Calumet, can make a practical success.

Sorghum cane can and will produce sugar in large quantities. This has been demonstrated in Kansas. There are practical difficulties in the way that, under the enlightened system undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, are being removed one by one. Kansas is an immense State, and a State of farms. Agriculture is the dominant industry there, and the limited rainfall and absence of irrigating

streams leads to the selection of such crops as need the least rain of all, and the best adapted to the dry climate. Alfalfa and sorghum became staple crops because of their capacity to flourish in the dry land of Kansas. Of these, of course, sorghum would become the great money crop if its conversion into sugar were made a practical as well as a theoretical success. To reach this end the Department of Agriculture has been experimenting a number of years, and while the goal has not been reached, the expected 200 or 300 grand sugar houses have not been erected in Kansas, and Kansas is not furnishing hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar to her sister States, yet the possibility of all this exists; we shall go further and say that the probability of it exists and that sorghum has less to contend with to-day than had the beet fifty years ago, and now more than half the sugar of the world is made from the beet, the suspected, discredited, ill-flavored sugar plant that struggled into industrial recognition during the first half of this century. Give sorghum a chance, let the government investigate with it and experiment with it as European governments did with the beet, and we shall finally conquer this refractory plant that tantalizes us with 16 to 18 per cent. sugar in analysis while yielding but 4 or 5 per cent. in the factory, and Kansas will gain the best crop her vast areas of land can be devoted to.—*Louisiana Planter*.

How Handle Kaffir Corn?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the readers of the FARMER kindly tell me the best way to take care of Kaffir corn—whether to head it before cutting up or afterwards? I wish to save both grain and fodder. Also, is it safe to feed to horses steadily the same as common corn, and about what amount of it at a feed? When sowed broadcast for fodder, will it do to mow before it has headed out? Any other information in regard to this plant will be appreciated by Phillips Co., Kas. KAFFIR.

Medicine Lodge Notes and Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are passing through one of the most trying times Barber county ever experienced. The long, dry summer has left us with not the record we always had, for we always had business at the front every other year.

Our crops are light. It is most surprising that there is a green thing left. Few counties could have stood such a drought of five months. Our wheat yield is from five to twenty bushels per acre. Oats fifteen to twenty. Corn—well, we will not say anything about it. The sorghum cane is still with us and will make thousands of pounds of sugar. The cane on the government station is after the record again. Although the chinch bugs get the first planting, we planted it again and it is a lovely crop, without any rain till last week.

The sugar mill will start up in two weeks.

The grass is growing nicely now, and the rain we got last week has started the plows for wheat. All is hustle and get up and get now.

Some are going to the "Strip," and some level, cool-headed men could reap a harvest by coming in here and buying land and cattle of those who will drop a bird caught to secure two in the bush.

Yearling steers are selling for \$15 to \$17; two-year-olds from \$18 to \$22; stock cows \$12 to \$14; horses by the dozen—set your own price.

I have just returned from the World's Fair. Had a glorious time. Wish every Kansas farmer would go. It is the best investment I ever made. One will learn so much and see so much it makes one more satisfied with Kansas and his home and work.

My Jerseys and Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs are all doing nicely.

Those who go right on will forget all about this dry year soon, and when the money is turned loose, all will be happy. But mark this, Wall street must never try to corner gold and money again or they will have trouble

with the West and South. They gamble on our grains and meats, but now they wish to run a corner on money, and if they keep it up they will wreck the whole country.

ELI BENEDICT.
Medicine Lodge, Kas., Aug. 27, 1893.

Agricultural Press Notes.

[Clippings from leading agricultural and stock papers.]

More Indian corn grown in the United States was consumed in Mexico during the past fiscal year than ever before.—*Farmers' Review*.

A good hearty mental appetite is just as important as a physical. The man who has no mental appetite, who is constitutionally "simmet," and for whom a new fact, a new truth, a new suggestion has no charm, is not likely to amount to very much in any department of life.—*Live Stock Indicator*.

C. F. Raught has been traveling over southwest Kansas looking up the broom-corn business. He is of the opinion that there will be as much of this corn in the southwestern part of Kansas as there was last year. The present crop will not yield as much per acre as last season, but the acreage is much larger. He says the market will open here at \$80 per ton for No. 1 brush.—*Garden City Imprint*.

Senator Voorhees explains his stand with Wall street by saying that unconditional repeal of the Sherman law will "relieve the financial stringency, then he will be with the bimetalists." He knows the President will veto any silver legislation, and then the Senator would pose before his constituents as a bimetalist and would also gather his administration or Wall street "plums" for aid given Wall street.—*St. Louis Journal of Agriculture*.

It is said that Buckner, who recently took a record of 2:15½, at Anderson, Ind., is by Earnhart Brooks. He pulled a log wagon until he was so spavined that he was swapped for a mule that was all out of kilter. The new owner gave him a rest and then found that he could go a little bit and drove him a quarter under a saddle in forty seconds, and then in a sulky in thirty-three seconds. After that he was put in training.—*Kentucky Stock Farm*.

The present full Congress comprises 356 members. Of these, 207 are lawyers. Thirty-three of them are farmers, twenty-five plain soil-tillers and eight breeders of fancy cattle, etc. Fourteen are manufacturers and twenty-one are merchants. There are also five doctors, two professional teachers, eight bankers, nine editors, three railroad men and four engineers. The others are not classified. Fifty-two of them were Union soldiers, and forty-seven served in the Confederate army. Several of the lawyers are more or less concerned in the banking business.—*Progressive Farmer*.

The problem of what to do with our unemployed is becoming a tremendous one all over the United States at the present time. Some say ship them to Washington and let the unwashed administration have a chance of seeing the effect of this "object lesson" to the nation. Others say send them to Buzzard's Bay to help Grover Cleveland fish. But to lay all joking aside, some thing will have to be done in every community soon toward ameliorating the condition of the surging laboring classes out of work and funds with which to procure the actual necessities of everyday life.—*Colorado Farmer*.

"Had I better sell my wheat at 55 cents or hold it for a higher price?" This question comes from a reader in central Ohio, and thousands of farmers throughout the country are no doubt asking the same question in substance. The writer of this has his crop of wheat in the granary and intends to keep it there until developments advance the price or demonstrate that advance is not to be expected. From all the information he can gather he believes that the world's crop this year falls short of what the world will demand. The most careful calculations make the supply, including the large surplus carried over, about 100,000,000 bushels short. Against this we have financial stringency, business depression, and an abnormally large supply of wheat in sight. These three things

forced the price down to the lowest point ever recorded in the commercial history of the country, and this low price is rapidly removing the incubus of a large available supply. * * * *
—*Ohio Farmer*.

Our Northwestern fruit growers have but small idea as yet of the immense possibilities of the industry. Some thought can be gained by the Sacramento *Bee* of August 4, which says sixty-six carloads of fruit were hauled over the summit of the Sierra Nevadas yesterday on their way east, while the daily average for some weeks has been between fifty and sixty cars. Six twelve-wheel compound locomotives are doing little else but hauling these fruit shipments. There is far more land in the Northwest that can be put to fruit than there is bearing in California, and it will be but a few years until it is planted and producing, so that instead of sixty carloads going east daily, we can expect to see over 100.—*Northwestern Pacific Farmer*.

As to the flurry in pork last month, which, besides the small fry, carried down two great firms—Mr. John Cudahy's and Mr. Fairbanks'—it is now stated that Mr. Cudahy will pay in full in five years by notes, said to be amply secured. He owes \$1,600,000. It should not be hard for a man rated all the way from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 to pay if time is given. Mr. Fairbanks, we understand, has paid his indebtedness—amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars—in full. But is it not strange with these multi-millionaires, when it comes to paying on their losing gambling speculations on the Board of Trade, how their immense alleged assets shrink into ignoble proportions?—*Prairie Farmer*.

Eighty men are digging onions near Lawrence, Kas. They unearth about 500 bushels a day.

Webber (Kansas) boasts of a little bantam hen which is successfully raising a flock of quails.—*Monitor-Press*.

"Corn," said the farmer, as he watched his hogs floating out over the top of the pen during the rain last week, "is doing well."—*Atwood Republican-Citizen*.

Twenty-one grain elevators in Livingston, county, Ill., have been closed under executions. They were filled with grain stored by farmers who, by virtue of writs of replevin, are hauling the grain back to their farms.—*Newton Kansan*.

Many of the farmers of Finney county, by reason of the unprecedented drought of the past summer, have been unable to raise wheat enough for seed, and are desirous of corresponding with the wheat-raisers of this county for a supply. The Santa Fe road offers to transport seed wheat free of charge, and any of our farmers having wheat to spare can probably find an opportunity to dispose of it to advantage by corresponding with Jesse H. Dunn, of Garden City.—*Wellington Monitor-Press*.

A farmer, living not far from Scranton, has never been troubled with hog cholera, though in the past his neighbors have suffered greatly from the scourge. He attributes his good fortune to the fact that the common Jamestown weed abounds in his hog lot. A neighbor, who had lost almost yearly some of his best hogs from cholera, some years ago planted the weed in his hog lot where it thrives luxuriantly, since which time his hogs have been healthy.—*Scranton Gazette*.

The Salina Commercial club met recently and made arrangements for the great inter-State irrigation convention called to meet in that city September 28. The members were enthusiastic over prospects of the convention. Five thousand invitations will be sent out at once as a preliminary measure and a systematic course of advertising and information has been arranged to follow the invitations. The plan of the convention is a gigantic one, embracing the States of Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, northern New Mexico, Kansas and the Dakotas.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

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 NECESSITY FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION BY THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The causes for the existing state of affairs throughout the United States at this time are not specially confined to this country, neither are they the outgrowth over which the people, if thoroughly understood, have no control. All nations or peoples have passed through similar conditions since civil governments were instituted. Every instance shows plainly that where the inherent sovereign power of the individual has been delegated, conditions sooner or later develop that favor class rule and the centralization of wealth in the hands of the few. If good government means anything, it should protect all citizens alike, and every individual ought in return to contribute to his protection just in proportion as the government protects him, rather than shift the major portion of the burdens of society to the shoulders of the less fortunate by securing control of the Legislature, and afterward striving through the aid of the civil courts to confirm its legitimacy, regardless of equal and exact justice or the will of the misrepresented majority. Our existing system of making laws supposes that the people have a sovereign remedy in the ballot-box, and through it may repeal all unjust laws. In theory only is it true, and not in practice, as the results of that practice clearly show.

Take, for instance, the decision in the Dartmouth college case, that was rendered in 1819. The original charter, or authority upon which the college had its legal or corporate existence, was created by an agent of King George III, in 1769, years before the colonies declared their independence and received an acknowledgment of the same at the hands of the British government in 1783. If the victories won on both land and sea during the long protracted struggle of a hundred battle fields and the subsequent absolute independence as a nation among nations of the earth meant anything, the State of New Hampshire in 1816, by its people through the Legislature, had the sovereign right to regulate an institution that continued an existence by the sovereign will of the people. But no, Tory influences stepped in and cried, "vested rights," and unfortunately for the interests of the people, behind this bulwark of Toryism, corporate power and foreign greed has entrenched itself and doubly fortified its pretensions, re-enforced each encroachment on the liberties of the people by subsequent decisions based on precedent whose parent was the Dartmouth college case. It is a serious matter for contemplation and it startles the reflective mind on reviewing the gradual encroachments of corporate power, backed by the influence of English greed, that to-day pervades nearly all the productive fields of the western hemisphere and about one-half of the civilized eastern continent. With but few exceptions, it forces an entrance on all degrees of civilization and by force of arms or under the guise of promoting a better civilization secures the lion's share of the world's labor.

In this free country of ours it stalks in nearly every branch of trade and industry, under the guise of legalized trusts and combines; secures its foothold clandestinely through its Tory devotees who are residents of our country and protected by the stars and stripes, the emblem of the free. It enters the sacred precincts of our legislative halls and perverts the will of the people to such an extent that we almost doubt the meaning of the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The experience of human affairs, as

recorded by history, teaches us that menacing dangers to individual rights and personal liberty are rapidly encroaching upon the American people. The effects of special and class legislation has fallen like a funeral pall, not only upon our country but on the major portion of the civilized world, and it behooves every patriotic citizen to investigate the causes more fully and join his neighbor in seeking out a remedy before it is too late to recover the ground already lost. The American writer, McCracken, in his late work on the "Rise of the Swiss Republic," says: "It has become somewhat a commonplace assertion that politics in the United States has reached the lowest stage to which they may safely go. There seems to be no longer any necessity to prove this proposition, for the general conviction has gone abroad, amply justified by the whole course of history, that no democracy can hope to withstand the corrupting influences now at work in our midst, unless certain radical reforms are carried to a successful conclusion."

No one imbued with a spirit of patriotism will deny, and, if honest with himself, will say it is time that something be done by the people to remedy existing evils. As the Swiss historian further says: "Unfortunately, all attempts to probe the fundamental, first causes of our corruption are checked at the outset by the difficulty of bringing the popular will to bear upon public questions. Our whole administrative system and all the methods by which the people are supposed to make known their desires are perverted and diseased, so that the sovereign body are prevented by mere tricksters from exerting their legitimate control over the making of the laws which are to govern them. We are suffering, not only from deep-seated economic and social diseases, of which, perhaps, the most alarming symptom is the contraction of wealth in the hands of the few, but from the rule of the boss and from the lamentable fact that the people at large are divorced from legislation."

Every well-informed American citizen understands the system of parliamentary tactics that have, from time to time, been inaugurated by our national Congress, and those of the several State Legislatures, that tend to defeat the will of the people in order that the personal success of the people's representative can be best promoted, regardless of the hope of a too confiding constituency, whose minority practically has no representation whatever. Why should a representative of the people in the halls of legislation be permitted to pair or be recorded as absent or not voting when a measure is before the body on its final vote for adoption? Why should or where does a court get its power to base the construction of an act and declare it means something else other than the intended will of the people? Why should the people be deprived of that God-given right, inherent and sovereign, to say what shall be law or a rule and guide for their action?

If our Revolutionary sires were right when they proclaimed, "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, laying the foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." It is therefore evident that the people not only have an inalienable natural right, but the additional one declared by our forefathers and sustained by the god of battles during the Revolutionary struggle against a landed and moneyed aristocracy, whose civilizing methods demand more tribute at the hands of the vanquished than has any civilizing system since Roman greed declined with the fall of the empire.

If we are to practice what we preach and exercise our rights in the administration of governmental affairs with intelligence, by what method shall the same be pursued? If the sovereign power of the individual is to be counted in the administration of public affairs it can only be accomplished directly and without the intervention of intermediaries or delegated representatives. In order to do away with the sources

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of the misdirected will of the people and the maladministration of public affairs, intelligence and combined action of the individual must come on the stage of action and act through direct legislation, originating by the initiative and confirming by the referendum. The initiative, which gives the people the power to compel the Legislature to put in form all such laws as the people may demand by a preliminary vote, and the referendum, which permits the people after due time given to investigate the spirit and object of proposed measures, to vote upon the same before they shall become laws. And, as a further safeguard in the execution of the law or will of the people or the interpretation by the judiciary, the people shall have the right of the imperative mandate guaranteeing the lawful right of the people to vote public servants out of office when they neglect to carry out the expressed will of the people or fail to protect the fundamental law of the land.

Topeka, Kas. W. P. BRUSH.

That Ratio.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As time progresses and circumstances develop which would tend to defeat the goldbugs, they gradually change front and continue their fight from their next strongest position. Such is the disposition shown by the scarce-money advocates in the present struggle for the demonetization of silver. When it appears that they cannot defeat free coinage, they would pretend to favor that measure with a smaller change in the ratio.

The advocates of free silver as a class believe in free coinage simply because it will give us a greater volume of money, and not, as claimed by the opposition, to furnish a market for the product of our silver mines. While, on the other hand, those who work for the destruction of silver, do so because it will make money scarce.

This being the case, a person can readily see why the "gold party," if defeated in their attempt at demonetization of silver, and recognizing the popular demand for free silver, would, as a last resort, favor free coinage on the condition that the ratio be made large enough to accomplish their end.

It has been stated, on good authority, that should the ratio be changed to twenty to one that it would take all the product of our mines for fifteen years to make the dollars already coined large enough. The people would be taxed for all this silver. There would be no increase in the volume of the currency, and these large dollars would not buy any more than our present dollar does.

