ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

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County.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for sale. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. - From this herd were furnished some of the winners at the World's Fair. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.

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For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst,
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INGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTS-wold Sheep—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

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M.H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., Registered Hol-stein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Orders booked now for pigs and eggs.

CHOICE Poland-Chinas J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl Kas

MIDLAND STOCK FARM. — F. M. OWENS, Mel-vern, Kas., breeder of Gallowsy and Holstein cattle, Poland-China swine and thoroughbred poul-try. Best of strains. Come, send or write.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—Archibald 1st 30258 and Cheerful Anxiety 40233 service bulls. One car bulls and one car heifers for sale. Leading families. Also Poland-Chinas. J. F. Waters, Savannah, Mo.

A SHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOR-oughbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 28351, full brother to second-prize yearling at Worlds Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES.—Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutger Farm, Russell, Kansas. Choice February and March pigs. Young boars ready for service. Young sows bred. Good individuals and choicest breeding.

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

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TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.— Boars, sows and pigs always on hand. Yearling boar Wide Awake 30039 for exchange for an extra boar or bred sow. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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MAPLE GROVE HERD—Of fancy bred Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

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MULBERRY GROVE FARM.—Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 per thir-teen, express prepaid. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas.

HARRY T. FORBES—FINE S. C. BROWN LEG-horns. Eggs for sale, safely packed and sent by express to any part of the United States. Address 701 Folk St., Topeka, Kas.

PURE-BRED LANGSHAN, BARRED PLYM-outh Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pa-cific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

H. HAGUE & SON, Walton, Kansas, will sell eggs from the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns, M. B. turkeys, Embden and Toulouse geese. Chicken eggs, \$1.50 per setting, straight. Geese and turkey eggs, 25 cents each.

DIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.—FOR SALE L. M. B. Turkeys, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin ducks, and their eggs in season. I took first and second premiums at the State Poultry show, also at the Central show at Emporia, 1894. Toms, hens and pullets scoring 94 and 95. Lucille Randolph, Emporia, Kas.



A. E. STALEY,

Ottawa, Kansas.
CHESTER WHITES AND
POLAND-CHINAS. Light
Brahmas. Satisf't'n g'r'ntd.



W. S. TEBURY.



Roy e, Kansas. Ch er Whites Sa action guaranteed.



S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas. Breeder of Pure-bred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Stock for sale at all times. d. Write for what you want.

T.A.HUBBARD

Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.



C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 28 miles northeast of Kansas City.



J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Richmond, Kansas, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

The very best strains. Nothing but first-class stock will be shipped to any. Come and see us or write.



P. A. PEARSON

Kinsley, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine

All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

HILLSDALE HERD



Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, bred by C. C. KEYT, VERDON, NEB. Prince Byron 19513 heads the herd. Stock for sale at all times. Visitors welcome. A fine lot of young male pigs for sale. Farm two miles north of Verdon, Nebraska.



R. S. COOK Wichita, Kas., Breeder of Poland - Chinas.

World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohlo.



CIRCLE U HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

W. H. Underwood,
Hutchinson, - Kansas.
Graceful's Index 9289 S. 27689 O., sire Seldom Seen
2d 23045 O., dam Graceful L. 28768 O. He was the
sire of the Kansas World's Fair winners that won
first, third and fourth prizes.



RIVERSIDE HERD

Poland-China Swine.

For sale sows bred to farrow in March, April and May. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as impaction. respondence as well as inspection invited. J. V. RANDOLPH, [Established 1868.] Emporia, Kas.

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Thos. D. Hubbard, twenty years a wholesale merchant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nails, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis or at your own depot. 13 For fuller information, address with stamp, THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kansas.

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SWINE.

DIETRICH & GENTRY, Ottawa, Kas. — Choice POLIAND-CHINA PIGS, Fancy pedigrees. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

J. F. BISHOP & SONS, LINCOLN, NEB.—We have J. 250 Poland-China pigs for the 1893 trade up to date. Our seven boars are all tops. Sows mostly aged. Pigs tip-top. Write us.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chi-nas and Duroc-Jerseys. Also M. B. Turkeys. Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, S. Wyandotte chick-ens and R. Pekin ducks. Eggs. Of the best. Cheap.

PRINCETON HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

A choice lot of pigs for sale. Write your wants, and if I can fill them I will tell you so and guarantee animals as represented. A fine lot of bred gilts now for sale at reasonable prices. H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

POULTRY.

If YOU WANT A START OF THE NEW BREEDS that are having such a boom, send \$1.50 for a setting of eggs—Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rock or Silver Wyandottes. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

A. B. DILLE & SONS, EDGERTON, KAS., breeders of choice B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and M. B. turkeys. Chicken eggs \$1 to \$2 per 16; turkey.eggs \$3 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

\$1.25 FOR FIFTEEN EGGS.—B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S. Wyandottes, S.C.B. Leghorns, B. Minorcus and Ptt Games. Also Fox hounds. H. P. Hawkins, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L.E. Pixley, Emporta, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langshans, M.B. Turkeys and Pekin ducks. Chicks at all times. Eggs in season.

LUCIUS M. McGILVRAY, Willis, Brown Co., Kas. breeder and shipper S. C. W. Leghorn chickens Stock for sale in season.

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS—\$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. White Holland Turkeys, \$3 each; eggs, \$2 per thirteen. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

POULTRY.

 ${
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m OSE\text{-}COMB}$ WHITE LEGHORNS—The best layers on earth. Stock came from high-scoring birds. Eggs \$1 per setting. Belle Dille, Edgerton, Kas.

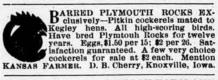
Catholic Con

J. T. HARRAH, Pomona, Kas., breeder of pure-bred B. Langshans, B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leg-horns. Eggs \$1 per thirteen. Young stock for sale after August 15.

Z TAYLOR, Marion, Kansas.—Single-comb Brown and White Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Barred 1 lymouth Rocks Eggs \$1.25 for fifteen. Buff Leghorn eggs \$2 for fifteen. Highscoring birds.

\$1,00 per setting, eggs from B. Langshans, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown or White Leghorns, 6 sets, \$5.00. Prize-winning chickens. 13 other varieties. Send stamp for cata-

HARRY E. GAVITT & CO., Topeka, Kas





Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. SHORT-HORN CATTLE, PO-LAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES. J. Q. McDanield & Son, Gardner, Johnson Co., Kansas.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios.

G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. W. E. GRESHAM,



Burrton, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND - CHINAS.

Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 4—C. C. Keyt, Short-horn cattle and Poland-Chinas, Verdon, Neb.

Rock Salt for Stock.

It is no wonder that Kansas is one of the very best live stock States in the United States, and nature has provided unlimited beds of rock salt below the well-grassed soil of the surface. Evidently nature intended that Kansas should eventually become the leading State in live stock husbandry and diversified agriculture, hence these wonderful salt deposits are accessible and conveniently near the live stock producing center of our country. The Kansas salt mines cannot only supply all her own needs, but the rest of this country as well.

Rock salt is the natural and model article for live stock, and its great abundance and cheapness should secure for it a more general use than now ob-

"It is a little singular," says the Breeder's Gazette, "that men have hit upon so many 'best ways' of salting cattle. Some salt once in two weeks; some once a week; some twice a week; some (a great many) whenever they happen to think of it. Some rather elaborate plans for getting salt to cattle have been devised. One man re-lates publicly, as his 'best way,' that when he mows his hay he sprinkles a little salt on each load, taking care not to over-salt it, and when the hay steams it carries the salt through the hay. In this way his cattle are always forced to eat salted hay, willy-nilly. Some of those who use chopped feed salt it in preparation, although it is difficult to understand where they learned just how much of this condiment each cow likes in her food. But then not a few feeders assume to have a better knowledge of the tastes and distastes of their animals than the beasts themselves. There seems to be much ado about nothing in this question of salting. Animals like salt-need salt. Inasmuch as it is not possible for them to tell their owners how much salt they want and at what times they feel like taking a taste, it would seem the simple, common sense method to keep salt within their reach at all times and let them, in the language of the cook books, 'season to suit.' A lump of rock salt in the manger, or under cover in the pasture or feed lot, or a box of loose salt protected from rain, is a cheap and easy possibility on every farm. The common sense, complete system of caring for cattle is to keep salt and water where they can get these necessities at will."

Precautions Against Tuberculosis in Cattle.

In his excellent bulletin on tuberculosis in relation to animal industry and public health, Dr. James Law, of Cornell university, makes the following suggestions as to preventive measures for adoption by the stock-owner:

If he will, the stock-owner can extirpate this disease from his herd and thereafter keep the herd pure from such contamination. The following are the main precautions necessary to this end:

stalls at the front so that no two cows animals lie dry all the while, and, be-

2. Keep each animal strictly by its own stall and manger.

3. When any animal is suspected don't let it use a drinking trough nor bucket in common with other animals.

4. Avoid old milch cows and unthrifty ones, or keep them secluded

from the rest of the herd. 5. The following conformation usually indicates a weakness of constitution and a susceptibility to tuberculosis: Head narrow between the horns, sunken eyes, depth of cavity (temporal) back of the eyes, thin, narrow, ewe neck, chest small, lacking in both breadth and depth, hollow flank and

lighter shades of brown and yellow. If however, such animals are of high value for the dairy, and can be kept free from infection, they need not be rejected. The finest conformations of Short-horns, Devons, Holsteins, black or red polled furnish no protection in the presence of the germ.

6. Don't purchase from a herd in which tuberculosis has appeared or in which cattle have died or been killed within a year or two. Resort first to to the tubeculin test.

7. Don't take a cow with a husky or or rattling cough, wheezing, hurried breathing, discharge from nose, fœtid breath, hard bunches under the skin, diseased udder, swollen bones or joints, unthriftiness, or a tendency to scour or

8. Don't purchase from city, suburban nor swill stables.

9. Don't add newly purchased cattle to your herd until you have tested them with tuberculin, especially if they have been the product of inbreeding.

10. Don't admit strange cattle to house, field nor yard with your own; keep them apart until tested with tuberculin.

11. In case of disease or unthriftiness in your herd put the animal apart and have it examined by a skillful veterinarian.

12. If after this there remains any doubt as to the real nature of the disease, have the animal tested with the tuberculin, in the hands of a practitioner thoroughly acquainted with cattle and their diseases. If the result is not yet quite clear keep the animal by itself and repeat the test in four weeks.

13. In case one animal in a herd shows tuberculosis test the whole herd with tuberculin.

14. Test in the same manner all animals on the farm (swine, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, cats, dogs, fowls) that cohabit with the cattle.

15. Kill all tuberculous animals and boil, burn, dissolve in acid, or bury deeply in a place to which no animals

16. Disinfect premises thoroughly, also all products of the diseased ani-mals and all articles used about them.

17. Let no consumptive person attend on cattle or other live stock, nor prepare their food.

18. Vermin (rats, mice, sparrows) in a building where tuberculosis animals have been, should be exterminated.

Hog Feeding.

No one knows all there is to know in pig feeding. Prof. Roberts says he used to feed 600 head per year, and he was an observer of results. He says that pure food and cleanliness are essential to the best success, and that in feeding hogs the man who feeds them well will succeed with them. You must remember that the hog has a preference for being clean. Last year in a great many pens one side of each was kept clean for a week; afterwards the pigs themselves kept that clean for their bed. One week's education did it, and if a hog gets a good chance and a good example he is all right. Every farmer with 100 acres ought to feed twenty to 100 hogs. The common way of constructing the floors of the pens is unsuitable. If they slope backward from the trough they will be kept wet. That means sickly hogs that do not thrive well. I prefer to make the floor slant towards the trough. 1. Board up the partitions of the Twice the profit can be made when the add to his potency and help pay for stalls at the front so that no two cows sides that, their health is much better.

Then, the feeding trough should have its holding capacity in length, and not in depth. It pays to have them fed with good clean feed, which means the difference between profit and loss. They will take the waste from the table. It does not do, as is usually the case, to have it put into a tub or barrel which is never emptied or cleaned. That becomes poison. It ferments and sours and makes bad blood. With the sow and young pigs taking it, the consequence is they die before they are ten days old, and even little pigs have the right to and even little pigs have the right to be well born. Hogs fed on clean food should gain at least one pound for every breadth and depth, hollow flank and tendency to pot belly, a general lack of muscle, so that the limbs seem loosely attached to the body; in breeds that show a variety of colors, animals of the

Searching for Tuberculosis.

The report of the State Board of Health, of New York:

"The work of examination of cattle for tuberculosis has increased beyond all expectations. Last year 20,310 cattle were examined and 678 were killed. about 3 per cent. The average cost of examination was 47 cents for each animal. The value of 'Koch's lymph' as a diagnostic agent is assured by the experience gained. Facts are being collected bearing upon the use of tuberculin which will be valuable additions to the records of the efforts to eradicate consumption in cattle. In the early service tuberculin was little resorted to. Now almost every animal is injected.

Bacteriological examinations of milk and butter have been made. In the former the tubercle bacillus has been found in one sample, but not in the other. In eight samples of butter, taken at random from eighteen packages, made from milk of cows some of which were known to have tuberculosis, no bacilli were found. Statements have been made that more attention has been directed to Jersey cattle than to other breeds. This is not so.