This change of ratio is simply a scheme to quiet the people until they can get better control of them. They think that if they can rob the people with a measure the people favor, so much the better. It is getting to be the fashion to pass legislation with the name and ostensible purpose of killing trusts, combines and the like, while its real purpose is the opposite. Sherman's anti-trust law, Sherman's silver purchase law and Greenlee's railroad bill are fair samples of the above.

The plain duty of every worker for more money is to stand unalterably for free coinage at the present ratio—sixteen to one. FRANK E. CHEADLE.
Enon, Kas.

Lord Scully, the Irish land-owner of whom Kansas editors said many harsh things, has been called hence, but one of his legatees is now about to have sold by the Sheriff a large portion of Marion Centre. A foreigner's money is a pleasant thing to handle, but it is somewhat "binding" to pay money to a subject of the "blawsted British government." Louise C. Scully will, however, gather in the ducats or the mortgaged town lots.—Newton Kansan.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The popular comic airs we hear sung by the boys on the streets of our towns and villages are offered for sale on exceptionally attractive terms by the *American Nation*, of Boston, Mass. Notice their ad. in another part of this paper.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have a very fine exhibit in one of the live stock buildings at the World's Fair, and for the last few days their space has been crowded with curious and interested people. The first hatch from their machine on exhibition there has proven a wonderful success. Two hundred eggs were placed in their machine of that capacity and from it came 186 chicks. This is more than has been hatched by all the other incubators put together, and the Reliable people are rejoicing in their great victory. If they do not receive first honors it will not be because of a lack of merit in hatching qualities. Their incubator and brooder combined is the admiration of all poultrymen. Not only is their machine first-class, but they are justly entitled to the name they bear—reliable and responsible, and worthy of confidence and patronage.

Farmers, their wives, their sons and their daughters gathered in a beautiful grove six miles south of Plymouth, Ind., Saturday, August 19, to celebrate the first picnic of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Commercial League. There were over 1,500 of them, which is sufficient evidence of their zeal and intent upon having a good time; in fact, the woods were full of them, and their purpose was no idle one. A program was arranged by a committee, of which Mr. C. M. Slater was chairman, consisting of both vocal and instrumental music, and speech-making. To speak of the dinner mildly would not do the occasion justice. Baskets were heaped up back of the speakers' stand, well laden with food for the multitude, and when the spread was made the seeming principal enjoyment began. The principal speaker from a distance was W. T. Mills, of Chicago, who gave two rousing addresses upon "Labor and Capital" and "Co-operation." Mr. Mills, by facts and figures, and forcible illustration, justified the claims of the Farmers' & Manufacturers' Commercial League as a business organization and well suited to the needs of the present hour as a co-operative and helpful agency for the farmers. Mr. J. C. LeMasters, the Manager, and Mr. W. A. Alden, the Treasurer of the league, were present, and, by personal contact, reached a great many of the farmers. All seemed enthusiastic in the cause recently undertaken, and the result was a well-attended meeting in the evening, inquiring into the modes and purposes of the league. The picnic proved such a great success that it was decided to make it an annual affair, and it is thought the next annual picnic of the league will be held there in June, 1894. Our Chicago manager was present and reports he was much pleased with the interest manifested by the farmers, and states a general good feeling prevailed, with satisfactory results to the league.

A Matter of Finance.

While it is important at all times to obtain the best, as it is generally conceded "the best is the cheapest," it is doubly important, now that "national economy" must be the rule, that "wearing qualities" be considered in purchases made. To farmers the subject of a good fence is of prime importance, and in the advertisement of Truss and Cable Fence Wire, appearing in our columns this week for the first time, we are able to introduce one of the best fences made. Its construction is such as to allow for the expansion and contraction of heat and cold without stretching. It has great tensile strength, width and visibility, is safe, ornamental, easy to handle and will not sag. Dealers will add to their reputation by selling this fencing, as customers rely on their judgment oftentimes, and in handling the best barbless fence wire in the market, the truth of the statement, "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement," will be proven convincingly by duplicate orders and sales. The Truss and Cable Fence Wire is stronger and costs less per rod than any other strand of equal width in the market. It is put up on reels containing from eighty to one hundred pounds. Four strands of it will make a better and more sightly fence than if made of five of barb wire. Prices quoted on any quantity and samples and circulars free. It is a pleasure to answer correspondence. Address Truss & Cable Fence Co., Honesville, N. Y.

Fair Notes.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

The Anderson County Agricultural Fair Association held a fairly successful meeting at Garnett last week. The display of agricultural products was excellent. The main building was a very good representative of the commercial trade of Garnett. The speed ring and the National Guard came in for just a little more than a fair share of attention, which, of course, is proper in these times of uncertainty. Two things in the agricultural and farm products display deserve more than a passing notice. There were nine loads of picked corn in the ear, whose several owners competed for the cash prize of \$100, also a special prize, a mowing machine. The corn was, indeed, a surprise, reminding one of the usual product grown in the Walnut valley in Cowley county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Krape, of Central City, about eight miles west of Garnett, made an individual farm display, exhibiting 361 individual and distinct products grown by them on their farm. About all the good things of earth produced in the temperate zone that contribute to the welfare, comfort and happiness of civilized man were among the tastefully arranged exhibit. In the department of cereals they also made entries for castor beans, hemp, best bushel of wheat and one of onions.

The live stock exhibit, while not as extensive as it should or might have been, was composed of excellent individuals. Draft horses, fair representatives of their respective breeds. In cattle division were Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys. Swine, Polands, Berkshires and Chesters. Sheep, Merinos and Cotswolds. Poultry by two exhibitors, O. O. Shafer, of Garnett, fifteen varieties, and Mrs. Shelly McMillin, of Chanute, eleven varieties.

A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas., showed both Polands and Chesters. H. Davison, of Princeton, Kas., made a fine show, headed by the aged boar Goldrop 8241 S. Mr. Staley has eighty-five head of both breeds, the foundation stock of which was from N. G. Alexander, of Illinois, and L. V. Silver, of Ohio. W. B. Higdon, of Richmond, Kas., was out with thirteen head of his fifty-five Polands. The exhibit was headed by the aged boar Odd Fellow 12018. In short, all three herds were excellent individuals and deserving the honors of a more extensive ring, and it is to be hoped that all will put in an appearance at the coming Kansas State Fair, where the Kansas swine-breeders have an exclusive field this year in the prize ring for honors.

In the cattle ring, Mr. J. B. Fergus, of Lone Elm, Kas., won first in class and sweepstakes best bull any age or breed. The young Short-horn is a very promising young fellow and the pride of his energetic and progressive owner. His grandsire was Prince of Fish Creek; sire, G. G. S. Latimer's Rose of Sharon's Duke of Bath II; dam, a Young Mary. There were two excellent Hereford bulls, one a three-year-old and the other a yearling, representatives of the herd of sixty head owned by W. E. Spears, of Richmond, Franklin county, that were strong competitors. Mr. Spears showed seven head that were worthy of a State fair ring. The three-year-old Wilde, sired by Wild Eyes, and he by Lord Wilton, has but few peers in the State. Among the aged cows was Dauphin 19th and two others sired by Monarch II.

In conclusion, will state that Kansas breeders with but little more effort can make a showing the equal of any State in the Union. All that is lacking is a better and more thorough organization, a State Fair Association backed by the State and a little more individual effort in a concentrated whole, and it requires only an effort to rank with her sister States, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. B.

Review of Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our special correspondent at Kansas City gives the following review of that market for the week ending September 1:

"Receipts the past week, 36,479 cattle, 42,889 hogs and 6,846 sheep, against 37,000 cattle, 41,650 hogs and 8,613 sheep previous week.

"Prices have run a little lower on good cattle, and medium fat cattle 10 to 15 cents lower. This includes the bulk of wintered Colorados and Western cattle not now on corn. Good fat cows have sold from steady to a little higher this week than last. Stockers and feeders of good quality about steady, while the common grades are dull and some lower. Bulls have sold a little higher for all smooth ones suitable for feeding. But little change in calves. Both fat Texas cows and steers in Texas division unchanged.

"Hogs continue to go up and down 10 to 25 cents, owing to receipts and demand. They are 10 to 15 cents lower than last Friday.

"Sheep continue to sell low; in fact, lower than any time in several years. And while the best fat ones are low they will sell, but common and medium sheep have been held over a week before they could be

sold. Some sheep sold to-day at \$2.25 that would have sold for \$4.25 last spring."

"About all the buyers are now paying cash for cattle, instead of New York exchange, as they did two weeks ago."

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, writes: "The demand for good smooth chunks and tippy drivers continues about the same, with a little more call for streeters. Heavy draft horses are not in much demand, as the Northern trade has not yet opened. We look for a steady advancement in the market from now on."

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough, of the Kansas City horse market, writes the KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"There has been quite a reaction in the horse market during the past week, and the demand for Western horses was never better, sixteen loads having changed hands at prices satisfactory to the shipper. The native horse trade has been very quiet on account of the unsettled condition of finance throughout the United States, but the past week witnessed quite a change and there seems to be a better feeling generally. In fact, there has been more inquiry for the better grades of horses than at any time during the last three months, especially for good heavy draft and nice tippy drivers. The Southern trade bids fair to be very active and strong, as the entire South has been blessed with fairly good crops, and they have not suffered so much from the stringency in the money markets. The majority of the large Eastern markets have taken advantage of the lull to close out their old stock, and in consequence are in better shape than ever before to take in a new supply.

"The following is a summary of the prices:

Draft.....	\$105@115
Drivers.....	95@185
Streeters.....	70@82
Western horses.....	20@45
Southern horses.....	42@65

"The mule market continues very quiet. Very little trade except in the cheaper grade. The majority of these are going to the Oklahoma country."

Gossip About Stock.

Burgess Bros., of Winona, Ill., have the largest horse on exhibition at the World's Fair. He is a Shire and weighs over 2,300 pounds. His name is Knowle Light of the West 3208. Their exhibit is a very large one and largely of their own breeding—so they report to our Chicago manager.

Attention is called to the great dispersion sale of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle at Atchison, Kas., on October 11, 1893. The cattle are from the famous herd of Col. S. L. Cheney, of Columbus, Kas., and Col. H. D. Smithson, of Kansas City, will be the auctioneer. Write either of these gentlemen for catalogue.

H. Davison & Sons, of Princeton, Kas., were among the lucky ones at the Garnett fair. They received premiums on their fine stock as follows: First premium on boar under 1 year, first on sow under 1 year, second on boar over 1 year and second on sow over 1 year. They also received sweepstakes premium on boar of any age or breed.

Dietrich & Gentry, of Ottawa, Kas., who have made a specialty of fine swine breeding for many years past, are far from being discouraged over the temporary "financial stringency." They have plenty of elegant specimens of Poland-Chinas, and also Wyandotte chickens. They believe that strict attention to business and stocking up with thoroughbred animals will bring any farmer a fair remuneration for his efforts.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, has a herd of Holsteins at the World's Fair that is doing the State proud. It has carried off two first, three second and two fourth premiums this week. Mr. Stone's Holstein-Friesians took the following: First for heifer 2 years and under 3; first for cow 3 years and under 4; second for heifer 1 year and under 2; second for heifer under 1 year; second for cow 4 years old and over; fourth for bull 3 years and under 4, and fourth for bull 5 years old and over.

Those who have watched the signs of our times cannot but notice the increased interest along the line of poultry-raising. A farmer recently remarked that his poultry had paid him better than anything else on the farm. This is a suggestion to farmers at this time. Our Chicago manager writes of a very pleasant half day spent at the poultry yards of Albert Askey, at Ridott, Ill., where was to be seen almost every variety of poultry, pigeons, ferrets and pet rabbits. Mr. Askey advertises thirty varieties of poultry and fifteen varieties of pigeons. He has been in the business for upwards of four years, and has attained considerable prominence as a poultryman in that time. His yards are well kept, and his birds are all healthy and of hardy variety. Any of our readers desiring to

know more about the stock can ascertain full information from a very complete catalogue which he has to offer.

Our Chicago manager writes of a day spent at Ridott, Stephenson county, Ill.: "Found the farmers in the best of spirits, corn was maturing nicely, and general satisfaction seemed to prevail. On the farm of F. M. Askey was seen a number of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. His breeding has been approved by a great many of the best swine men in the country. His famous boar, Uncle Jerry, is in good condition. Mr. Askey has upwards of forty head of choice Poland-Chinas, and is offering a few of them for sale."

W. J. Wroughton, of Cambridge, Neb., writes us that he has lately purchased the stud belonging to Nelson, Berg & McClellan, of Hastings, Neb., and now has the largest and finest collection of draft and coach horses in that State. Any one desiring superior animals of either Shire, Clyde, Percheron, Belgian, German Coach, French Coach, Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland Bay families will do well to write him for catalogue. Address either Cambridge or Hastings, Neb. Attention is called to his advertisement in another column.

Mr. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas., writes: "At the head of my herd stands that grand show bull, Gerben 4th's Sultan 8265, the best son of the noted cow Gerben 4th, that made 32 pounds butter in seven days; in this herd can be found such grand cows as Kroontje 5584, milk record, 80 1/2 pounds milk per day; 3 pounds 8 ounces butter per day; Lady Gretchen 428, 800 pounds of milk in ten days; Netherland Curran 5388, 64 pounds milk per day, and 19 pounds butter in seven days, at three years of age; Philidora 6926, 70 1/2 pounds milk per day, and 17 1/2 pounds butter in seven days; Kinnie 15775, two-year-old milk record of 551 pounds in ten days. And many other members of the most noted families of the breed."

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.
- Clay County Fair Association, P. P. Kehoe, Clay Centre, September 12, 13, 14 and 15.
- 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. Gore, 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. Hulett, Edgerton, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.
- LaCygne District Fair Association, Linn 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.
- 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.

High Carnival at St. Louis.

The metropolis of the Mississippi valley again presents a programme of fall festivities that for brilliancy and variety outshines the carnival cities of the old world.

Paris, the most magnificent city on either continent, has for ages held the proud title of "the premier carnival city of the world." However, during the last ten or twelve years an American rival of no mean pretensions has contested for that high honor, and to-day St. Louis holds what Paris so reluctantly relinquished, the title of "the carnival city of the two continents."

Not content with the successful exhibitions of previous years, the Autumnal Festivities Association has arranged a programme for 1893 that for brilliancy and variety will be difficult to improve upon. The first of the great attractions, the St. Louis Exposition, will throw its doors open to the public September 6 and continue until October 21. The world-renowned Sousa's band has been engaged by the management, which in itself is a sufficient inducement to crowd the magnificent building during every concert.

Special attention has been paid to the street illuminations, and on the evenings of August 12, 17, 24 and 31, September 7, 14, 21 and 28, and October 3, 5, 12 and 19, the most magnificent display yet attempted will greet the eye of the fortunate visitor, electricity playing a prominent part. The even-

ing of October 3 the Velled Prophet and his followers will parade through the principal thoroughfares, and immediately after the great ball, which has received considerable prominence throughout the world, will be held.

The thirty-third great St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens, October 2 to 7, will be the crowning week of the carnival season. This institution has no peer, and is known in every land where the footprints of civilization exist. The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route being distinctly St. Louis lines, and having at all times the interests of the city in mind, have made a remarkably low round trip rate from all points on the entire system to St. Louis and return during the festivities.

For further information regard to rates, route, limit of tickets and for a copy of the fall festivities programme, address nearest Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain ticket agent in your territory, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN.

An Offer to "Kansas Farmer" Readers That No Other Paper Published in America Can Duplicate.

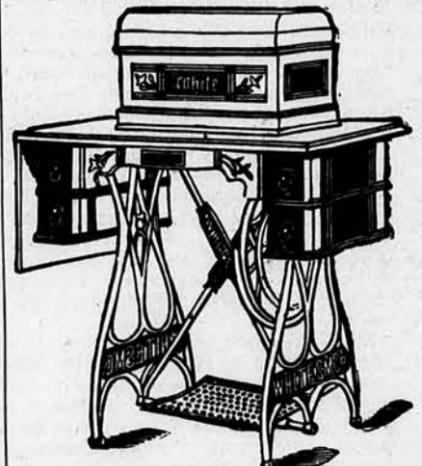
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, for the best family machine.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price. To meet these expenses the old-line sewing machine companies list their machines as follows:

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
- No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
- No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold. Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screw-driver. The instruction book explains all this by cut and diagram, also how to thread and operate the machine, with the use of every attachment illustrated and explained.