"It will require a larger appropria-tion to cope with this important work in order to make it as effective as the law intends. Owners of herds have made many personal applications that their herds be examined. At present there are more than fifty applications on file which have not been reached, some of them from cities asking that examination of the milk supply be taken up."

A Few Don'ts.

Don't breed that old, broken-down mare. It won't pay, but will be an injury to the breeding industry.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones

properly made of good leather are stronger and last longer, while being easier on the horse.

Don't overload the team. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses or get them in the habit of balk-

Don't feed corn or corn meal to the horses during the hot weather. Corn

is too heating. Don't spare the oats. The well-fed horse stands up under constant work

when the under-fed falters. Don't imagine that when you water your horses three times a day you have

done all that nature demands. Don't let the horses eat too much green grass. A little while in the pasture after a day's work will do them good, but too much green food will work injury and cause horses to sweat

easily at work. Don't run down your neighbor's horses. Praise them when you can, and when you cannot, say nothing.

Don't think because your neighbor has bought a stallion that he has been necessarily cheated, and has bought a failure. Give the horse a chance to show by his progeny what he is.

Don't go off into the next town or county to breed your mare if an equally good stallion of the same breed and style is owned on the next farm. You may own a stallion some day, and then you will need the patronage of your neighbors.

Don't let the stallion stand idle in the barn. Make him work, for it will his food.

Don't throw away the curry-c now that farm work is rushing. It is needed more now than it was last win-

Don't forget that a box-stall is much better than a narrow one for the horses, especially when they have worked hard all day. You like a wide bed; so does your horse. - Texas Live Stock Journal.

It has been estimated by some one who likes to dabble in figures that 8 per cent. of the sheep of the United States are destroyed annually by dogs, wolves and coyotes.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton



weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. Dur-ing the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to

half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass, **Every Dose Effective**

Cattle Notes.

Farmers should now keep all the good calves for our future beef supply. The scarcity is becoming more apparent every month, and all the grade beef and dairy cows reared to maturity on the product of the farm are sure to meet a good market. Too many calves are being slaughtered.

Breeding for sex theories are still developing, but the natural laws go on just the same. But what is of far greater importance is the breeding for quality, and in that we are making commendable progress in the more general use of full-blood sires, grading up the common herd to superior individual merit of that early maturity type which every American farmer should take a pride in producing.

R. W. Foster, of Iowa, who recently had an article in the Breeder's Gazette on the subject of "Heifer Beef vs. Steer Beef," says that since its publication he has obtained the opinion of one of the largest butchers in Liverpool, namely, Mr. Andrew Ross. Out of the 1,500 to 2,000 cattle handled by him weekly, 60 per cent. are heifers. He says that the butchers who buy from him, give 12 cents per fourteen pounds more for heifers than steers, as they have less bone and stand more cutting, better roasts being got out of them than out of steers.

Cows that are due to calve at this time of year ought always to receive some special attention or they will 'run down" badly immediately after parturition. The system must be fortified by liberal feeding a few weeks before calving time, but heating food should be used sparingly. Chopped oats, wheat bran or middlings, with a little oil cake or flaxseed, will be found much safer than corn, and these may be fed liberally. The same general remarks will apply with equal force to brood mares. It is easier and cheaper to keep the cows and mares strong and healthy than it is to get them back into thrifty condition after they once run down. Here, as in a good many other cases, an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.—Breeder's Gazette.

Four Barren Mares.

"I had four barren mares," writes G. W. Justinson, of East Palestine, O., "that got in foal by using the Perfect Impregnator, bought of Specialty Manufacturing Co., Carrollton, Mo."

If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas coast country vies with Caliwolves and coyotes.

The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

Agricultural Matters.

PRIZE CORN-GROWING.

In 1893 a contest in corn-growing was entered into in Iowa to win prizes offered by the Homestead and by the Iowa Agricultural Society. The Homestead gives the following interesting account of the contest:

"Among the conditions it was provided that the contest plat should be three measured acres; a part of a larger field; that it should not have been a hog or feeding lot; that no commercial fertilizers should be used, and there were others tending to make the contest crops the product of ordinary farm conditions as far as possible, and compel the winner to succeed by means of good preparation, cultivation and the use of farm manure only, such as every farmer had or might have. The Iowa Agricultural Society duplicated our premiums and a number of persons offered specials. The interest was very great. Not far from a hundred entries were made before the season began, and upward of fifty farmers reported results in detail at its close. The first prize was won by Mr. Wm. M. Husted, of Des Moines, Ia., who grew 115 bushels and forty-three pounds of corn per acre, weighed in December, on his three acres; Mr. James Pemble, of Wapello, Ia., won the second prize with 105 bushels and twenty-one pounds per acre, and Mr. J. W. Rynearson, of of Yorktown, Ia., took the third prize with 100 bushels and one and two-thirds pounds per acre. There were five other contestants whose yields exceeded ninety bushels per acre. One of the conditions upon which the payment of the premiums depended was that each contestant should answer a series of questions touching the soil, preparation, fertilizing, cultivation, etc., our purposes being to furnish our readers with full details as to how prize-winning crops of corn were raised. We epitomize the information thus obtained, as follows:

"Mr. Husted chose a black prairie soil, which for twenty-five years previous had been in timothy and clover, which, however, was nearly run out by blue grass. It had been fall-plowed in the latter part of September. The only manuring it received was eight bushels of hen manure per acre, applied after the corn was six inches high. By way of preparation it was disc harrowed, cultivated twice and harrowed six times; it was planted May 15 with seed of a large, red variety, since named Lenocker's Flesh Colored, or Mammoth Red; the rows were three feet eight inches apart, and hills twenty inches in the row, two or three stalks to the hill; it was cultivated just deep enough to make the tool scour, six times with a harrow and and four times with a plow; four and a half days' work with man and team and one day with man only were put on each acre, and this treatment resulted in 115 bushels and forty-three pounds per acre. The yield of the balance of the field was 100 bushels per acre, all the conditions of culture being the same except two-the balance of the field received no hen manure and received but four harrowings and but four plowings after planting.

"Mr. Pemble selected as his land a been in potatoes in 1886, in winter wheat in 1887-88 and in clover in 1889-90. It had been fall-plowed eight inches deep and was not manured. It was harrowed, then cultivated twice, cultivated again and harrowed three times, and finally planked. It was planted May 14 with a yellow variety which Mr. Pemble had used for twentysix years, in rows three feet three inches apart, the hills two feet apart in the row, and an average of two and two-thirds stalks to the hill. The cultivation was deep, the ground being too mellow and ashy to cultivate otherwise; the cultivation after planting was harrowing once and cultivating twice, and the labor expended per acre was one day for a man and one and threefourth days for man and team. The product was 105 bushels and-twentyone pounds per acre on the three acres, and that of the rest of the

field was ninety bushels per acre. The difference between the methods employed on the contest plat and on the balance of the field was slight. The former was prepared a little more thoroughly, planted ten days later and cultivated a little less, with the result that a greater yield of fifteen bushels per acre was obtained.