NOTICE—The slaughter we make on these old-line prices: We will furnish these machines, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, including one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, at these very low figures:

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.
- No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.
- No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

We challenge proof from any one to show where any paper, periodical or advertising agency can offer the White machine for sale at prices below those established for agents.

How can the KANSAS FARMER do this? We will explain:

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines. These machines were bought very low on account of buying in large quantities and for cash. A 6 per cent. discount was allowed to wholesale dealer. The financial stringency and demand for money compelled the sale of these machines for money in hand, which will enable us for the present, and so long as this announcement appears in our paper, to offer to our patrons the White machine at prices never before heard of.

We warrant every machine perfect and new, same as received from factory. Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Should-Be-Land.

The Should-be-land is a distant land,
So far away I fancy
That you and I will never try
Its song and sun, dear Nancy.

The Has-been-land is a sweet, fair land,
As sweet as the fields of clover
Where you and I used to sit and sligh
And tell our sweet thoughts over.

But the Might-be-land, just close at hand,
Is th' land where I roam daily.
Its flowers all bloom with a sweet perfume,
And its birds are singing gaily.

The Would-be-land is this grim old land,
Where the days are dark and dreary,
Where love grows cold and its people old,
And the song-birds dumb and weary.

The Might-have-been is the darkest land
The soul can know or fancy.
Its skies are torn and its people mourn
For the love that has been, Nancy.

The Might-have-been, is the Should-be-land,
The land of love and fancy.
The Has-been-land and the Would-be-land
Are what we made them, Nancy.

It might, could, would, and it should have been,
But for that foolish fancy,
That there might stand, in your own dream-land,
A truer lover, Nancy.

And so, I say, let the passing day
Create its own condition,
For love is sweet, and the souls that meet
In love, find their fruition. H. W. R.

A Morning Talk.

What has become of "Home Circle" writers? Are the farmers' wives too busy to write for KANSAS FARMER? We could make "Home Circle" much more interesting if many more Kansas women would write for it. Politics seem to be the most popular subject now. Women should be interested in the general prosperity of the State and nation, for bad laws do not fall on one member of a family, but all members have to suffer when financial trouble is encountered. Are we awake to our interests as we should be? I'm inclined to think more women should come to the front and express their opinions and write for their departments in the different journals that are sent all over the world. Encourage your sisters in journalism by subscribing for their papers. To be sure we do enough of baking, washing, ironing, canning, sewing and crocheting, but do not think enough of improving our minds so that we can raise ourselves out of deep ruts. It is lamentable to notice so many farmers' wives appearing greatly discouraged, and some of them have staid at home so long that they think they have not the time to go to town to buy the necessities of life. I do not believe in women or men neglecting their business to attend social gatherings, but I do know that a woman can afford to go to town once a week if her husband can. You cannot raise your children to so high a standard if you shut yourself within your four kitchen walls so much.

It is a drawback to marriage to see some families living in constant trouble about their opinions, religious or otherwise. We should live more as one united family, yet each one feel at ease when expressing his beliefs and every one respect one another's opinions, if they are sincere.

Come in to see us, sisters, for you know an hour spent this way will refresh you so much that you will enjoy baking that bread or finishing that dress. Drive to town more than twice a year. We women have been driving a pony that had to wear a "J. I. C." bit, as he enjoyed running for pasture, but he was easily controlled with this bit. Get accustomed to the ponies, the roads, the weather, politics and—the work, I know you will. BELLE L. SPROUL.

Perfect Equality.

We read and hear so much now-a-days about the injustice of the inequality of distribution of wealth and social pleasures, that we wonder if the time will ever come when all men and women will be entirely "equal." If we do a whole lot of looking around and carefully observing our neighbors, we will find the "equality" so much longed for is not to bring those "beneath" us to our level, but to compel those above us to lift us up or consent to descend to an equality with us. A good story is told of an Irish lady who did not wish to be "demaned" by coming in contact with less privileged mortals. In a New York court an old, decrepit, ragged Irishwoman was waiting for the trial of a case in which she was to testify. The benches reserved for witnesses were partly occupied by a group of Chinamen and Italians, and there was plenty of room for more. Nevertheless, the aged

Irishwoman remained standing, and looked about her in a fatigued way as if there were never a seat in sight. When she was so tired that she could scarcely keep her feet any longer, she accosted a court officer and asked him if he would get a chair for her.

"A chair!" exclaimed the officer, his breath quite taken away by so extraordinary request. "Why don't you go and sit on one of those benches yonder, where you belong?"

The tottering dame bridled up, pointed a bony finger in scorn at the seats and the foreigners who adorned them, and replied:

"Will I sit on thim binches, indade! No, sorr; I will not. I wud not demane meself, sor, by sitting wid a lot of dommed Eytalians."

Too Much for His Credulity.

The other night a couple of gentlemen rounders stepped into an all-night house and sat down for a bite of something to eat. It was about 2 o'clock, and the usual miscellaneous assortment of humanity were present. Such a crowd always reminds me of the driftwood circling around in some eddy of a stream, changing and shifting and floating here and there uncertainly, and now and then making an apparent effort to get away and feebly coming back into the vortex of the pool. The two gentlemen rounders attracted considerable attention from the nearest drift. Not because they were particularly interesting in themselves, but because they each wore on the necktie one of those funny Brazilian lightning bugs, with eyes like flame and luminous bodies an inch long. The bugs were fastened down by slender threads, but not so tightly as to prevent them from crawling around a radius of a couple of inches and occasionally expanding their wings. Their eyes were set like a couple of gig lamps, and every time they spread their wings their bodies seemed on fire.

From the moment the men sat down I saw the boozey eyes of my next neighbor fixed intently upon them. The effect upon him was remarkable. He was sitting where he could see but one of the men. He looked at him with a sort of puzzled expression at first, as if trying to make up his mind what it was. Then he took a drink and tried to get his mind on something else. But it was of no use, apparently, for he kept looking over the way every now and then. Finally he finished his beer and got up and changed his seat.

He now faced the other man. There was the same glowing apparition on that man's necktie. This scared him so that his face turned white as a sheet. His hand trembled visibly and he wiped the perspiration from his brow. It had come out suddenly in great drops. He said in a casual way to the waiter:

"S queer diamonds, eh?"

"Yes," replied the waiter. "Brazilian diamonds." And he chuckled to think of his ready wit.

It was evident that the answer gave the inquirer pain. It was not what he had expected. He took another drink and glanced at the blazing bug once more. The latter was spreading his wings and showing up in grand style. Seeing me watching him he smiled a sickly smile and came over and asked, indicating with a motion of his head:

"Whazzer fireworks!"

I explained to him.

"They are alive then!" he exclaimed joyfully. The intelligence seemed to sober him up.

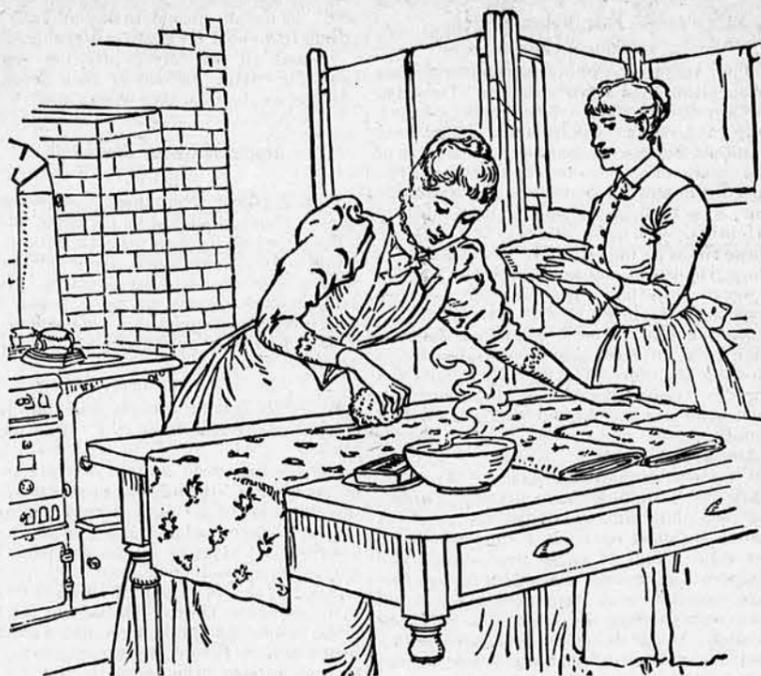
"Oh, yes," said I. "Can't you see?"

"Y-yeh—yes, certainly; but you can't believe everything you see."—*New York Herald.*

Blackened Silver.

A gentleman who dropped into a rubber goods store to make a purchase was offered some very black looking silver quarters and half dollars in change for the bill he threw down in payment. He looked at the change in such a dubious way that the cashier laughed and remarked: "You have an idea, like many others who come in here, that the money may be bad. Don't you know that the effect upon all silver money in a place like this is to turn it black? Even silver watches become so tarnished that it don't pay to wear them in here. When you see black looking silver money it's even chances that it has been passed in a store like this.

"I know of a funny occurrence, but it was not so funny to a friend of mine who had a store up in the country. In a general store all sorts of goods are sold, from dry goods and groceries to wall paper and silverware. Well, my friend put a lot of rubber goods in the same show cases with his stock of silverware, and in a few weeks the latter looked so black and second-handed that he couldn't sell it for 50 cents on the dollar. He didn't know what was the matter until a drummer came along and gave him some advice, which was well heeded after that. If you have any new silver money you want to give an ancient appearance to, just leave it here for a while."



THE RESTORATION OF AN OLD DRESS.

"It was a navy-blue silk that had seen wear. I ripped it up, then poured about two quarts of water over half a cake of Ivory Soap, let it come to a boil, and strained it through a clean salt bag; I spread some blue calico on the kitchen table, laid the silk on, a piece at a time, took a spongeful of the soap and rubbed with all my might, first on one side and then on the other; when nearly dry spread a cloth over it and ironed it with a warm, not hot, iron. It looks like new. The Ivory Soap removed every trace of 'wear,' and left no disagreeable stiffness."

G. 13.

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He Knew It.

A Texan scout in the employ of the United States government, a man who spoke nothing but Spanish, rode headlong into camp, and leaping to the ground, rushed up to the General, whose uniform showed him to be an officer of high rank, and in a most excited manner began to pour forth a torrent of Spanish.

General Taylor, who knew nothing of any language but English, was completely taken aback, and so plainly did his face betray his feelings that a sentry who was on duty near by burst into a laugh. Noticing this, the General frowned, and calling to the sentry:

"Fellow, come here!"

Trembling for the consequences of his ill-timed mirth, the sentry obeyed.

"Fellow," said the General, "do you know any one around here who speaks Spanish?"

"Yes," replied the abashed soldier, pointing to the scout, "that man does."

Contents of a Name.

The telegraph has brought the news from Plattsburg, N. Y., that Constant Agony is dead. He lived forty-five years, became the father of six children, and was then struck by a locomotive as he was walking the railroad track, and was "hurled into eternity," in the language of the Plattsburg reporter. This man deserves a monument on which his name should be cut in large letters. Possibly it would be better to put up the monument to the memory of his parents. A father who could give his son such a name must have been a remarkable man. Peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation may be responsible for changing a respectable French name into the painful name which this Plattsburger bore, but why should he be called Constant? For a woman Constance is a beautiful name. It suggests those traits for which women are noted and which make them the queens of creation. But the masculine form is harsh and displeasing, and when joined with Agony it makes a combination which has probably never been surpassed since the days when the pious New England parent named his daughter Through Great Tribulation We Enter Into the Kingdom of God, and called her Tribby for short.

There is no subject that possesses more interest for the curious than the origin and history of names. A glance through the directory will reveal more peculiar patronymics than the average person ever heard of before, and many which are common, but have a significance that is seldom appreciated. Nearly every trade and profession have families named after them. There are Carpenters, and Tailors, and Cutters, and Shoemakers, and Cobblers, and Masons, and Painters, and Lawyers, and Doctors. The colors, too, have been bestowed upon men. Mr. White, and Mr. Black, and Mr. Blue, or Brown, or Green, or Orange, or Pink, are often met with. Passions have furnished the basis for names. There is Mr. Love, and Mrs. Younglove, and Mr.

Anger, and Mr. Smile, and Mr. Thirst. A common and ancient custom was the naming of families from their home. The American Indians fixed upon some incident at the birth of a man child as his name. When Young Man Afraid of His Horses was born, the watchers outside of the tent saw a youth terrified by his horses rushing by. There was a severe storm in progress when Rain in the Face first set up his infant wail, and a bull was on his haunches when Sitting Bull was born. Men have been named after birds and animals, too. There is Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Bear, and Mr. Wolf, and Mr. Robin. In Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., A. Partridge lives, and it is said on good authority that a pointer dog that was passing the house one day saw the door plate and stood, with his nose in the air, waiting for some one to shoot the bird. Mr. Partridge is still alive.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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.

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.

Hens learn to eat eggs from broken eggs left in the nests.

The Young Folks.

The Happy Household.

It's when the birds go piping and the daylight slowly breaks,
That, clamoring for his dinner, our precious baby wakes;
Then it's sleep no more for baby, and it's sleep no more for me,
For, when he wants his dinner, why, it's dinner it must be!
And of that lactical fluid he partakes with great ado.

While gran'ma laughs,
And gran'pa laughs,
And wife, she laughs,
And I—well, I laugh, too!

You'd think to see us carrying on about that little tad,
That, like as not, that baby was the first we'd ever had;
But, sakes alive! he isn't, yet we people make a fuss
As if the only baby in the world had come to us!
And, morning, noon and night-time, whatever he may do,
Gran'ma, she laughs,
Gran'pa, he laughs,
Wife, she laughs,
And I, of course, laugh too.

But once—a likely spell ago—when that poor little chick
From teething or from some such ill of infancy fell sick,
You wouldn't know us people as the same that went about
A-feelin' good all over, just to hear him crow and shout;
And, though the doctor poked our fears and said he'd pull him through,
Old gran'ma cried,
And gran'pa cried,
And wife, she cried,
And I—yes, I cried, too.

It makes us all feel good to have a baby on the place,
With his everlastin' crowing and his dimpling, dumpling face;
The patter of his pinky feet makes music everywhere,
And when he shakes those fists of his, good-by to every care!
No matter what our trouble is, when he begins to oo,
Old gran'ma laughs,
And gran'pa laughs,
Wife, she laughs,
And I, you bet, I laugh, too.

KINDNESS OR CRUELTY.

One day a poor old woman drove into town in a rickety spring-wagon. She tied her horse to a post near the school house. It was about as bad-looking an old horse as you ever saw.

The woman hobbled away with feeble steps to sell a few eggs which she had in a basket. Just as she was out of sight the bell rang for the noon hour, and a crowd of jolly, noisy boys rushed out of the school house. The air in a moment was full of their shouts and laughter.

"Hallo! See that horse!"
"Ho! ho! ho! Who ever saw such a looking old thing!"
"As thin as a rail."
"You can count all his ribs."
"He looks as if he hadn't spirit to hold his head up."

"Looks half starved. Say, bony, is there enough of you left to scare?"
Two or three boys squealed in the ears of the horse, and gave him small pokes; others jumped before him to try to frighten him.

"Let's lead him 'round to the back of the building and tie him there, so that when the folks he belongs to come they'll think he's run away."

"Say, boys," put in one boy, in an earnest voice, "there's no fun tormenting such a poor fellow. He does look half starved—yes, more than half, I should say. And we all know it isn't good to feel that way since the day we got lost in the woods nutting."

Have you ever noticed how easily boys (and men, too, for that matter,) are led into kindness or cruelty? One word in either direction and all follow like a flock of sheep. Wouldn't it be good for boys to remember this, and to reflect upon how far they may be called on to answer for the influence they may exert over others?

The boys stopped their teasing and began to look at the horse with different eyes, while one of them brushed the flies off of him.

"Let's tie him under that tree," proposed a second, "the sun's too hot here."
"Look here, boys, I wish we could give him something to eat while he's standing."
"Can't we?"

"A real bang-up good dinner, such as he has not had for a century, by the looks of him."
"Let's do it. I've got a nickel."
"I've got 2 cents."

"I'll give another nickel if you'll come over to father's feed store."