"Mr. Rynearson chose a rich clay upland that had once been timbered. It had been in corn the previous year, and for five years previous to that in clover and timothy. It was not plowed, but was listed twice and harrowed twice, and one-half the three-acre plat received ten or twelve loads of manure. It was planted May 11, one-half with a white variety called the Iowa King and the other with a yellow called the Golden Beauty. Mr. Rynearson thinks he would have had ten bushels more to the acre if he had planted all Iowa King. The corn was drilled in two feet apart, averaging two and one-half stalks to the hill; the cultivation was shallow and it was cultivated four times, two days per acre with man and team being expended on it. The yield was 100 bushels, one and two-thirds pounds per acre, the yield of the rest of the field being sixty bushels per acre. The differences in treatment were greater in this instance. The rest of the field was not so deep soil; it received no manure; it was listed but once and not harrowed before planting; it was drilled twelve inches apart one way and three feet eight inches the other, and the seed

was all Golden Beauty.
"It will be noticed in reading the above that in each case the land had previously been in clover. If not the year immediately preceding, yet under circumstances which gave it the benefit of the increased fertility which clover gives so abundantly. It will be noticed further that in each case there was the most thorough cultivation, both before and after planting, and that in every case a selection of one of the best of the improved varieties of corn, and not only of a good variety, but with seed of such germinating power as would give a perfect stand. These, then, are the conditions of successful corn-growing: A soil stored with fertility immediately available, thorough preparation of the ground, a perfect stand of the improved variety of corn adapted to the climate, a thorough after-cultivation; all within easy reach of every farmer who has a system of rotation with clover as a basis. While every man cannot reach 100 bushels per acre, there is no reason why the average yield of Iowa corn should not be trebled on its best lands."

Experiments With Corn and Oats in Indiana.

Bulletin 50 of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station contains information of interest and value concerning field experiments by Prof. W. C. Latta with Indian corn and oats:

1. In comparing early and late corn planting, the best average yields have been secured from planting on May 1.

2. In comparing date of planting and consequent number of days in maturing, corn planted in 1893 on May 6, matured in 122 days, while that planted June 14 to 16, matured in 105 days.

3. Where the stalks were ten and three-fourth inches apart in the drill, dark, upland prairie loam, which had a larger average yield per acre acre for eight years was secured, than at wider distances, although there was slight difference in yield in plantings ranging from ten and three-fourths to thirteen and three-fourths inches apart.

4. Plowing at depths ranging from four to twelve inches, the best yields of grain were obtained from plowing eight inches deep.

5. In cultivating, the largest yield was secured, as an average of six years, at a depth of one inch.

6. In comparing crop rotation with successive cropping, an average gain of 4.53 bushels per acre was secured by the rotation, this covering a period of six years.

7. Comparing cropping from land manured and unmanured, an average of eleven years experimentation shows a gain of 10.42 bushels per acre in favor of the use of manure.

8. Where corn was grown in alterna-

tion with wheat, and manure or fertilizer used, by far the largest number of bushels of grain were secured by using fresh horse manure.

9. When corn was grown continuously, with and without fertilization, a marked increase in yield is shown in the use of fertilizers or manures.

10. Of seven varieties of oats tested, White Bonanza, as tested for five years shows rather the best average yield per acre, with Wide Awake second.

11. Eight pecks of oats planted per acre has given an average yield, covering eight years, of 50.44 bushels per

Subsoiling.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I was very much interested in the article of John J. Cass, of Allison, Kas., in your issue of March 7, on "Advantages of Subsoiling." This plan does not turn the top soil down, which is always very injurious to land.

The fertility of land depends solely on its capacity to hold and retain moisture—on the physical structure and physical texture, and not on its chemical constituents. Good land is granulated, not fine like dust and powder. No fertilizers should be applied that are fine like dust, hence commercial fertilizers, in the end, injure the land. This has been proven over and over again. The first ten inches of surface soil contain over three-fourths of the nitrogen and carbon brought solely by vegetation and atmosphere. Vegetation takes nothing from the soil; it constantly adds fertility to the soil. Land that is constantly covered with vegetation grows richer and more productive. Soil bare or constantly turned over and exposed to sun and wind soon becomes barren. greatest destroyers of the fertility of our land are working, wind and sun. All fertilizing matter should be applied to surface. There can be no sand or dust storms where there is no bare land. Read United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 4 (1892). It treats of the physical properties of the soil, the constant horizontal movement of the land. What a live thing is our land; how the soil grains move; how the soil moves from foreign substances and permits the little rootlets, fine as the finest silk thread, to penetrate the granulated land. Even a needle would have to be forced into the land, while a fine, delicate rootlet enters everywhere, so fine it can scarcely be seen by the eye, but by some unknown law works its way in every direction. Moisture is the most important agent to produce this texture of the land.

Our lands must be treated like a laboratory, not a mine. All violent mechanical disarrangements of the land destroy this physical structure. We all know our virgin soil, covered for thousands of years by vegetation and trees, has its own physical properties. All the particles are arranged to promote growth, absorb and hold moisture, and add to the surface a layer each year and give its own color, and by cultivation (we mean plowing and constant turning over or under our lands) we soon destroy their fertility. Lands plowed the least are always most productive. The roots of trees and plants should never be disturbed. So long as the ground is full of roots it is productive. The fertilizers required to make the land productive depend on their physical, not chemical, properties.

Irrigation is now the most important question for the Western prairies. The greater part of the uplands can never be irrigated by surface ditches-can only be done by sub-irrigation. Experiments are now being made at the Ohio experimental station. This can be done by ordinary porous drain tiles, laid eight or ten inches below the surface, laid level, one end closed up and supplied with water through the other end. Tiles one foot in length are best. The water passes through the pores of the tiles and the joints as needed. I learn that these tiles can be had at wholesale at factory at 1 cent apiece. The distance apart depends on the character of the land. This you must learn from experience. You can try it on a small scale in your garden. Connect it with your well or cistern. Use all the waste | Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York,

or Loss of Flesh, or a Hacking Cough, reveal a condition; not a theory. Something is wrong. Make it right with

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. which restores a healthy color, builds up flesh, stops coughing and gives strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

water. In the supply end you can use an elbow, one arm extending above the surface. In dry weather it would have to be filled twice a week. The experiments show that many plants do much better by this mode of watering than water applied by sprinkling on the surface, which often bakes the surface and destroys the young tender plants. Try it in your gardens and report.