More cents came in. The man at the feed store contributed a nearly worn-out bag, and in a few moments the poor old horse was enjoying a good meal of first-class oats.

By the time he had finished it the old woman came back, her baskets filled with groceries, for which she had exchanged her eggs. The chord of sympathy and kindness once touched in the careless yet well-meaning hearts continued to vibrate. We all know how one taste of a kind act makes us long to taste more.

"I'll lift your basket in," said one.

"See, here's a lot of oats left. We'll put 'em in the wagon."
"She looks pretty near as starved as the horse," came in a suggestive whisper.
A few small contributions from lunch-baskets were hastily wrapped in a piece of paper and laid on top of the basket.

The old woman was helped in as if she had been a queen. And every boy's heart glowed as the quavering voice and dim eyes bore a burden of warm thanks as she drove away.

Those were everyday school boys. There are millions and millions of them, only they do not quite realize what a spirit of loving kindness dwells in their hearts. Let it out, boys, for it is you who are fit to lift this whole world into an atmosphere higher, sweeter and brighter than it has known before.

And, dear boys, there are two other things that you need to remember right along this line. First—When you are making the world brighter and happier for others, you are bringing more sunshine into your own skies, and more joy into your own lives. Second—The good deeds you do to others here below, will be remembered and rewarded in the land of light and blessedness above.

Pay Attention.

A man once gave this apparently ambiguous maxim to his children:

"If you cannot be great in this world, pay attention."

The first boy went away for a day, and when he returned home he had procured a place in a mercantile establishment.

"How did you get it?" asked his father.
"Well, I remembered to pay attention, and I saw the man look at my hat, which was on my head, so I took it off and put it under my arm."

"What then, son?"
"The man said: 'Right, my boy,' and hired me."

"So you were paid for being polite," said the father with much satisfaction.

"Attention," said Lowell, "is the stuff out of which memory is made." The large things of this life will take care of themselves—it is the little things that count.

We grow and improve by paying attention to the affairs of life, the habits of good society, the manners of the educated and refined. There is a story called "A Window in Thrums," the work of a popular author. There is a character in it named "Leebey," of whom her friends said: "It's a pity she cannot make use of her eyes, if not of her tongue," and they rated her for having her eyes cast down, and not seeing or hearing what was going on. Yet she was the only one who saw there was "nae carpet below the wax-cloth" in the manse; "just a poker in the fireplace—nae tangs." And of the minister's new wife: "She wears her hair low on the left side to hide a scar, and there's two warts on her right hand." She had paid attention to her surroundings and was full of mental notes.

To pay attention to the speaker is the highest compliment that can be paid. It saves one the mortification of being told of the fine points that were missed. It was this faculty which made the Dutch painters great artists. They painted all the little details of a room, even to the string of onions over the fireplace, and these least became first. It is the capital of detectives.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Wanderer from Space.

J. K. Mattox, a well-known citizen of Simpson county, who owns an extensive farm on Campbell's creek, Mississippi, tells of a remarkable occurrence, of a huge meteoric stone which fell near his house on the night of July 21. Mr. Mattox says about 10 o'clock at night he went into his barnyard, as he has been accustomed to do before retiring, to see that everything was right about the premises. The night was somewhat cloudy, but not especially dark. He had visited his stables and barnyard and was on the point of returning to his house when he heard a peculiar hissing sound near, and at the same instant a luminous glow fell all around him as if the moon had suddenly emerged from the clouds. He looked up and was almost paralyzed at the sight of a brilliant ball of fire descending through the air with the speed of lightning, and having a comet-like tail extending far up into the heavens.

The descent was only visible for a second, but in that brief space he says he suffered an eternity of unspeakable terror. The ball struck the earth with a dull report 300 yards from where he was standing. It was some minutes before he could recover the use of his limbs. Then, running to his house, he aroused the family and several laborers about the place, telling them a comet had struck the earth and they had only a few minutes to live. In a short while the whole plantation was up, and men and children were heard crying and supplicating heaven for mercy.

Seeing that nothing further happened, and being a practical man, as soon as his alarm subsided Mr. Mattox prevailed on two or three men to accompany him to the spot. They could not get closer than about thirty yards on account of the heat and noxious fumes of sulphur and gas which the stone emitted. It gave out a ruddy glow which illuminated the atmosphere for some distance around, by the light of which they could see the grass and twigs all about it in a circle of fifty feet or more in diameter, burned and singed to ashes. The stone sizzled and steamed and shot out jets of steam or vapor from a thousand pores.

Mr. Mattox and several neighbors visited it the next day, when he was able to get a closer view. By daylight it showed up a dull, dingy black, and was full of pores which still shot out jets of vapor of an offensive smell which a'most stifled one. The stone is evidently embedded in the ground for some distance, and shows only about a foot above the surface. Mr. Mattox estimates it to be about the size of a hogs-head, and says when he left this morning it was still throwing out a strong heat, and it would require some days to cool off sufficiently to permit its being dug out. As Mattox is well known in this community there is no doubt whatever of the truth of his statement. The stone will be put on exhibition at Jackson as soon as it can be handled. Mr. Mattox hopes to realize a handsome sum for it from some of the great societies interested in meteoric collections. It is certainly the largest wanderer from the realms of space which ever found its way to earth.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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During the seven months ending July 31, the United States shipped 42,957 tons of hay to England and Scotland. Canada shipped 11,733 tons and Holland 13,821 tons. Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic sent from 2,000 to 3,000 tons each.

N. E. Bartholomew and son, of Topeka, are preparing an exhibit of Shawnee county crops which will be shown at Lincoln, Kansas City, Topeka, St. Joe, and several fairs throughout the State. The display is attractively gotten up and is composed of a fine lot of farm products. The corn, wheat and oats are especially good, and there are several excellent samples of millet and other grasses.

The *Industrialist*, the spokesman for our Agricultural college, remarks: "Our old friend, the KANSAS FARMER, has adorned its bright pages at various times during the summer with views of the college buildings and words of approval for college work. The FARMER is one of the few first-class agricultural papers upon our table which has not, during these hard times, dropped the pen for the scissors as a means of filling its columns, and its good words are appreciated."

It is estimated that 50,000 people will enter the Cherokee Strip when it is opened, September 16. The best land is south of Arkansas City and thousands of "boomers" are camped in and around that town. The men there are putting in a great deal of time training their horses for the long run which will have to be made. The roulette wheel and faro bank are taking in lots of money, and some of the people who left home well supplied are not able to buy a ration of horse feed.

As a contribution to the discussion of the problem of deserted country homesteads in New England, the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* has had a careful census made of abandoned farms and farm values in three typical back towns of Maine. These towns are Freedom, Palermo and Montville, in Waldo county, midway between Belfast and Waterville. The population of Palermo was 1,659 in 1850 and but 887 in 1890. The population of Montville was 1,881 in 1850 and but 1,049 in 1890. Freedom had a population of 940 in 1850, which had diminished to 510 in 1890. A similar decrease of population has occurred in nearly all the country towns of Maine, and the reason why it has not attracted more attention is because the population of the State as a whole has been partially maintained by the development of manufacturing enterprises in the cities and the growth of summer resorts along the coast. The record of fifty-one abandoned farms in Palermo, fifty-four in Montville and forty-one in Freedom, does not surpass that of many other rural townships in New England.

TWO SITUATIONS—A CONTRAST.

The writer recently spent a week in the city of Chicago. To one who will look a little deeper than at the World's Fair and the magnificent trade palaces of the wonderful city, there is presented among the complex and mingled elements which go to make up the Chicago of to-day an element of discontent, of suffering and of danger mighty in its extent, terrible in its intensity and awful in its possibility. Each morning early there was gathered at the gates of the great industrial establishments crowds of men seeking work. So fierce was the contest for places that men shouted their offers to cut rates for wages upon the employers. Seventy-five cents, 50 cents, 40 cents, 30 cents per day were the prices at which strong and willing men offered to sell their labor. The places were quickly filled and the gates closed upon a sullen crowd, separating them for another twenty-four hours from all chance of earning bread for the hungry children in the hovel somewhere in the great city. This desperate crowd still stood looking wistfully at the closed gates each morning until driven away by the police. With muttered cursings they sullenly retired.

The writer talked with a friend who has long been a contractor in Chicago and inquired as to the financial condition of the unemployed. This friend had on account of curtailment of business but recently reduced his force from 300 men to about one-sixth that number, and was in position to know the situation of a considerable number of unemployed mechanics. "Some," he replied, "have saved regularly a percentage of their wages, but the majority were in debt at every pay-day for more than their wages. Only the most thrifty have anything laid up against a time of enforced idleness."

When to this gloomy situation is added the fact that cold weather is only a few weeks off, and the further fact that after the close of the great fair the city of Chicago must expect vast numbers now employed to be added to the army of unemployed, and the further fact that the Mayor of Chicago recently estimated the number of her unemployed at 200,000, and the further fact that to whatever city these destitute and suffering people turn they there face another army of unemployed, the situation is seen to be one of great gravity. When we look to the usual commercial reports for facts on which to base a hope that the worst has passed and that all will be well before snow flies, we are met with the following in R. G. Dun & Co.'s review for the week just closed:

"While twelve textile and thirteen iron and steel concerns have resumed after a stoppage, fifty-five textile and twenty-one iron and steel concerns have stopped. In addition, thirteen others have reduced the working time and several have reduced their working forces, and a large number of works, including most of those at Fall River, have reduced wages from 10 to 20 per cent."

On last Thursday the writer attended the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, at the commodious and elegant home of one of Kansas' most prosperous farmers, Mr. E. Marple, about seven miles north of Topeka. Farmers and fruit-growers with their families from various parts of the county, and especially the immediate neighborhood, to the number of 200 or 300, came together with their well-filled baskets. Into the capacious barn-yard they drove with their sleek, well-fed teams. Most of the vehicles were neat covered carriages, a few were handy spring wagons and fewer still were farm wagons with spring seats. A table sixty-four feet long was erected under the fine shade trees on farmer Marple's lawn; snowy cloths were spread upon it and it was literally loaded with the fat of the land. Three times was this table lined on either side before the happy, jolly people were all fed, and there was left enough surely to fill "twelve baskets" and perhaps more. Many brought samples from their orchards and vineyards to be displayed in comparison on a table provided for the purpose. The people were neatly and tastefully dressed, and

while they bore the marks of toil, they also were in themselves and their surroundings ample evidence that their toil had not been unavailing. Riding in the carriage of the President of the society, we passed corn fields in great numbers in which the long, heavy ears hung down from their weight of maturing grain, also stacks of hay and wheat, and pastures in which sleek cattle grazed the rich grass. On the hill at the corner stood the inevitable school house, a neat brick structure, to the inside of which the painters were giving a freshening coat.

The proceedings of the meeting were ably conducted and were exceedingly interesting. The leading addresses were well considered and the general discussions which followed were spirited. There was no allusion to hard times or financial depression, and the fact impressed itself upon the writer that, while money may be scarce, compared with the mechanics and laborers of Chicago and other cities the farmers of Shawnee county and of Kansas generally, know nothing of the desperate situation with which not only the cities of the United States but of the civilized world is now confronted. True, there are mortgages which are burdensome; there are misfortunes and losses; there is labor and toil; there are those less fortunate than the members of Shawnee County Horticultural Society; but there are not among the farmers of Kansas the hopelessness and despair, the desolation and the desperation which confront the millions of artisans to whose now suffering wives and children every chill breeze from the north is a suggestion of terrors to come. Our situation may not be what it ought; our products will not sell for remunerative prices; we do not secure as large a share of the wealth of the world as we would like; it is our duty to so look to our interests as to secure a more just distribution of the rewards of industry; it is wise for us to study, to work and to vote for a greater general prosperity but, in the present crisis few are better off than the farmers of Kansas.

HAS THE TURN BEEN MADE?

The bank clearings for last week greatly exceeded those of the week previous, and the outlook in business circles is considered much brighter than for some time. A New York dispatch, dated last Saturday, states:

"The sub-treasury was debtor at the clearing house to-day \$105,000 and paid \$100,000 of that in gold. The bank clearances were \$92,100,000, and the balances \$5,900,000. Of these nearly 25 per cent. were paid in cash, \$1,200,000 consisting of gold coin. This is a marked increase over a week or ten days ago, when only about 3 per cent. of the amount of the balances were in cash. The daily increase in the bank clearings was also said by bank presidents to-day to be an excellent sign of improvement and a proof that confidence was returning in business circles. The general improvement throughout the country this week was believed to be indicated by the bank clearings in the United States. These showed an increase over last week of \$51,946,175.

"The premium on currency is merely nominal, say $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Corporations with large pay-rolls have had less difficulty in securing currency this week than for a month or so past. Gold is unquotable."

P. D. Armour, the millionaire packer of Chicago, says that the banks have been badly scared about nothing, and that they are wholly responsible for the financial stringency. "The situation," he says, "has changed. It is wonderful how amazing and sudden it has been. Money, so scarce a few weeks ago, is now being offered from every source. All the banks are trying to place funds now and are urgent about it. We had offers of money from eight different sources yesterday, \$250,000 even from New York. It will not be long before money is as cheap as anybody ever saw it. It is and has been all a matter of sentiment. The banks have had the money right along, some of them carrying over 40 per cent. of their deposits in their reserves, but they were carrying it to provide against something they apprehended. Now the fears are gone and money is

for use. There has been the same change in the savings bank depositors. It is no time, however, for anybody to get drunk. It will not be all smooth sailing. Railroads are going to have light tonnage; the troubles will not be all gone in a month, but the turn has been made, that is the important thing."

Whether Mr. Armour's views are correct or not is a matter of serious doubt. When times have improved sufficiently to put the thousands of unemployed at work; when there is enough money to give evidences of life in the smaller towns, and to start the farmers once more on a period of prosperity, then we can have full confidence in the future. We sincerely trust that "the turn has been made."

ABOUT SEED WHEAT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see that the Alliance is going to make a move to furnish seed wheat to those that failed this last season. I am one of those that failed raising a crop. Cannot sow this fall unless I get help. Now, I don't want to get seed wheat without paying well for it, after next harvest. I am in Nelson Alliance 2087—a paid-up member. Please give this attention and oblige.
J. E. YOUMANS.
Riverdale, Kas., August 20, 1898.

So far as reported, no effective move has been inaugurated for providing seed wheat for those who have suffered from failure of crop during 1898. There is plenty of wheat in Kansas and the price is very low, and doubtless an equitable plan ought to be devised whereby those who have not seed can be supplied by those who have to spare. Our correspondent says he is willing to pay well for his seed. We suggest the plan adopted by the County Grange of Barton county in procuring seed and feed for the spring of 1875. The plan was as follows: Each of the members who wanted supplies executed a contract note for the number of bushels he required, leaving the number of dollars of the purchase to be filled out by the agent of the County Grange who should negotiate for the supplies. These notes were endorsed by the County Grange by the signature of its officers, and placed in the hands of a special agent elected by the Grange, and by him negotiated with Grangers in southwestern Iowa, who had supplies to sell. The purchases were sent to Barton county and delivered to the several makers of the notes. The seed and feed thus obtained enabled the Grangers of Barton county to take a fresh start and they paid their notes out of the proceeds of the crop thereby produced.

The KANSAS FARMER suggests that since the Alliance now occupies, throughout the State, much the same position as did the Grange in 1874, the new organization may well be made the instrument for securing the necessary seed for present sowing. If the County Alliance in any county will take the matter up, nothing is more certain than that its agent can find brethren who have and to spare and will be willing to lend a helping hand. As has been before stated in these columns, the railroads will transport all such seed wheat free of charge.

We recommend that our correspondent bring this matter before his Alliance.

THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

Last year the great rush of wheat to market during the earlier part of the crop year was thought to have a great effect in depressing prices. This year the grain is going forward at less than the average rapidity, and if the slow presentation of the supply could have its proper influence on prices there should be a marked advance. The fact that the visible supply still remains the greatest on record, is, however, a depressing factor.

The following table from the Cincinnati *Price Current* shows the receipts at primary markets for the week ending July 26 and for corresponding weeks of former years:

1893.....	2,840,000	1888.....	3,024,000
1892.....	8,915,000	1887.....	3,705,000
1891.....	7,340,000	1886.....	2,543,000
1890.....	2,075,000	1885.....	4,077,000

The visible supply of wheat on August 26 was 57,240,000 bushels, against 34,950,000 at the corresponding date last year.