JOHN C. BENDER. St. Joseph, Mo.

About Finding Water With a Forked Switch.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-It is humbug. Prove the next man that says he can find water in that way. Get him to walk around, crossing the supposed vein. When the stick turns, stick a peg each time, for a number of times. Then blindfold said water-finder, turn him wand of the time and lead him. him round a few times, and lead him over the pegs. His stick will forget to turn at same places. Test No. 2.—Make the man hold the forked stick at the same angle it grew, thumbs upward. Do not allow the party to bend the limbs. The fork will not turn or make an effort to turn in one's hard or at an effort to turn in one's hand or at any place. I have had heaps of fun out of these supposed water-finders. Success, Kas. J. J. JOHNSON.

The Chicago World's Fair awarded the highest honors to Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in recognition of their superior merits as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. The best family physic, purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take.

"Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, trated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address.

d free. Address, J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Texas Wants You. You Want Texas.

If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston.

buying a ticket to Gaiveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved.

Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in

Texas.
The excursion fare? Cheap enough—a little over a cent a mile; tickets good thirty days, with stop-overs south-bound. The Gulf coast of Texas is a charming

resort for invalids who don't like zero weather. Big attractions also for home-seekers; twenty acres of land there planted in pears nets the owner \$6,000 each year

in pears note the owner \$6,000 each year after orchard is established. Strawberries and grapes also profitably raised.

Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka. Kas., and ask for a free copy of "Texas Gulf Coast Country."

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W.H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years'standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address,

Irrigation.

HOW DIFFERENT SOILS ABSORB AND RETAIN MOISTURE.

By H. R. Hilton, read before the Kansas Irrigation Association at the Wichita meeting.

Soil is rock disintegrated, dissolved or pulverized by the action of the air, water and ice, aided chemically by the various salts and acids present in the soil and fertilized by decayed vegetation, animal excretions and chemical

Recent investigations point to the conclusion that the mechanical arrangement of the soil grains determines its fertility more than the chemical properties it may possess. Experiments show that the greater the number of soil grains in a given space the greater the amount of air space, because the small grains being light, arrange themselves more loosely than the larger or heavier ones.

In a good wheat soil, when dry, there is at least 50 per cent. of air space, i. e., in a cubic foot of soil one-half the space is occupied by the soil and one-half by

Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins' university, has determined that in an ordinary wheat soil there is at least ten thousand million soil grains in a gram (about a pint), and in some of the finest soils this number has reached twenty-four thousand millions.

In coarse or sandy soils the particles, by reason of greater weight, take a closer arrangement, hence there is less air space.

The more soils are divided up and made fine, like dust, the more air space, and for same reason the more surface in a given bulk. To illustrate: A cubic foot of hard granite has only six square feet of surface exposed to air or water. If ground to fineness of a good wheat soil, then a cubic foot will have over two acres of surface, and in the finest limestone soil of Maryland the exposed surface of all the soil grains in a cubic foot exceed three acres in

The amount of surface is important, as the water in the soil adheres to these surfaces, and the roots occupy the spaces between in search of food. The more fine spaces there are the more fine rootlets there will be and the more food the plant can gather from the soil.

When water is applied to the surface of the soil, either naturally or artificially, it will occupy all the air spaces, so that the amount of air space practically determines the amount of water in a soil, when fully saturated. This will usually be 40 to 60 per cent. of the bulk of any good soil.

Water descends into the soil by gravity. When fully saturated it descends by gravity only. When only partially saturated a different law operates. This law we call capillary attraction or surface tension. .

In a moist soil each soil grain is surrounded by a thin film of water-sometimes so thin that the air space is scarcely reduced. They are like tiny soap bubbles with a grain of soil inside of each. If water supply is increased the film around each soil grain gradually thickens, until the whole space between the soil grains is filled.

The movement of the water in a fine soil is constantly from that containing most moisture toward that containing least, till the whole mass of equal fineness of soil is equally supplied. Each caught and confined in the soil, by the tiny globule of moisture around the soil grains, or water particles on the sur- ward flow. When the air was liberated face of each, tends to contract, setting artificially, then the descent of the up a strain or pull. This is the motive water rapidly increased. In many soils power which transports the water this is practically the effect when through the soil.

moisture in any direction-up towards of irrigation water to loam or clay soils. the surface, down into the subsoil, or but in sandy soils, or loam with sandy horizontally. It aids gravity in pulling stratum beneath, the air would escape water down from the surface until full laterally through the sand, being aided saturation takes place; then gravity alone can act, because the power to contract grows less as the film around the soil grains thicken, and ceases altogether when the spaces are filled with water. This suggests why soils resting on a fine clay subsoil are so valuable for grass and wheat, which require larger percentages of moisture than supply, because less would be drained most of our staple crops-because clay out. is finely divided and usually recains a | Sand in the soil facilitates drainage.

high percentage of water. I have found fine clay in excavation for a sewer in Topeka, taken fifteen feet balow the surface, that absorbed 50 per cent. of its own bulk of water in a little over an hour of time, the water being applied at the base. If the soil had been slightly moist the water would have been taken up more rapidly, as surface tension cannot act in a perfectly dry soil, only as it moistens the nearest particles first by contact. There seems to be scarcely no limit to the height such a clay would lift water if the supply of water was constant. The same clay soil filled to saturation gave up very little of its moisture when placed in a position to drain out. Our black loam soils will generally take up 50 per cent. of their bulk of water, and where stable manured, as high as 60 per cent. has been absorbed. Kaw valley soil near Topeka, manured two years ago, exceeded 60 per cent.; same soil unmanured, 10 per cent. less. This agrees with Prof. Whitney's theory, as the result of his investigation, that the value of manures is quite as much in causing a rearrangement of the soil grains, so as to take up and retain an increased quantity of water, as in any new plant food added.

It is the amount of water a soil retains or holds back, after the surplus is drained out, that determines its value, and also determines what kind of vegetation finds its right proportion of moisture for best development. Wheat requires a higher percentage of moisture than almost any other of our staple crops in Kansas, hence the importance of fining the soil and turning it below the surface, where the roots feed. Corn roots deeper, and grows at the season when moisture is wasted most by evaporation, hence needs its supply furnished to it deeper down in the soil. Subsoiling to a depth of twenty inches in the summer or fall is a necessity in most Kansas soils to provide storage for the rain that falls, so that none may be wasted by running off at the surface, carrying with it into our streams the richest food plant.

When subsoiled, the rains or artificial floodings will carry these fine surface soil particles down into the subsoil, and this fine soil serves two good purposes-one, to pump the water from the moist subsoil below, and the other, to encourage the plant roots to go deeper. The roots will follow the fine soil down into the subsoil, where the water supply is more permanent, and the plant is less subject to adverse conditions and variations in supply than when it roots close to the surface.

Twelve feet in depth of fine clay subsoil will hold at one time the annual average rainfall of the State of Kansas.

No one can farm intelligently until he knows something of the texture and mechanical arrangement of the soil grains, and when we really get down to farming our land we will prepare it as nearly as possible to suit the wants of the plant we cultivate so as to furnish it with the moisture it needs for its best development in the early stages of growth, and decrease the supply when we want to promote flowering or ripening.

In my own crude experiments to determine the amount of moisture various soils would take up or retain, I found that when water is applied to the surface of dry soil, and no way is provided for the air to escape below, the air saturated soil above, resists the down heavy rains follow a period of drought. Surface tension has power to move This would operate in the application by the pressure of the water above. Where muddy river water is applied to sandy soil, the silt retained will increase its capacity to hold water and reduce the rate of flow downward. With gradual increase of silt in sandy soil, from year to year, there should be a reduced demand of such soil on the water

Water descends rapidly through it while short of saturation. After drainage it does not retain as much moisture as fine clay or loam, but this has its advantage in our climate, as it does not retain so much water near the surface, nor pump so much to the surface. Sand mixed with fine soil or clay transports water very rapidly. If the supply below is constant, it has sufficient power to pull all the moisture needed for plant life from a depth of several feet. As the land is cultivated and pulverized the fine particles will be constantly carried into the subsoil by the rains or floodings filling up the spaces between the coarser sand grains, thus increasing storage below.

We have before us to-day the great question of how to get water and soil together. By any of the plans suggested, the water, when applied to the soil, costs money. The economical use is therefore important. It is scarcely possible to apply river water containing silt, except by surface irrigation. Clear water, in my judgment, should be applied by tile drains, two feet below the surface. These should be so laid that the drain pipes, when threefourths full, will drain off any surplus. When the terminal point indicates a surplus of water then supply should be reduced, or stopped, till that which is in the pipes is taken up by the surrounding soil.

Plant growth and evaporation reduce the supply of moisture at surface, and surface tension is constantly acting to supply the waste from the saturated soil below. Tiles can be filled with water daily or as often as the demands of the plant require.

This system gives the ideal condition for plant life. It encourages deep rooting. Growth is not checked by shutting off air while flooding. It gives the air free access to all the plant roots all the time. It keeps the temperature of the soil more uniform. Waste of water is prevented by frequent shallow cultivation, where not already shaded by the plant growth. It does not interfere with cultivation. Absence of surface ditches favors economy of labor. The water being applied directly at point wanted, without waste, every gallon is utilized and its service is at least two-fold that by surface application. The first cost is great, but in the end cheaper; the result certain, because giving the most perfect condition for continual uniform growth without interruption. The depth to place tile, distance apart, and quantity of water needed must be determined by practical tests in various soils. From these can be formulated directions based on the power of any given soil and subsoil to absorb, retain and transport water.

We need engineers to determine how and where we can profitably secure water for irrigation. The services of soil physicists are equally necessary to analyze and test soils to be irrigated and to point out where economy may be practiced and waste prevented, so that the water, when secured, may be intelligently used. For instance, to get the best results some soils need to be subsoiled; others would be injured by it. Tests of subsoil would reveal to the physicist the presence or absence of conditions favorable to water storage. Some soils need salt applied to bring about a closer arrangement of soil grains, while others tend to arrange themselves too closely, and need gypsum plaster or lime to force them rther apart and prevent compacting.

The investigations of Prof. Hilgard, of California, show that the great fertility of the arid regions is largely due to the presence of alkalies that have been retained in the soil. In moist climates these are washed out by rains and carried into the drainage of the country, and must be supplied artificially by fertilizers. These salts in the soil play an important part in the mechanical arrangement of the soil particles and in dissolving the rock in the soil and fitting it for use of the plant.

The temperature of the soil is imnear freezing point, the more moisture it will contain, and the more it will absorb from the air. Increase of temperature lowers the level of water in the soil. A compact soil, exposed to the sun, is heated far beyond a soil kept Family Physician No. 2.

loose by cultivation. There is, probably, no one thing so wasteful of water in the soil, near the plant roots, as a hard, compacted surface.

All these phases of this question require the experience and skill of the chemist and expert in soil investiga tion to aid us in securing the best results, whether water is supplied naturally or artificially. Every farmer is interested in this question, and it raises problems which the State alone can furnish the facilities to solve.

The writer is a strong believer in subsoiling to break up, at once, the compacting of ages, and establish better water channels between the cultivated surface and the moist soil beneath. It is the main hope of the farmer who has no source of water supply for irrigation.

In most of our soils there is a tendency to compact one to two feet below the surface, because our rains have been just sufficient to wash the alkalies in the surface soil down into the subsoil, but not sufficient to leach it out into the water drainage. The accumulated alkali being in excess tends to compact the soil in which it lodges, and form a sort of hard-pan, almost impervious to water. Where this exists it should be broken up, that surface water may readily descend, and be as readily pumped up again when nature calls on the reserves below. sifting of the fine surface soil into the subsoil is an advantage that cannot be too strongly urged. The first great problem is to get the soil moistened; the second is to keep it moist. An ordinary corn plant, in July weather, needs about three pounds of water per day. This means that the corn plant needs it all. There is none for waste by evaporation. Subsoiling provides storage beyond immediate influence of temperature; encourages deep rooting; admits air to great depth and establishes water-ways between ground water and cultivated soil.

No crop should be planted on subsoiled land the same year in which it is subsoiled, and wheat should not be sown till a crop of corn or other cultivated crop is first raised on it.

The cost has been the greatest barrier heretofore, because plows were of such heavy draft. The Perine plow, invented by a blacksmith in Topeka, gives us the most practical subsoiler yet introduced. Its point is an exact counterpart of the shape of one-half of the moon in its first quarter. With three-horse team it will loosen the soil fourteen inches below the ordinary sixinch furrow. A number of farmers in Shawnee county are now testing the value of subsoiling, and we hope soon to hear of farmers in a neighborhood in many parts of Kansas clubbing together to buy a plow and test, by subsoiling, ten acres or more on each farm. This is the way to find out, and I believe it is the "way out," too, for many

SYSTEMATIC CATARRH.

Many Persons Have It Who Do Not Suspect It--Its Victims are Legion.