GOING TO THE FAIR.

The official train for the World's Fair will leave Topeka, Sunday afternoon, at 3:35 o'clock, over the Rock Island road. This train will carry the State officials and their families, Marshall's Military band, the Modoc club and Alhambra Mandolin club, and all other people from this locality who desire to join the official party. Connection will be made with trains from other portions of the State at Kansas City.

Another train will be made up at Topeka on Tuesday, September 12, which will take the Kansas Editorial Association to the World's Fair. The Kansas editors and their families will take advantage of the \$5 rate tendered them and will visit the fair in large numbers with their families. They have collected some valuable additions to the Kansas exhibit of the products of the State, which will be sent on in advance and arranged for Kansas week.

It has been ascertained that John Brown, Jr., the son of old "Osawatimic" Brown, is living at Put-in Bay, Ohio, and while he would like to attend the fair Kansas week, he is financially unable to do so. The Kansas board has therefore made provision for defraying the expenses of the old man and his wife at the fair during the week, and the railroads have agreed to furnish them free transportation. Their presence at the fair will be a valuable acquisition and lend added attraction to the John Brown relics already there.

KANSAS TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE.

In its weekly review of domestic grain trade and crops, the Cincinnati *Price Current* of August 31 recognizes the importance of Kansas in every well-considered discussion of the question of feeding the world, and again places this State at the head in summing the causes likely to affect grain trade and prices. It says:

"Reports from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and parts of Nebraska speak more encouragingly of the corn crop; in those States corn maturing early is nearly up to an average, but the late growth needs more rain to help mature it. In the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley the drought continues unbroken, with the exception of a few local showers, which have done but little good, and there is no improvement to note.

"The dry weather has seriously interfered with plowing for winter wheat, and while it is still early to calculate, a few returns speak of a possibility of a reduced acreage of winter wheat unless rains soon fall. Farmers are also less disposed to use any extra exertions owing to the low prices prevailing for wheat. Kansas seems to be the State most favored, and the talk from there of reduced acreage is less than from elsewhere, and present indications are that a full acreage will be planted in that State. The drought has seriously affected pasturage, and farmers are feeding stock almost as heavily as in winter. This feeding is also stimulated by the low prices still prevailing for grain, especially wheat."

NATIONAL FINANCES SEPTEMBER FIRST.

The debt statement issued by the Treasury Department, September 1, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during August, of \$10,442,898. The interest-bearing debt increased \$150, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$160,908 and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$10,603,656.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business on August 31, were: Interest-bearing debt, \$585,037,590; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, \$2,045,540; debt bearing no interest, \$373,877,128. Total, \$960,960,258.

The certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were \$565,614,881, a decrease of \$11,747,710. The total cash in the Treasury was \$712,857,887. The gold reserve was \$96,209,123 and net cash balances \$11,274,787. In the

month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$10,390,790, the total at the close being \$176,423,172. Of silver there was a decrease of \$2,363,536. Of the surplus there was in national bank deposits \$17,685,476, against \$17,044,003 at the end of the previous month.

Secretary Carlisle stated that the silver purchased by the Treasury Department during the month of August, 1893, was 3,898,022 fine ounces, costing \$2,880,532. The total silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, up to August 31, has been 163,047,664 fine ounces, costing \$151,804,170.

The silver bullion on hand at the several mints is as follows: Philadelphia, 114,366,611 fine ounces, costing \$104,310,793; San Francisco, 11,359,142 fine ounces, costing \$10,291,725; New Orleans, 8,303,065 fine ounces, costing \$7,213,020; Carson, 596,674 fine ounces, costing \$487,218. Total, 134,625,492 fine ounces, costing \$122,202,756.

From the silver bullion purchased 36,087,185 silver dollars have been coined, the bullion therein contained costing \$29,502,117. This number of silver dollars is held in the Treasury for the redemption of treasury notes. There is some \$714,000 which have been redeemed and cancelled. The coining value in silver dollars of the bullion on hand is \$184,061,242.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITING.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated August 23, says 2,400 bottles of beer that had a few days before been seized from a cellar in the town of Downs, were cracked at Osborne, in northwestern Kansas, Monday, in the presence of 1,000 people, and the contents poured into a ravine. The volume of liquid flowed some distance before it was dried by the parched earth. This prohibited liquor was the property of Tim McCarthy, who had for months been running a wholesale supply house for northwestern Kansas. While the destruction of the beer was going on old toppers stood by deploring the waste of liquor, while hundreds of men and women shouted amens as the Sheriff and his deputies broke the bottles. McCarthy, who the day before had been convicted on thirteen counts, fined \$1,300 and sentenced to thirteen months in the county jail, sat in the window of his cell and witnessed the demonstration outside, hurling anathemas on the State Temperance Union.

Weather Report for August, 1893.

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

The coolest August of our record, except that of 1884. There were only six days on which the thermometer reached 90°, and with one exception they occurred in the rainless first third of the month. The rainfall was below the average amount, though the precipitation for the year so far is considerably above the mean for the same time in past years. The total run of the wind was lower than has ever before been noted for August at this station.

Mean temperature 72°, which is 3.06° below the August average. The highest temperature was 93° on the 7th; the lowest was 48° on the 30th, giving a range of 45°. The mercury reached 90° on six days. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 65.66°; at 2 p. m., 81.61°; at 9 p. m., 70.08°.

Rainfall 2.86 inches, which is 1.14 inches below the August average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on ten days. There were five thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the eight months of 1893 now completed has been 28.62 inches, which is four inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean cloudiness 28.19 per cent. of the sky, the month being 6.68 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) nineteen, half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) eight, cloudy (more than two-thirds) four. There were four entirely clear days and none entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m. 34.51 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 32 per cent.; at 9 p. m. 18.06 per cent.

Wind was south sixteen times; north, fifteen times; east, fifteen times; southwest, fifteen times; southeast, fourteen times; northwest, twice; west once. The total run of the wind was 6,620 miles, which is 1,805 miles below the August average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 213 miles and a mean hourly velocity of nine miles. The highest

velocity was forty-four miles an hour, from 7:55 to 8 a. m. on the 11th.

Barometer, mean for the month, 29.099 inches; at 7 a. m. 29.121 inches; at 2 p. m. 29.091 inches; at 9 p. m. 29.084 inches; maximum, 29.333 inches on the 30th; minimum, 28.895 inches on the 15th; monthly range, .438 inch.

Shawnee County Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The 31st of August may well be marked as a red-letter day by the horticulturists of Shawnee county, who assembled at the residence of Mr. E. Marple on that date, for their regular monthly meeting. The day was perfect and the grateful shade afforded by the fine old trees in the home park made the outdoor meeting a delightful one.

Fully 150 friends and neighbors came laden with baskets of good things, which were soon displayed upon tables waiting to receive them.

In no wise disconcerted by the seemingly endless throng, the genial host and his pleasant wife smiled a hearty welcome to each one, regardless of stature or previous condition of politics.

The dinner hour was one of social enjoyment, and after all were satisfied to repletion, and the baskets were repacked, so many pieces were taken up one might well suppose that the miracle of the loaves and fishes had been repeated. I was assured that it was the result of the thrifty housewife's management of the pantry stores.

The meeting was promptly called to order by the President, Mr. Cecil. The program was unusually interesting, relating throughout to grape culture, and to the farmer who contemplates planting a vineyard the suggestions and experiences of successful fruit-growers given at this meeting will be of inestimable value.

Mr. Sexton addressed the meeting on the subject of grape culture. He esteemed the grape as the most important fruit grown, being hardier, less subject to disease and having fewer enemies. Deplored the low market price. Being so perishable a fruit it requires marketing too rapidly to control price. Suggested a method whereby all the nourishment of the grape could be preserved and thus keep a supply on the market. This was to preserve the pure juice of the fruit without fermentation. Mr. Sexton gave the process in all its details, which is no more difficult than the canning process with which all housewives are familiar, particular care being given to exclude the air while near the boiling point, and keep in cool, even temperature, as variations of the temperature favor fermentation.

Mr. Cowgill sustained Mr. Sexton's views, having tested some California unfermented wine, finding it very sweet and nourishing.

This plan, however, did not seem to meet the general favor. Mr. Philip Lux thought the same results could be obtained, as to the market, by cold storage.

Mr. Sexton also gave his experience in trellising. Would use galvanized wire. Exhibited specimens of support. Trim in January or February, before leaves appear. Trim back to two branches, or within two buds, extending right and left.

Mr. Entsminger, in answer to a question, said that water-sprouts or suckers, if left unmolested, would bear fruit the second year. Favored the nipping process in trimming.

The member to whom the subject of "Fungoid Spraying" was assigned being absent, Mr. T. Buckman opened the discussion. Considered spraying a success. Had experimented some, always with success.

Mr. Entsminger thought spraying should be done earlier than usually practiced. Fungoid was produced in the ground, therefore the ground should be sprayed before foliage appeared. Later, spray foliage and the fruit when first formed. Cases of poisoning were cited resulting from the use of the Bordeaux mixture. The experienced fruit-growers present emphasized the importance of spraying before the fruit attained full size.

Varieties and marketing of grapes was introduced by Mr. Entsminger. Named the Pocklington and Brighton as possessing the merit of flavor. Wyoming red, productive and hardy. Moore's Early, Victor and Concord best for home use.

There was considerable discussion in regard to marketing. The majority seemed to favor cold storage as the best way to preserve grapes for late market.

Mr. Van Orsdal thought too little care was expended in preparing fruit for market.

There was a fine display of fruit, con-

sisting of apples, twelve varieties; pears, eight varieties; peaches, four varieties, and grapes, eleven varieties. The pears were raised by Mr. Marple. We noticed fine specimens of the Seckel and Bartlett.

The following program was announced for the next meeting: "Notes and Results of Spraying," by Thos. Buckman; "Spraying for Scab on Apples and Pears," A. E. Dickinson; "Climatic Influence on Fruits," J. W. Stout; "Our Enemies in the Orchard," G. W. Van Orsdal; "Preparation of Fruit for Home Use," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Our Success in Growing Strawberries," J. G. Knox.

Quite an addition to membership was obtained, and each one felt, as he bade adieu to friends, that the day had been very pleasantly and profitably spent.

Due notice will be given in the FARMER of the next meeting.

MRS. KITTIE J. McCracken.

Kansas Week at the World's Fair.

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, Topeka, and the First Regiment band, Minneapolis. Violin solo by Miss Ethel Diggs.

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, assisted by Alhambra Mandolin club and Second Regiment band, Hutchinson.

3 p. m.—Concert by Modoc club, assisted by Miss Celeste B. Nellis, pianist, and Miss Jessie LeWelling, recitation. Address by Mrs. Anna Diggs.

5 p. m.—Dress parade, Kansas National Guard, in front of Kansas State building. Music by First Regiment band.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

10 a. m.—Kansas State Building. "America," combined Kansas Columbian chorus; Mrs. Gaston Boyd, directing.

11 a. m.—Parlors, Kansas State Building. Gathering of the clan McKinley. Address of welcome by Gov. L. D. LeWelling on behalf of the citizens of Kansas. Response by Gov. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, on behalf of the clan. Music by the Modoc club; Mrs. Herbert J. Hodge, soloist.

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

11 a. m.—Assembly Hall, Woman's Building. Address, "Woman in Music," Mrs. Gaston Boyd. Music by Wichita Ladies' chorus and Newton Musical Union.

3 p. m.—Assembly Hall. Concert by Wichita Musical club, assisted by members Kansas City chorus.

4 p. m.—Kansas State Building. Third Regiment band, Kansas City.

5 p. m.—Kansas State Building. Dress parade, Kansas National Guard. Second Regiment band, Hutchinson.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.—EDITORS' DAY.

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. Recitation by Mrs. J. M. McCown. Piano solo by Bernice Patterson Clarke.

12 m.—Lunch, Kansas State building.

12 m.—Festival or Music Hall. Grand concert by Kansas Columbian chorus.

2 p. m.—Inspection of Kansas exhibits in Agricultural, Horticultural and Mining buildings.

4 p. m.—Kansas State Building. 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, First, Second and Third Regiment bands, and Musette and Alhambra Mandolin clubs. Original poem, "The Women of Kansas," by Louise Lease.

5 to 7:30 p. m.—Light refreshments.

8:30 p. m.—Grand Stand in Court of Honor. Concert by Kansas Columbian chorus.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

10 a. m.—Kansas State Building. Concert, Second Regiment band.

3 p. m.—Festival Hall. Concert by the Kansas Columbian chorus.

7:30 p. m.—Festival Hall. Kansas jubilee. Addresses by Senators Pepper and Martin; Congressmen Harris, Broderick, Funston, Hudson, Curtis, Davis, Baker and Simpson; Chief Justice Horton; Hon. A. W. Smith, President State Board of Agriculture; Hon. Solon O. Thacher, Hon. Geo. W. Glick, Mrs. Mary E. Lease, and other Kansans. Music by First, Second and Third Regiment bands, Modoc and Mandolin clubs; Miss Sara Bonelle, soloist.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Midway Plaisance, and "Home, Sweet Home."

NOTE.—In consideration of free admission to the grounds for the bands and Modoc club, each organization will give one performance on the grounds each day, at such time and place as may be designated by the World's Fair Bureau of Music.

T. J. ANDERSON,
Master of Ceremonies.

Horticulture.

Orchard Pruning.

The following from the discussion of the subject in the Missouri State Horticultural Society contains valuable suggestions and indicates that the doctors are not all agreed as to the amount and manner of pruning to be recommended:

Mr. Murray would like to have a discussion on this subject; says we make a mistake in trying to make all trees have a uniform appearance. Differs also as to height of head. Sees bad results from high top trees, on account sun-scald, etc. A pound of preventive is worth a ton of cure.

Mr. Gilbert thinks it would be a good plan to have plates of ideal trees of various varieties as guides in pruning.

Mr. Lowe—An orchard planted on rich lands needs more pruning than on light soils. Wants the bodies three feet high, and thinks different varieties need different pruning. Never buy a tree with a fork. Prune in February and March.

Mr. Menifee would like to have all kinds of trees and conditions, and have a number of expert pruners give an example of their work in order to get practical suggestions from actual operations and discussion of the same.

Mr. Ralph Smith—Willow Twig must be pruned closely while young. Take off with a penknife and finger nail. Watch the trees two or three times each season, and take off all branches not needed. Keep out the professional tree-pruner. Winesap is hard to manage, and it is best to have a few water sprouts left on the trees (for what reason he does not say).

Levi Chubbuck tells of an example of pruning given before one of the farmers' institutes by the Secretary, Mr. Goodman, where a large peach tree about ten feet high was given him to prune. He thinks the eye better than the ear for this purpose. He indorses the plan of illustrating pruning with actual practice in the orchard.

Mr. J. W. Green—No one will deny that a tree should have a center stem. We should never have forks, and branches should be thinned out. His trees are so pruned. Thinks we should give rules not to prune instead of teaching how to prune.

Mr. Evans thinks not to prune at all better than too much pruning.

Mr. Finn has tried the no-pruning process and finds the apples keep much longer if grown on unpruned trees, and he thinks they keep longer because they are not properly matured.

Prof. Duffey condemns the idea of trying to make all trees like a sample or an ideal. Cut off the branches when you have to do so, and no sooner.

Mr. Murray agrees that no man can make his trees conform to an ideal. It is sheer folly. His orchard is pruned but little; pruned about one-sixth of the trees, and his trees not pruned gave four bushels to one on those pruned. Apples will color well on trees not pruned, and there will be more of them, too. Prune judiciously, and if you have a doubt about a branch, let it alone.

Mr. Menifee—I am still in doubt about the best plan. Heads the trees three and a half to four feet.

Mr. Murray—Trees will fill up in the center if they are thinned out, and he does not see why we should cut out in order to have them fill up with water-sprouts.

Mr. James—I am in the fog, and think we must use our own common sense. I sell trees; customers leaving the selection to me and follow my directions. Finds the best apples on dark, heavy soils.

Mr. Russell recommends one-year trees. Pruning is not needed if never begun.

Mr. Nelson indorses the same plan. At four or five years the trees will be larger and better than if three-year trees had been used. Heads the trees at about three feet.

Mr. Turner thinks it necessary to take out center stem and check terminal bud in the nursery.

Mr. Humphrey sets out one-year trees. Nature will start the leader.

Mr. Hartzell thinks we can learn from

one another. Thinks that nature is the best guide, and that we should not interfere any more than is absolutely necessary.

Bulbs and Tuberous-Rooted Plants.

The demand for a book describing in a trustworthy manner how to grow bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants in the open ground, as well as in the greenhouse and window garden, how to propagate them, how to succeed and avoid failure, has long been urgent. No other class of plants occupies so important a place in the field of floriculture as do the various kinds of flowering bulbs, and is at the same time so little understood. The amount of money annually expended for bulbs is more than is paid for any other class of flowering plants. As generally treated, bulbs are an expensive luxury, while, when properly managed, they afford the greatest amount of pleasure at the least cost. The author of this book has for many years made bulb-growing a specialty, and is a recognized authority on their cultivation and management. He has taken the initiative in this country to make bulb-growing a special industry, and therefore writes from his own long and extensive experience. The illustrations which embellish this work have been drawn from nature, and have been engraved expressly for this book. The cultural directions are plainly stated, practical and to the point. Mr. Allen renounces the idea that it is difficult to successfully raise flowering bulbs, and shows that their necessary requirements are simple and few. What not to grow forms an important feature in this book, which is of especial value to many beginners who usually undertake to grow many kinds which even the professional florist could not accomplish in a satisfactory manner, under existing conditions. The method of using a special soil for each kind of plants—as is frequently recommended—has discouraged many flower lovers from growing bulbs. This erroneous idea is so plainly exposed that many persons who read this book will again become encouraged to undertake what they had hitherto thought impossible to accomplish. The loss of bulbs from overestimating their hardiness are clearly recounted, and the simple remedies to prevent such losses are so plainly indicated and described, that any one following these directions will suffer very little loss in the future. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. Sold by KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas. Price, postpaid, \$2.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To South Missouri and to Southeastern Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Southeast.

On September 12 and October 10 via the Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, at about one fare, with tickets limited to twenty days for return.

Write for maps, excursion bills and full information, or call upon your nearest ticket agent. J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2, (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and Texas.

Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

A rare chance to see the great Southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe route, the greatest railroad on earth.

What \$16.00 Will Do.

It will pay your passage from Chicago to New York over the Erie lines, in as comfortable a car as any one could ask for, and on a train that runs through solid without change. If you are thinking of going east, or bringing friends from there, or from the old country west, it will pay you to write to or call on F. W. Buskirk, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie, whose office is 802 Phoenix building, Chicago. It is a sure thing that he can save you money.

The Poultry Yard.

Experiments in Feeding Chickens.

Two or three years ago Golen Wilson reported for the New York Tribune the details of the poultry business of Mr. P. A. Boyce, his neighbor, at Willow Creek, N. Y. He is the largest poulterer in this section, and has an ideal little farm of twenty-six acres, situated on the bank of Cayuga lake. At that time I suggested, says the correspondent, that he make an experiment on some line not covered by any other poulterer; to select his one line and follow it out strictly for a year, keeping accurate accounts, and then report, having his books ready for inspection by anybody. The problem he undertook to solve was whether or not he could keep poultry in comparatively large numbers in small space without feeding any meat, vegetables or other succulent food, and still keep the fowls healthy and have them return a profit. This was certainly a formidable proposition.

The experiment began January 1, 1892, and closed at the end of the year. Mr. Boyce now declares it "a long time to watch an experiment and attend to details several times a day." He has performed the task for the benefit of an appreciative public. He selected 100 hens for the trial. Their blood was Brown Leghorn crossed upon Plymouth Rocks. The hen-house contains 728 square feet of floor space, divided into three sections. The hen-yard is 5x5 rods. The morning feed was composed of six parts of wheat bran, two of middlings and one of corn meal, mixed into a mash with skim-milk in summer and hot water in winter. They had the same feed dry through the day—all they would eat.

In the winter they were fed a little whole grain of various kinds scattered in straw on the floor to keep them busy scratching and exercising. A dust bath was provided, and cracked clam shells kept before them. Fresh water was provided in fowl tanks. They had nothing else whatever except a very little grass that grew in their yard. In all his experience with poultry he never had healthier fowls. He considers wheat bran the best possible hen feed, and asserts that it is a complete substitute for flesh, worms, insects and succulent feed. Here is a detailed statement of eggs laid:

January.....	587	August.....	1,262
February.....	774	September.....	1,173
March.....	1,301	October.....	896
April.....	1,736	November.....	484
May.....	1,637	December.....	566
June.....	1,392		
July.....	1,237	Total.....	13,036

This is an average of 130 to a hen. The eggs were sold at an average of 19¢ cents a dozen, amounting to \$215.37. Two hundred and fifty of them were used for hatching. The value of these should not be deducted, because the worth of the manure more than offsets that. Chickens and old fowls were sold to the amount of \$45.81, leaving the original number of 100 on hand. The cost of feed was \$125. Mr. Boyce purchased all the ground feed, and charged cash price for the grain feed which he grew on his farm. To recapitulate:

Cash for eggs.....	\$215 37
Cash for fowls and chickens.....	45 81
Total.....	\$261 18
Less cost of feed.....	125 00
Net profit.....	\$136 18

This is \$1.36 a hen. The monthly account of eggs laid is a feature of interest, showing, as it does, the variations with the best cared-for hens. Most poultry writers say: "Make hens lay in winter when eggs are dear." I am not sure that is good advice. In this account 587 were produced in January and 1,736 in April. This lacks but a trifle of being three times as many. In April eggs were 20 cents. To equalize matters the January eggs ought to have brought 60 cents when they were but 32 cents. To intending egg-producers: "Look before you leap."

The Hamburg is among the most prolific fowls, the Dorking and Game the table fowls, yet not the very best. So many fowls of excellence exist, surely there would be no trouble about a good selection for the farmer to meet his special surroundings and his markets.

Moulting.

Every succeeding year after the third, the hen continues to moult later in the season, and laying fewer or no eggs during the moulting period, which is sometimes protracted to two or three months. It would seem that old hens are seldom to be depended upon for eggs in the winter, such being scarcely full of feather until Christmas; and then probably may not begin to lay till April, producing at best not more than twenty or thirty eggs. In general it is most profitable to dispose of hens while they are yet eatable, or salable for that purpose, which is in the spring of the third year. Moulting, or the casting and renewal of feathers lasts, with its effects, from one to three months, according to the age and strength of the bird. While under this natural course poultry is unfit for the table, as well as for breeding.—Moubray on Poultry.

Poultry Notes.

One of the little leaks is in failing to look after the droppings.

Dark nests are the best preventive of the egg-eating habit. Do not blame the hens if they learn this bad habit when your nests are not in dark places.

To secure size of body it is especially important that well-formed males be mated to extra size hens, since the dam controls the size of the progeny to a great extent.

Many breed Minorcas and Leghorns by side, comparing the point of egg production in this way. Some say the Leghorn is the best of all layers; others think the Minorca equally as good. The proper way is to test the matter.

The new tariff places a duty of 5 cents a dozen on all foreign eggs shipped to this country. American hens produce from six billions to nine billions eggs per annum. This looks like an enormous quantity, yet with all these we import sixteen million dozens every year. This should enable our breeders to get good prices for all they sell.

Among the thousands of ducks sent to Washington market, New York, it is quite common to see ducks with crests, some quite full, but either too far back on the head, over to one side or else hanging by a little string of skin, making them look like a feather tassel. If a sport of this kind was carefully bred and made to show a large, even crest they would be a desirable addition to our fancy ducks.

Buff Cochins are what are known as fluffy or long-feathered birds. To get that length of feather necessary to give these fowls the rotundity and plumpness of form peculiar to them, it is really necessary to breed from vulture-hocked specimens. With the facts staring us in the face, we believe the day is not far distant when vulture-hocked fowls will be admitted to our poultry shows to take their chances with the rest.

Game fowls are considered by those who have kept them many years to have no worthy rival as egg-producers and good market fowls. Some even claim that they can push the Leghorn, no matter how good, laying more eggs in a year than the Leghorn will. If left with a free range the Game is unexcelled as a forager, and will supply food for their keeping, both summer and winter. They fight—that's the worst thing said about them.

Many claim that fowls in confinement will not lay as well as those having a wide range, but as we have had a chance to test this matter thoroughly we can say that hens confined in yards have laid fully as well as those running out, and their eggs hatched equally as well. To get these results requires a little extra labor, to be sure. Go to the woods in the spring with a team, shovel up a lot of rotten logs, leaves and wood dirt, which haul and throw in a heap in each pen. This the fowls will "pitch into," the laziest old hen in the lot working as though her life depended on turning the heap upside down before night. They will find many insects in this. They eat all the little fine roots, which they relish greatly.

The farmer who has been successful in breeding the past summer should be able to sort out a few show birds and exhibit them at a prominent show this winter. The birds should be shut up in a dry enclosure for three or four weeks before show time, keeping both birds and coops scrupulously clean, feeding at regular intervals. The coops for exhibition purposes should be neatly made, painted white, roomy and as light as possible, with strength. An attractive coop goes a long way with visitors, and materially assists in making an attractive show-room. You will make a good many pleasant acquaintances with other breeders. By exchanging opinions and asking questions you may learn a great deal, even though you do not win a prize. Try it.

In the Dairy.

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

Only Two Classes.

Extract from an address of Silas Betts, President of American Guernsey Cattle Club:

"There are no more milk, cheese, butter and beef breeds. Investigation, study, thought, and careful experiments have proved this old classification as delusive and misleading. According to the best lights now illuminating the dairy interests the more correct division is dairy and beef cattle. This I believe to be a natural and scientific classification according to temperament. The one organizes to put fat in the pail and the other on the body. I notice that one or two of the dairy teachers at the New York Institute still timidly continue to make a separate class of the milch cow. They appear to think that if the milk is good there will not be enough of it to satisfy that class of farmers who regard quantity as the only important factor in the cow. They admit that there is no propriety in a separate class for butter and cheese. Now, it is equally clear that there are only two classes strictly speaking, one dairy and the other beef."

A Milking Experiment.

Five cows were milked four weeks by two different persons, each milker serving two weeks, both being competent, one of them doing his average milking and not aware that an experiment was under way; the other was fully informed as to the nature of the experiment and expected to contribute his best skill for the purpose in view. In the case of the one unaware of the experiment the yield of milk from the five cows for two weeks was 864 pounds. The yield of milk from the same cows for a corresponding period while in charge of the man aware of the experiment reached 1,131 pounds. The excess of 267 pounds in favor of the man who milked to dryness. The experiment proved that it pays to get all the cow has to deliver. Also that it is a matter of importance that the udder be emptied as rapidly as possible in a manner acceptable to the cow—this because of the effect on the richness of the milk in fat globules. Another important feature in milking to dryness is that first milk drawn is most aqueous, while the last contains most butter fat. While not strictly a result of this experiment, it demonstrates anew the teachings of the experience that proves that incompletely milked cows have a tendency to diminish their yield.

The Records.

Because the famous cows at Jackson Park have not made records that are in the region of the marvelous, and fall 60 per cent. or so below the best private statements, there is no reason why there should be so great an ado made over it, and the wide claims made that old Brockle Face is their superior, and blood is a fraud, and heredity is the breeders' blow. In one sense the great test is a disappointment, but it will not be the death knell of good, well-bred dairy cows by any means. The truth is that the water has been wrung out of some of the butter records of the past. The same test applied to seventy-five native cows would have lowered their record the same, and more, these native cows even after a process of rigid selection, would not possess the heredity of blood to transmit to their offspring, and the common cow of the future would still be a "sport" in this, that she would still be a great cow by accident, and not by the design of a breeder, who mates excellence, and is reasonably sure of a certain result, while the common cow, with her unknown breeding, promises nothing. It is possible for an expert to go on to the farms of the dairy sections, and pick up a herd of fine, common cows, but if these cows are mated with a sire of as common stock as themselves, how many of the heifers can be depended upon to equal their mothers, and how many will be superior to them? There will be a demand for well-bred cows for

years to come, and the dairy side of the influence will be more conspicuous, but breeding and performance will be coupled together more closely, and while pedigree will be maintained, it will have to be backed up with results. There will be very few 1,000-pound butter cows heard from in the next ten years, but there will be a great many more fourteen and sixteen-pound cows reported, and the most part of them will be well-bred; and more, the cow of the near future will be cared for differently, and fed on lines of food not now generally accepted, and the man who to-day is counted the crank in the care of his cows, will be accepted as authority.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

The Cow.

The cow was the theme for a composition in an English school recently. The best boy of the class wrote all he knew of the subject in this fashion:

"The cow is a good animal. She has two horns, and two eyes, and gives milk which is good to drink. She has four legs and eats grass and hay. Some of them are red and have long tails."

The principal of the school in commenting on the effort of the boy stated that it would be more clearly understood if expressed thus:

"The female of the bovine genus is a beneficent mammal. This ruminant quadruped is possessed of corneous protuberances projecting from the occiput. Her vision is binocular, and she yields an edible and nutritious lacteal exudation. She is quadrupedal and herbivorous, assimilating her food in both succulent and exsiccated state; some of them chromatically correspond to the seventh color of the spectrum, and they are endowed with caudal appendages of exaggerated longitudinality."

An old dairyman who is visiting us suggests that both the boy and his teacher need a better balanced intellectual ration before either meddles again with a description of a cow. Our friend suggests that the teacher needs the most looking after, as he is badly run down.—*Ex.*

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

Mr. Gilbert tells us that a working dairy will be in full operation from 1 o'clock to 4 or 4:30 every afternoon during the stock exhibit, or during the time that he can obtain milk necessary to run the same.

It has been agreed by members of the Test committee, and those representing the three breeds in the World's Fair test, that the thirty-day test shall consist of only fifteen cows each, instead of twenty-five, as was first intended. This is in the interest of economy.

The Jerseys still maintain the lead, both in milk, butter fat and butter; also in the score of points.

Three little plats have been fenced off near the barns where the cows are kept, with a view of turning them out of nights to get a smell of the earth and a nibble of fresh grass.

Many of the test cows have been entered in the various classes in the show ring.

All those that intend going to Chicago and wishing to see the Jersey cows at the Columbian dairy, will please write A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas., enclosing stamp, and get in return an order for a ticket to the Jersey barn. No admittance without tickets.

Dairy Notes.

Pastures need sun-breaks as well as wind-breaks.

Cows should be milked clean in order to have them hold out.

The grasses that quite slowly grow make the milk more copiously flow.

To a very considerable extent the most restless cows in the herd will be found the least profitable.

Dairymen should make a general round-up this fall and cut out all those cows that are not paying their way.

For the nine months ending March 31, 1893, the Internal Revenue Commissioner reports an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of \$266,864 in the oleomargarine tax collected. Dairymen, what are

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

you doing to stop this? Are you even helping the papers that are fighting this bogus article?

It may not be true, but it is said that nearly all farm animals lick their chops and smile when they see a silo going up on the farm.

If the "Kid" was asked to define the rankest, most unjustifiable extravagance, he would say it was making poor butter from good cream.

A convenient milk house will soon save its cost in the time and labor saved, saying nothing of the better quality of the product it is possible to make.

Introduce some new blood into your herd. Thoroughbred stock was never as low as now and the prudent farmer should avail himself of the golden opportunity.

In its first stages caked udders can be quickly relieved by copious applications of hot water—hot as the hands can stand. This is a simple little thing that is well to remember.

The quality of milk that a cow can produce depends upon her breed and individuality, and in this sense the quality of the milk is more dependent upon the breed than upon the feed.

A dairy writer says: "Avoid talking while milking." Such advice is wrong; talk to the cow, tell her funny stories, get her to laughing heartily, and how the milk will pour out! With the cow it's "laugh and give fat milk."

As a historical fact it may be interesting to the wheat-growers (who fear the inroads of dairying) to know that in Denmark there is to-day grown as much wheat as ever (on reduced area) while the export of butter has reached 70,000,000 pounds. This effect is also observed in other countries where the increased fertility of the soil, owing to dairying, is more than counterbalancing the reduction of area for grain-growing.