Mr. O. S. McQuillin, of Spring Hill, Iowa,

"Four years ago last fall my stomach, without any previous warning, refused to per-form its functions, and I soon lost strength. Shortly after this I had my first experience of five sieges of the grip, covering a period of about three years. During this time food was forced through my stomach by using cathartics. Large blind piles bid fair to block all evacuation. My kidneys soon became involved, so that the scant and often painful voidings resembled beef's gall. A curious brown dry scab that had been growing a little below my left eye, that I thought was a fever sore, began to spread, and I have some reason to believe it would in time become a cancer. With flesh wasted away-or, I think, eaten up by multitudes of microbes-strength exhausted so that it took all my energies to even get into a bath tub, hopes all gone, I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in the Iowa State Register. I wrote to you and received, among other pamphlets, Family Physician No. 2, which convinced me that catarrh had possession of my throat, head, stomach and kidneys. I began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, following free advice which Dr. Hartman gave me. portant. The cooler the soil down to In a short time I could eat nourishing food, and the piles, kidney trouble, constipation and the peculiar sore on my face, all disappeared; flesh, strength and a splendid appetite returned, and I went to work.'

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Surgical Emergencies. (NUMBER 18.)

People who fall from high places-from balloons, tree tops, house tops or other considerable elevations, are very likely to tell us, if they live to tell it, that at the instant of the sudden plunge they generally became unconscious and have no realization of pain or bruising until some time afterwards, and that then they generally creep back to sensation slowly, but at last painfully, very painfully. In such cases there are two main considerations to keep strictly in mind. The one is the shock to the brain and the nervous system, and the other the degree and character of the physical injury.

The shock is usually very serious, and often very profound, sometimes going to the extent of total, and frequently of par-tial, paralysis. The concussion of the brain almost inevitably leads to unconsciousness, which is often quite persistent and occa-sionally perpetual. The mechanical in-juries are very likely to take the form of broken arms, legs, ribs or skull, and often two or more of these conditions are con-

Shock is to be combated, while waiting for the surgeon, by the prompt application of heat to as nearly all parts of the body as possible by means of hot cloths, bottles and jugs of hot water, hot bricks or flatirons or stove lids, or whatever comes first to hand that will convey heat and yield it up to the body. If the patient can swallow a cup of hot coffee or hot tea or even hot water, it should be given promptly; a hot sling or toddy often promotes reaction. If the patient cannot swallow, then the hot coffee or toddy should be injected into the rectum, if possible, and a little forcible dilation of the rectal muscle is of great consequence in profound shock. That will almost wake up a dead man, it so stimulates the great sympathetic nerve that presides over nutrition and all the physiological processes Then, if there are broken bones or dislocated joints, they should be attended to as directed in our chapters on broken bones and dislocations. These things being intelligently attended to, you can safely sit by and wait for reaction and the doctor.

A few years ago, a man named Marsh was painting the cornice of the insane asylum, at Topeka, from a swing scaffold, forty or fifty feet from the ground. One of the ropes suddenly gave way and he plunged to the ground, and was picked up for dead, but was not quite so badly off as at first feared. When he came to, it was found that the lower half of his body and both his legs were paralyzed, so that he could not move even a toe. Two months later the case came to my hands, and after a whole year's hard work in the case the man got out on his legs again, and in two years he could work

A little later, a porter at one of the city hotels fell down an elevator shaft, about seventy or seventy-five feet, landing on top of the cage among the iron cross-bars at the top of it. He, too, was picked up for dead. Happening to be in the hotel at the time, I immediately took charge of the case and gave restoratives, so that the man regained consciousness in half an hour, but I found one leg broken in five places, where it had struck the cross-bars of the elevator cage. A long section of the shin was so shattered and splintered that I was obliged to take out six or seven inches of the large bone leaving only the small bone of the leg, which at best is more of a brace than a support. In time the fractures healed, yielding good unions everywhere except at the site of the missing section of the shin. No new bone being built in, the leg was quite too weak to bear the man's weight. So I improvised a kind of artificial bone that did fine service. Remembering that man carries his bones inside of his flesh, and many insects, with carry their bones outside of their bodies, I had constructed a steel corset just the size and shape of the leg, which, when buckled snugly about it, gave it the necessary support, and by wearing that steel case or, shell, he could walk and work quite well, and the last I knew of him he was at work in Fort Scott.

In South Topeka, one fine spring morning, a boy named Lynch climbed into a very tall cottonwood tree after a bird's nest, and crawling out on a brittle limb, he took the nest to the ground with him much quicker than he intended, and being in haste he did not stop to detach the nest from the limb of the tree, but took that along. When he was picked up he looked a little like a boy and a good deal like a tattered rag-bag. One arm was broken in three places and the other in two. His head and face and body were scratched and torn in a frightful manner, and the shock was quite profound. Promissory notes on swindlers and charlet and as elastic, so he soon came to, and began to and protection. It is admitted that you farmers.

to tell how it all happened, gesticulating wildly, with his hands flopping about as if attached to his arms by strings, and his arms seeming to have four or five joints apiece. But I soon had him in splints and plasters and ready for his photograph, which made what his chums called "a dandy picture." In a month he could have done so, but did not seem disposed to go un the old cottonwood for more birds' nests.

Answers to Correspondents. (NUMBER 19.)

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am not a subscriber to your paper now, but we have taken it. I have not seen it either for some time, but know of it as an excellent paper, working for the best interests of honest, hard-working farmers, and it is in their interest that I write, and wish, if possible, your aid. There was one Dr. D. W. Hanlin, who distributed circulars from the Kansas State Medical and Surgical Insti-Ransas State Medical and Surgical Instruct, office, corner Minnnesota avenue and Fifth street, Kansas City, Kas., or 1401 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo., (?) Dr. Bonesteel, President, purporting to be connected with the institute. With this Dr. nected with the institute. With this Dr. Hanlin were two others—specialists—one a veritable rascal in appearance, the other a bold adventurer, calling himself Dr. A. L. Sabin, professing to be permanently located in Kansas City, Kas., and to have attended a Cook county hospital, Ill., and several others, and to be a graduate of several colleges. He had a binocular microscope and the micals with which he made examinachemicals with which he made examina-tions and tests, conveying the idea of being learned and well up in medical lore. His learned and well up in medical lore. His first appearance, however, rather gave him away. If it was a lady which he wished to treat, he would say: "Do you know, young lady, you look just like my sister Minerva? I almost want to call you Minerva," and was not at all abashed if he received such a slap in the face as "Well, you need not." He would immediately proceed, in a business like way to diagnose the case with He would immediately proceed, in a business-like way, to diagnose the case with such an air of a professional as to decieve many of the most wary into giving him their case and he would immediately play on their credulity to the tune of \$1 or \$2. He left sets of questions, with his address, to be answered once in two weeks. A contract was immediately signed between the parties and what appeared at first to be a parties, and what appeared at first to be a simple agreement proved to be for the patient a receipt, and for the doctor a note, hypothecated. If farmers' wives and daughters do not understand the meaning of that term they had better inform themselves, that their ignorance may not cost them what it has me. The patient was to pay for treatment at time specified and the doctor was to send medicines. Then he or she was induced to indorse the note, so that they could draw on any bank for amounts. she was induced to indorse the note, so that they could draw on any bank for amount necessary to purchase medicines. The bankers of our county seat refused the notes. Only one kind of medicine was sent and then treatment stopped. If I were a man I would follow or precede them if I could to save others. Can anything be done? They were seen in the neighborhood last week and have not yet been exposed. If you can inform me of any way to save myself and others, please let me know. I wrote to postmaster, Kansas City, Kas., who said: "I know nothing about this institute."