A. E. Jones said before the last meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association that the world might dispense with other luxuries and forego the daintiest of other edibles, but butter and cheese must be had at any cost. A table loaded with the best the land affords but bereft of butter, loses one-half its relish, and the food is barely tasted. There is a missing link that nothing else can supply. Brother Jones, thy remarks are certainly tainted strongly with truth.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

There is one point in poultry management to which we wish to call your attention, as but few persons who rear poultry for profit ever attach much importance, notwithstanding that it has a great influence upon the profits. It is to keep your birds tame, whether they are kept in suitable inclosure during the entire year or permitted to have unlimited range, for it pays you to do so in many ways. If you keep your birds tame, so they will come to you quickly at the call and eat out of your hand without any sign of fear or distrust, they will always be quiet and contented, and will fatten and thrive much better. This matter is well understood by breeders of the larger kind of stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep and swine, while there are a sensible

few who apply the same principle to poultry. Many a fine nest of eggs has been destroyed by a wild and frightened hen, a hen which had early learned to fear her master or owner. If uniform kindness and gentleness had been resorted to, the hen would suffer herself to be handled while on the nest, and never once think of leaving it in such a hurry as to endanger the eggs. If the poultry on the farm is kept tame it is not a very difficult matter to catch one or more when wanted for table or other use.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I often see in the papers some reference to a disease called "appendicitis," but as yet have no clear idea of it. Can you enlighten me?
Wichita, Kas. ROBERT TANNER.

Among medical men, as well as the laity, probably the most talked of operation in surgery is just now the removal of what is called "the vermiform appendix." Its necessity arises in various ways, but mostly from people swallowing fruit pits and seeds, apple and tomato skins and other indigestible substances.

In the right groin is situated the junction of the small with the large intestine. The latter is called the ascending colon. The colon begins in a closed, rounded sack or pouch, into the side of which, from two to six inches up, the small intestine is inserted—a small tube into a large one. About the center of the rounded end of the colon projects a small tube that looks very much like a large angle worm that the boys use to bait fish with. It also terminates in a blind or closed end. Into this vermiform appendix or worm-like tube fruit pits and seeds sometimes drop while passing down the alimentary canal, its open end or mouth looking upward into the greater tube, the colon. When such an accident occurs, it usually sets up inflammation, which closes the appendix and makes it retain the offending substance. Then grave conditions supervene. Fever ensues, with high pulse and general prostration, and a fatal termination, through gangrene, closes the scene unless timely resort is had to the surgeon's knife. No other cure is known. And this was unknown, or at least unpracticed, until six or seven years ago. To American surgeons belongs the credit of its introduction, and our English and French neighbors call it the "American disease," on account of our first finding the cure for it. Several months ago Captain Edward T. Rose, of the British army, came over to New York to have his appendix removed by Dr. William T. Bull, several eminent British surgeons having declined to undertake the operation. He went home a well man.

Cutting down through the tissues in the right groin and removing this useless appendage of the human bowel is its only permanent cure. As to the danger of the operation, Dr. Bull says: "My own cases, added to those collected by Dr. Powers, make seventy-six excisions of the appendix, with one death only. It may, then, be truthfully said that the operation has not so far proved dangerous."

Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York, says: "The death rate after the operation should not be above 1 per cent., and that percentage caused by complicating diseases, in cases in which a skilled surgeon can operate without hindrance at the time of his choice. And the death rate should not be far from 20 per cent. in cases in which the surgeon has to wait for all the family and all of the consultants to tell him when it is time to operate for appendicitis."

The timidity and ignorance of friends and the cowardice of non-surgical doctors is responsible in this as in many other operations for about nineteen-twentieths of the fatalities.

This appendix in man has no known use, and seems only to exist to form a lodging-place for grape and other fruit seeds and create a job for some skillful surgeon. Hence people should be extremely careful not to swallow grape seeds, cherry pits, orange, lemon, apple or melon seeds. They are all sources of grave danger.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Recently I heard one of the knowing ones declare that the present general and extravagant use of salt was a growing habit, and not only useless but harmful. I know some persons who eat nothing without salt; even the luscious watermelon, they say, is made more palatable and wholesome by a sprinkle of this condiment. Will you please tell us something through the KANSAS FARMER about salt—its uses, abuses, etc? H. H. BEARD.
Morrill, Kas., August 23, 1893.

Common table salt, which is known in chemistry as chloride of sodium, is the most abundant of all the mineral constituents of the body except the phosphate of lime, which constitutes the bulk of bone tissue, and as to the physiological process of tissue-building and repair, it is the most important of all the earthly elements in the body. In healthy adults there is seldom less than a quarter of a pound of salt in the tissues all the time, and 10 per cent. of that is eliminated daily through the waste of tissue. Analysis shows its presence in most of our food, such as potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, peas and beans, as well as in the oats and hay we feed our horses. Hay contains 3 1/2 per cent. of salt. All herbivorous animals, as well as man, require considerable quantities of salt to be healthy. The car-

nivorous animals find plenty of salt for their needs in the flesh they eat, so they, as a rule, will not eat clear salt or salted meat. Salt is the chief constituent of mineral solids in our blood, and without plenty of it, we should soon become unhealthy. Of course, we get a portion of what we need in our food, put there by nature. But that does not seem to be enough.

There is no other condiment so universally used by all men as salt, and the custom grows out of a real physiological necessity. The transfusion of liquids in the body from alimentary canal to blood, from blood to tissue, and from the tissue by excretion, could not be accomplished without salt. More than any other condiment it pleases the palate of all men, stimulates and facilitates the flow of saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices, and more than all others it assists in keeping the excretions fluid and promoting their migration from the body. The urine is 5 1/2 per cent. salt, the blood 3 1/2.

Boussingault tried this experiment on two herds of cattle: To both herds he fed the same hay and grain, but to one he gave thirty-four grains a day of salt each, and to the other none. At the end of the year they weighed the same, but those without salt were dull, shaggy, scrawny and listless, while those given the salt were lively, strong, full of life and vim, their hides were smooth, sleek and shiny, and in every way better conditioned. So don't forget to give your animals plenty of salt while taking a frequent pinch of it yourself.

Dalton, who is high authority, says: "It is well known with what avidity the cattle, sheep and all kinds of deer frequent the saline springs, or 'salt licks,' of the United States, and it is shown by common experience that a liberal supply of salt is important for the healthy nutrition and development of these animals in the domesticated condition."

The most frequent abuse of the salt privilege is the stinted quantity of it, especially with animals. The human system, as a rule, only craves what it needs of salt. As all useful things may by excess become harmful, so may salt. Taken in great quantities it causes burning of the stomach and bowels, intense thirst, dryness and redness of the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, which may become so intense as to be fatal. It may, in less than fatal overdoses, produce boils, itching, rough, burning skin, dim vision and headache. Take plenty of it but don't try to live on it.

At one time the Paraguayan army lost its supply of salt and had to go a long time without on account of a blockade, and it was found that the wounded soldiers all died until a new supply of salt was obtained; then the usual percentage recovered.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I write to ask if there is any cure for catarrh of ten years' standing. I have the catarrh bad; a large accumulation of pus in the head; can get some relief by snuffing back and discharging from the mouth, and a watery discharge from the nose, with frequent sneezing. I have a bad cough by spells; raise considerable. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.
L. O. FULLER.
Amos, Kas.,

In your case there is probably a false growth in the air passage, which partly stops up the passage and makes pressure on some sensitive nerve points in the nostril. It may only be a thickened and much inflamed condition of the lining membrane, or even of the bony structure itself. You need, first of all, a careful examination by a good surgeon, who can then prescribe the right thing for the cure. It is probably curable, but not by drugs alone. Many such cases get well promptly when the false growth is removed.

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W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Many Hearts Will Be Sad.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The telegraph brings us the sad intelligence that Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton, one of Kansas' noblest women, as well as one of our ablest and truest poets, has gone to her final rest. She sang songs from the warm, tender heart of humanity long before she came to Kansas. For many years she occupied a warm place in the hearts of Wisconsin people, and her songs are to be found in many a Badger scrap-book. One of the tenderest and strongest poems in current literature appeared probably twenty-five years ago in the Sunday edition of the Milwaukee Sentinel, from her pen, entitled "Anabelle."

In Kansas, undoubtedly her best known poem is "Walls of Corn."

Such poets are all too rare in this age of social and economic convulsions. Too few of our bards write exactly that which cries out in the heart for utterance. They follow too much the conventionalities of an age when a selfish censorship permitted no free, strong voice to sing the true songs of the heart. Our dead poet had the courage to sing them.

Before the gates of morning
A singer, sweet and strong,
Poured out in measured cadence
A tender, soulful song.
And many weary toilers
Mid labor's clash and clang,
Took heart, and hope, and courage,
From th' message which she sang:

A message full of promise
Of better things to come,
The promise of a morning
When hate, and greed, and rum,
Shall have no place or standing,
Shall have no right to be
Betwixt the gates of morning
And the purple sandown sea.

Not they alone who labor
In sunny field or mart,
But they whose brains are wedded
To busy hand and heart,
Have heard the singer's message,
Have felt her songs divine,
Have heard her inspiration,
And bow them at her shrine.

H. W. ROBY.

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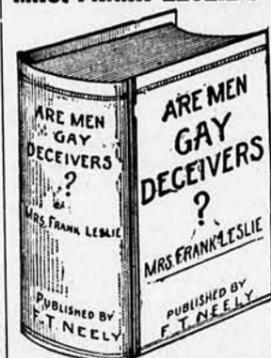
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The Veterinarian.

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

CRACKED HEELS.—I have a mare, 7 years old, that has cracks in her front legs between the fetlock and hoof. Her legs swell and gummy water runs from the cracks. I let her run in the pasture and the cracks healed up, but now I am driving her and they are starting again. M. E. L. Kingman, Kas.

Answer.—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice to the parts, changing it once in twenty-four hours, for three days. Then wash the parts three times a day with the following: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rain water, 1 quart. Give on the feed twice a day for one week, one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. At the end of one week change to the following: Powdered sulphate of iron and nitrate of potash, of each equal parts, mixed. Give a heaping teaspoonful twice a day for one week, then go back to the arsenic and so on, giving the two week about. Feed liberally on oats and hay and give moderate exercise every day or turn out in a lot.

COLT AILING.—I had a sucking colt castrated about six weeks ago and soon after the operation I noticed a small sack forming and it has continued to grow until now it is about the size of a goose's egg. The man who performed the operation thinks it is a "water stone," others say it is a rupture. It is soft and feels as if filled with water. Is there any remedy? M. J. Hays City, Kas.

Answer.—If you throw and tie the colt and turn him upon his back you can easily determine the nature of the sack. If it is a rupture, the intestines can all be passed back into the abdominal cavity and the opening in the wall can be plainly felt. But, if it is a so-called "water seed" (Hydrocele), only a sack of water will be found, which can be dissected out and the wound will readily heal. The colt can be treated successfully in either case, by a man who understands it, but one who cannot tell the difference between a rupture and a "water seed" could hardly be termed an experienced operator. If you value your colt, employ a surgeon.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 4, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,300 cattle; 661 calves. There was a heavy run on range cattle, but trade was dull on other grades.

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22	1,204	4 30	22	1,224	4 30
5	1,332	4 15	21	1,229	4 00
6	1,334	4 15	21	1,282	3 80
2	1,110	3 75	25	1,154	3 25

C. F. TEXAS STEERS.

69	1,240	3 60
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O. F. COLORADO.

42	1,332	3 55	39	1,308	3 55
41	1,420	4 45	18	1,183	3 75
54	1,292	3 50	20	1,221	3 15

WINTERED COLORADO STEERS.

54	1,381	3 25	5	1,246	3 25
2	1,089	3 00			

WINTERED TEXAS STEERS.

71	1,090	3 05
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TEXAS STEERS.

52	1,732	2 65	20	Pan H.	1,156	2 70
53	1,033	2 60	158		892	2 35
33	1,059	2 50	54	Pan H.	992	2 50
25	880	2 45	99		994	2 40
27	861	2 32 1/2	269		842	2 25
27	728	2 15	21		840	2 20
9	800	1 90				

TEXAS COWS.

1	970	1 50	20	Pan H.	849	1 95
8	693	2 10	10		870	1 95
12	695	1 85	21		780	1 80
2	800	1 90	22		821	2 15
25	708	2 00	11		791	2 00
19	707	1 75	46		692	1 85
31	749	2 10	22		937	2 15

TEXAS BULLS.

1	1,140	1 40	1	1,370	1 75
1	1,050	1 60	1	1,120	1 60

TEXAS CALVES.

4	5 75	30	7 00	
93	181	4 25	26	7 50
43	7 50	17	8 75	
15	7 75			

INDIAN COWS.

32	880	2 25	33	863	2 05
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COLORADO COWS.

180	817	1 80	4	810	1 50
49	896	2 10			

COLORADO CALVES.

64	143	4 50
----	-----	------

COWS.

1	780	75	2	780	1 35
2	1,000	1 45	6	941	1 50
1	790	1 60	3	916	1 05
3	936	1 75	9	1,084	1 85
8	871	1 90	11	815	1 97 1/2
46	888	2 00	45	894	2 10
15	922	2 25	4	902	2 30
1	950	2 35	17	1,075	2 45

BULLS.

2	1,145	1 90	1	1,640	2 15
1	1,290	1 90	1	1,350	1 50
1	1,420	1 75	1	880	1 65
1	1,290	1 70	2	985	1 95

HEIFERS.

3	618	2 10	16	809	1 50
5	792	2 00			

CALVES.

23	7 50	3	5 50
2	30 00	3	7 50
48	5 50	2	6 00
4	7 00		

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

18	1,045	3 25	8	763	2 35
15	911	2 75	13	508	2 15
10	1,074	3 20	24	923	2 85
3	823	1 60	4	652	2 20
2	910	2 65	2	810	2 10
21	1,015	2 60	1	750	2 25

HOGS—Receipts, 2,859. The supply was light and prices were steady.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No. Dook. Av. Pr.	No. Dook. Av. Pr.
107... 40... 181... 5 55	70... 120... 178... 5 60
102... 179... 5 60	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

4	297	4 80	54	120	381	5 00	
67	277	5 65	69	200	289	5 15	
59	120	252	5 25	61	160	272	5 20
62	80	256	5 25	39	40	265	5 25
62	80	264	5 25	76	160	247	5 25
82	80	220	5 30	73	80	263	5 30
63	219	5 35	19	80	226	5 35	
21	223	5 40	81	218	5 35		
83	227	5 45	84	40	214	5 40	
49	40	196	5 60	70	40	204	5 45

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,453. The fresh supply was light and prices took an upward turn on anything showing fat.

250 Col	77	2 80	590 Utah	90	3 10
54 Utah lms	55	3 50	53 Utah lms	56	3 50
3	93	4 50			

Chicago.

September 4, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 22,000. Good steady, others 10c lower. 3,000 Texas, steady; Western 10c lower. Beef steers, \$3 35@4 80; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 20; bulls, \$1 50@3 00; cows, \$1 00@2 90; Texas cows, \$1 80@2 15; Texas steers, \$2 30@3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,000. Opened lower, closed stronger. Mixed, \$5 05@5 70; heavy, \$5 05@5 65; light weights, \$5 45@6 05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000. 10c higher. Natives, \$1 00@3 50; lambs, per cwt., \$3 00@4 75.

St. Louis.

September 4, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,200. Few natives. Texas 10@15c lower. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 20. Texas, \$2 85@3 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000. Steady. Top, \$5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Natives, \$1 50@3 70.

Omaha.

SOUTH OMAHA, September 4, 1893.

The Daily Stockman furnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,800. Generally 10c lower. Bees, \$3 25@4 70; stockers and feeders, \$3 25@3 00; cows, \$1 00@2 35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500. Strong. Top, light, \$5 50; heavy, \$5 15; bulk, \$5 30@5 35.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 4, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 327,286 bushels; corn, 18,895 bushels; oats, 6,353 bushels, and rye, 2,024 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 277,200 bushels. The liberal offerings yesterday caused a weaker feeling but the market was fairly active at the decline of about 1/4c, millers and elevator men both buying. As all the leading boards of trade east of us had adjourned over on account of it being Labor day, there was no speculative market. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 28 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 57c, 12 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 57c, 16 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 57, 20 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 57c; No. 3 hard, 15 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 56c, 10 cars 57 1/2 to 58 pounds at 56c, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 56c, 4 cars poor at 55c, 3 cars at 55 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 54 1/2c, 1 car at 54c, 1 car at 54c, 4 cars choice at 55c; rejected, 2 cars at 51c and 2 cars at 50c; no grade, 1 car at 50c and 1 car at 51c; No. 2 red, 7 cars 60 pounds at 59c, 2 cars poor 59 1/2 pounds at 58c; No. 3 red, 5 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 56c; No. 4 red, 1 car at 53c, 1 car at 54c and 1 car choice at 55 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 67,800 bushels. A steady market and fair demand were had yesterday, both for mixed and white. There was more in than for some time, but under the influence of a better inquiry Saturday's prices were sustained. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2@30c; No. 3 mixed, 28@29 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30@30 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29@29 1/2c, as to billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars local at 29 1/2c, 3 cars local at 30c, 3 cars at the river at 35c, 16 cars at the river at 35 1/2c, 2 cars Memphis at 37c, 3 cars Memphis at 37 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at the river at 34 1/2c; No. 2 white, 2 cars local at 30c and 3 cars at the river at 35c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 33,000 bushels. Arriving more freely and market weaker under the influence of the increased supply. But a fair demand was had at the price. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 21 1/2@23c; No. 3 mixed, 18@20c; No. 4 mixed, 16@17c; No. 2 white, 25@27c; No. 3 white, 22@24c; No. 4 white, 19@21c. Sales: 3 cars at 22 1/2c, 1 car at 23c, 1 car at 21 1/2c, 2 cars choice milling at 25 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 18c, 1 car at 19c, 1 car at 20c and 1 car at 21c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,800 bushels. Some inquiry on orders and market steady. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 47@47 1/2c; No. 3, 44@45c.

CASTOR BEANS—Selling fairly at old prices. We quote at \$1 20 per bushel in car lots; small lots, about 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Demand fair and prices steady. We quote at 87c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BRAN—Firm and in good demand. We quote bulk at 45c per cwt. and sacked at 55c per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 630 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. Market dull and lower.

under the influence of liberal offerings. We quote: New—Fancy prairie, \$5 00@5 50; choice, \$4 50@5 00; low grades, \$3 00@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$3 00@3 50; choice, \$3 00@3 70.

BUTTER—A good demand continues to be had for good to choice table goods at steady prices, but this is the only kind selling with any freedom. All else dull. Creamery, highest grade separator, 19@21c per pound; finest gathered cream, 18c; fine fresh, good flavor, 15c; fair to good, 13c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 16c; fair to good lines, 12c. Country store-packed—Fancy, 15c; fresh and sweet packing, 12c.

EGGS—Market quiet but steady. Fresh candied, 11c per dozen.

POULTRY—But few coops here and what arrived soon sold at unchanged prices on every thing. Game slow and the offerings all that are needed. We quote: Chickens, light and young, 6c; chickens, heavy, 6c; roosters, old and young, 20c each; springs, large, 7c; turkeys, gobblers, 7c; ducks, old, 5c; spring, 6c; geese, full feathered, 1c; goslings, 7c; pigeons, \$1 25 per dozen; veal, choice 80@100 pounds, 4 1/2@5c; prairie chickens, \$3 50 per dozen; ducks, teal, per dozen, \$2; ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 50; plover, per dozen, 50@60c.

POTATOES—Market rather dull, no one seeming to care much about it. The offerings light, so is the demand. We quote: New—Fancy, per bushel, 45c; fair to good 30@40c.

BROOMCORN—Hired, green, 4 1/2c per pound; green, self-working, 3 1/2@4c; red-tipped, do., 3@3 1/2c; common, do., 2 1/2@3c; crooked, half price.

HIDES AND PELTS—Still selling very slowly but prices unchanged. Green, salted, cured, butchers' free of brands: No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c; bull and stag, 2 1/2c; kip skins, 3c per pound. Green, uncurd, No. 1, 2 1/2c; No. 2, 2c; dry flint, 4@5c. Green, full-woolled pelts, each, 40@50c; green shearings, each, 15@20c; dry flint, per pound, 5c.

WOOL—The market remains steady but very dull. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@12c; combing, 13@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 19@22c.

HORSES AUCTION.

Kansas

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 o'clock p. m. on Monday, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a boiler house and stack at the Kansas 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 of Public Works, State capitol grounds, after August 28, 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 ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 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 boiler house and stack to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the 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.

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, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an "east wing to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after August 21, 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 bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1893.

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WM. WYKES, Secretary.
S. M. SCOTT, President.

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, September 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a water works to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, 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, after August 21, 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 ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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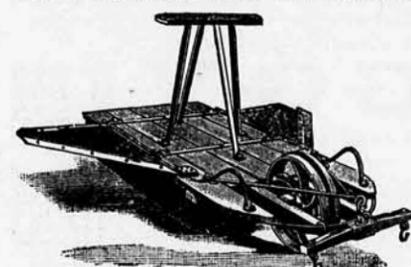
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These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead, and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

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CRIB * YOUR * CORN IN ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN CRIB.

Shipped rolled up in a bundle. — Easily and quickly adjusted. **CHEAP, DURABLE, CONVENIENT.** FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUE SENT FREE. **W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.**

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Always Victorious.



The most complete line of presses in America. More first prizes have been awarded the Whitman Presses in the past five years than all others in America combined. Many valuable improvements for 1893. Warranted superior to anything in use. Send for circulars. Look out for our "NEW DEPARTURE" Full-Circle Low Price Press. We also manufacture a large line of Farm Machinery. Address

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

CORN-CRIBS.

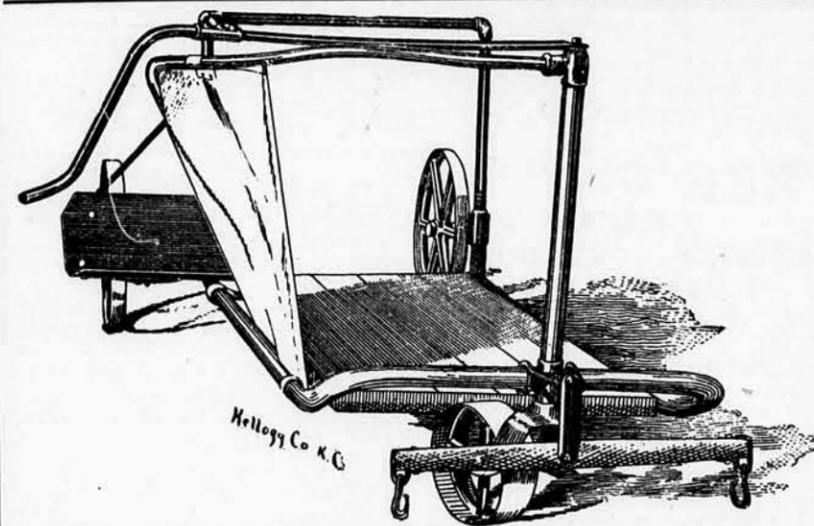
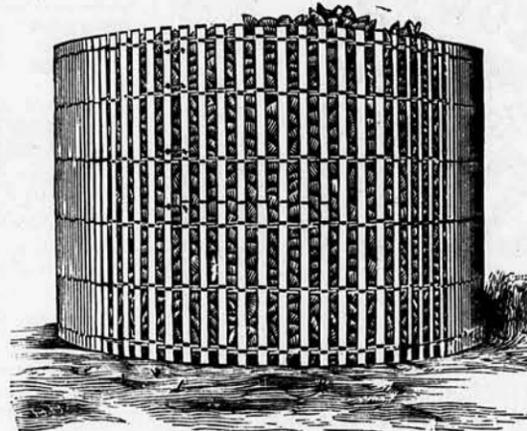
We manufacture a very large and heavy fence, suitable for corn-cribs, and it has Given Universal Satisfaction Wherever Used.

It is 8 feet high, with pickets 3 inches wide and 3/4 inch thick, woven together with nine double strands of No. 12 1/2 steel wire, and about 1 1/4 inches apart. Being movable, they can be used for either permanent or temporary cribs. Below is a table showing the number of feet of fence required for any given quantity of grain. It is also the most desirable material yet manufactured for permanent horse and cattle corrals.

Five thousand bushels will require about 37 feet of fencing; 900 bushels, 49 feet; 1,400 bushels, 61 feet; 2,000 bushels, 73 feet.

Price per foot 38 cents. Special Discount to Dealers.

Write for Circular and terms. **WOODBURN FARM FENCE CO., 2836-40 Colfax Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.**



THE BLUE VALLEY CORN HARVESTER.

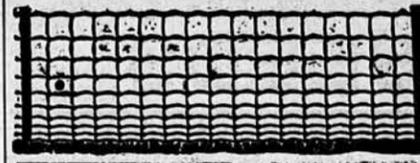
The Only Successful Machine to Harvest Corn.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO., Manhattan, Kas.

CAPONS DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

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



No Lack of Confidence

among Page fence men, not only in the fence itself but its selling qualities. One man who controls a State and contracted to use 200 miles this year, now proposes, on certain conditions, to contract 500 miles for next year. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.**

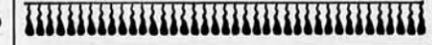
10% ABOVE FACTORY COST

Only \$18.95 buys a \$25.00 Singer Style Machine. \$18.95 buys Highest Grade modern style machine in the world. 25 different styles at intermediate prices. Warranted 10 years. We are the only manufacturers selling machines direct. Send for catalogue. Terms for securing a sewing machine. **CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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EDITION OF 1893. Includes all the laws on the subject of elections, including the **AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW, PURE ELECTIONS LAW, PRIMARY ELECTIONS LAW,** With forms, and complete annotations of the Supreme Court. Everyone is interested and should have a copy. **Only 25 cents.**

Voting Booths, Ballot Boxes, Guard Rails. **CRANE & CO.,** County and Township Supplies. **TOPEKA, KAS.**



THIS WILL CURE YOU

BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately. **Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S.** Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it. Six 1/2 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints." **E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.**

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.
DR. E. J. KENDALL CO.:
Gents:—I am using your "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" on a valuable driving horse, with wonderful success. He slipped and sprained himself very badly while running in pasture. I have cured this horse of a Thoroughpin, effecting a cure after a treatment of one month with "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE." You are at liberty to use my name, if desired, in asserting to these facts.
Yours truly,
MILES N. WOODWARD,
Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses. Price \$1.00 per bottle.
DR. E. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEEDS J.G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsive 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!

GO TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL—No. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, for meals, lunch and lodging.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY, FALL OF 1893.—Very fine forest tree seedlings, 200,000 black locust, 12 to 18, 12 to 24 and 12 to 36 inches. 150,000 Russian mulberry, 18 to 30 inches. 10,000 honey locust, 10 to 15 inches. 25,000 maple, 18 to 24 inches. 100,000 two-year hedge, No. 1. 750,000 one-year hedge, No. 1. Will give low figures on any of the above. Also 40,000 one-year grape vines, fifteen varieties, largely Concord. Everything in nursery line at bottom prices. Orchard trees and small fruits, etc. Write and state your wants and get prices. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

FARMS AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE—Twenty acres up to 800, \$3 to \$15 per acre. No cyclones, droughts, floods, fires, chinch bugs nor grasshoppers. Excellent climate and healthy. Write to A. J. Moberly, Vienna, Maryland.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of merchandise and live stock for clear lands. Craver & Co., 509 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

IF YOU WANT—A thoroughly competent farmer to run your farm for you on shares, address J. L. Heisey, 822 Ohio Ave., Kansas City, Kas.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS—Choice cockerels for sale. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR THIRTY DAYS—Choice S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 each or six for \$5. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

400 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS—For sale for feeders. Will sell for part cash, balance on time with good approved notes. Address Parsons & Tyler, Eureka, Kas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A second-hand Whitman steam power hay press. Trumbull, Streat & Allen Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

200,000 Black locust, 15 to 18 inches high, at \$2 per M., and 100,000 two-year-old hedge, first-class, at \$1 per M. This offer will expire December 1, 1893. Reference—I refer you to any business man in Pawnee Rock. Pawnee Rock Nursery, W. M. Zieher, Proprietor, Pawnee Rock, Kas.

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Lands, live stock and other property. What have you to trade for them? J. E. Ansel, 910 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

JOHN G. HOWARD, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., commission dealer in farms, stock ranches and live stock. Choice city property to trade for Western land. Write me what you have for sale or trade.

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

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

WE ARE BUYERS—Of Meadow fescue or English blue grass, 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 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.

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. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabausee 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.

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.

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

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER N. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd 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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Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1893.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. STEER—Taken up in Liberty tp., one red steer, weight about 1,000 pounds, 3 or 4 years old, branded C W (C attached to top of W) on left hip, right ear clipped, left ear slit, and dew-lapped; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1893.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wyatt M. Cranor, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, August 3, 1893, one sorrel mare, 5 years old, fourteen hands high. MARE—By same, one black mare, 6 years old, fourteen hands high, one white foot. MARE—By same, one black mare, 7 years old, fourteen hands high, two white feet.

Hamilton county—B. A. Wood, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Klyne, in Coolidge tp., July 25, 1893, one dark bay mare 3 years old, thirteen hands high, branded JH on left shoulder; valued at \$20. MARE—By same, one light bay mare, 3 years old, thirteen hands high, branded H on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one light bay mare, 8 years old, twelve and one-half hands high, branded H on right shoulder; valued at \$20. COLT—By same, one dark brown yearling horse colt, branded H on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. S. Weaver, in Canton tp., July 28, 1893, one bay mare, 3 years old, right hind foot white, white strip in face. MARE—By same, one dark roan mare, 2 years old, white strip in face.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1893.

Sumner county—W. H. Carnes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Mrs. C. Ammann, in Ryan tp., August 9, 1893, one small white male mule, 15 or 20 years old, harness marks; valued at \$20. Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John T. Harvey, in Canada tp., P. O. Angola, one brown horse, 5 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white and left fore foot white; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. McDaniel, in Lowell tp., August 20, 1893, one horse, white stripe in forehead, 7 or 10 years old, glass eye; valued at \$25. HORSE—By same, one black horse, 6 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD! The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

HOTEL FRATERNITY World's Fair Visitors' Resort. Located on the Lake Shore, in a park of fifteen acres of fine oak grove, within five minutes walk of south entrance to World's Fair. Best accommodations on the European plan at \$1 to \$2 per day. All meals 50 cents each. Take Illinois Central, South Chicago train, to South Shore Station. E. J. Fay, formerly of the Palmer and Great Northern, manager. Write at once to A. E. GAMET, Proprietor, Hotel Fraternity, Seventy-first St. and Lake Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

FREE Pamphlets describing the resources of KANSAS, ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO and CALIFORNIA may be had by addressing G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. Mention this paper.

Cancer Cured With Oils. Cancer, Tumor, Skin and Womb Diseases cured with soothing, balsam oils. A new book just printed on the above diseases will be mailed free to suffering humanity, which explains the mode and length of treatment. No knife or burning plasters, but soothing, painless, aromatic oils. Call on or address DR. BYE, Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

FREE A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SPINAL Dr. Hartman's treatment for Spinal Curvature. Book free to so afflicted. CURVATURE. SURGICAL HOTEL, Columbus, O.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT The Great Fair at St. Joseph, Mo., September 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1893.

SIX DAYS! EVERY DAY A BIG DAY!! \$70,000 IN PREMIUMS. FOUR RACES EVERY DAY. ALL THE FAST HORSES. CHEAP RAILROAD RATES. The only opportunity for Western people to see all the great harness horses. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. NOTICE--Drop us a postal card containing your address and we will send you a set of handsome picture cards, FREE. JNO. S. BRITAIN, President. H. J. KLINE, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE 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, car THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus give honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insured without extra cost. Mention this paper. FRED MORRILL, President. A. A. PULLMAN, Vice President. F. H. BAKER, Sec'y and Treas.

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THE SOUTHWICK BALING PRESS. A 12-Tons-a-Day Machine at a 10-Tons-a-Day Price. Our Warranty Goes with Each Machine. 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. Sales tight; draft light. Capacity; Construction; Durability—all the BEST. SANDWICH MFG. CO., 126 MAIN ST., SANDWICH, ILL.

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. BARTELDES & CO., General Agents, LAWRENCE, KAS.

A BETTER and MORE SIGHTLY FENCE Than if made of Five Strands of Barb Wire. Ask your dealer, TRUSS & CABLE FENCE CO., or address, Box 3, Hornellsville, N.Y.

POWER FROM GASOLINE DIRECT FROM THE TANK CHEAPER THAN STEAM. No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer. BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c. OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES Stationary or Portable. 1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P. OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS, 23d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHICAGO, 245 Lake St. OMAHA, 107 S. Fourteenth St. C