Netawaka, Kas.

L. M. R.

The above letter is an example of those

The above letter is an example of those all too rare occurrences of the victim giving public warning to other prospective victims. Usually when people are green enough to be taken by sharpers, they straightway be-come wise enough to say nothing about it in the public ear, for fear of being laughed at and ridiculed for their want of "gumption." But here is a victim crying aloud and from the housetop, that others may have warning. But bless her dear soul, the warning will not do much good. People delight in being swindled just as some of them delight in going around and showing their neighbors their sore thumbs or toes. They are pining for sympathy and can only obtain it by getting hurt, in body or reputation. The newspapers have been loaded and groaning for years with warnings to these same green, gullible gudgeons, and still they go right along taking the bait as

fast as it is thrown to them.

The most that any scamp needs to do is to say, "Why, you look just like my sister Minerva," and he can walk off with \$2 and a promise of more at some houses in almost any neighborhood. If we should print the picture of every fellow connected with this m Dr. Bonesteel to Chumi Sabin, there would be found people green and callow enough to stand at the front gate waiting to welcome them when they come along. They like the "Minerva" racket. There is something so sensational and exciting about it that there is liable to be a romance in real life, right then and there. If you green girls and greener married women would just have sense enough to shake such fellows as you do the beaux who don't put up for the ice cream, and when you are really ailing consult some respectable, well-bred, competent physician who does not need to go out quacking it to make a living, you would be an honor to your sex and confer a blessing on humanity. You would soon starve out these "Minerva" leeches who fatten now on your credulity and frowardness. While you let competent and respectable physicians beg or starve, you lavish your dollars and

need the protection of a guardian and a thimbleful of horse sense, but it is hard to protect you when you deliberately invite and remunerate humbugs and swindlers. If you had the wit of a flea you would know that no decent doctor goes about the country playing tramp from house to house, like a tin peddler or lightning-rod swindler, looking for green girls and soft matrons to coddle with the sister Minerva or Jemima lingo. Decent men never do such things, and you greenies are altogether responsi-ble for its being done. If they never got any of your dollars or dinners they would soon become extinct, like the mastodons and dodos of former ages.

We will pass your wail over to the State Board of Health and see if they can run down these wolves in sheep's clothing.

"Why Bonanza Farming Pays."

"Of the making of many books there is no end," said the imprisoned philosopher, and that, too, in the days when books had to be slowly pen-written, one by one, instead of printed with perfecting steam presses. His plaint sounds strangely like the wail of the tired book reviewer of modern days. "Books are bad enough," I have always said, "but they are milk and honey and a trip trout-fishing when compared with the average manufacturer's catalogue." I still hold to what I have said, simply because I dislike to eat my words after they get cold. But I do so now with an emphatic exception before me in the shape of a beautiful forty-page morsel entitled "Why Bonanza Farm-ing Pays." This little book is a genuine revelation. It not only shows the wonders of the printer's art, but the still more wonderful wonders of the American agriculture

of the Columbian year.
Published by William Deering & Co.,
Chicago's big harvester manufacturers, it commemorates the famous Dakota harvest excursion made during the fair by the for-

eign commissioners.

If my memory serves me rightly the word "bonanza" is a Spanish gold-digging term, denoting "a lucky find." If that be the case the word is certainly applied with good reason to the wholesale wheat farmers of the Northwest, whose scientific methods of agriculture are briefly described in this book. Not the least interesting feature of this book is its illustrations, most of which are direct photographic reproductions of bonanza harvest scenes, or portraits of such famous bonanza farmers as Oliver Dalrymple, A. R. Dalrymple, ex-United States Senator Casey, Governor Shortridge, Hon. H. F. Miller, Hon. Rollin C. Cooper, all of North Dakota, and a score of others

A perusal of its pages brings the fact forcibly to mind that America owes its preeminence as a grain-growing country to the improvement of its agricultural machinery. The Dakotas, Minnesota and other great grain-raising States owe their wealth and population to improved farm machinery, for, without such machinery the cost for labor would eat up the profits on the crop. By using gang plows that plow half a dozen furrows at a time; by using broadcast drills that sow their forty acres a day, and Deering twine binders that cut and bind from twenty to twenty-five acres a day, these farmers are enabled to raise wheat at a small cost and to handle tens of thousands of acres with a comparatively small force of men. Take, for instance, the Grandin farm in Traill county, N. D., managed by Mr. A. R. Dalrymple, which, though not the largest in the State, is one of the best managed. Since the land was first broken, in 1875, the grand average yield of wheat has been over seventeen bushels per acre for the 1,600 acres under cultivation, with an average of thirty bushels in some years. This grain is cut with 130 Deering binders, each of which, cutting a swath seven feet in width, binds into sheaves about twenty acres a day. To harvest and thresh this crop requires a force of 250 men, while 150 men are employed the year around. Seventy gang plows, forty eleven-foot drills, thirty Deering mowers, seven large steam threshers, 300 head of horses and mules, and elevators with combined capacity of 300,000 bushels, are included in the equipment of Facts such as these value to this book. Farms such as these were visited by the foreign commissioners of the World's Fair, and the history of their tour and what they saw forms an interesting portion of this sample of the printers' art

It is not difficult to guess that the answer to the implied question, "Why Bonanza Farming Pays," is found in the fact that bonanza farmers use the most modern implements for planting, cultivating and harvesting their immense crops. These machines permit the North Dakota farmer to pay heavy freight to Chicago, New York to pay heavy freight to Chicago, New York and London, and to sell in the European markets at a profit in competition with the Russian and Indian farmer, and that, too, in the face of the great difference in cost of farm labor in the two countries.

farm labor in the two countries.

From the entertainment and instruction contained in this little book, and from the expensiveness of its make-up, one would naturally expect that its publishers would charge a good round price for it. On the contrary, they generously send it free to farmers.

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For pamphlet, free, "How to TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Fence of all Fences.

The camera can't lie. Our first page ilustration is a view of the Page fence after four years' use.

This fence runs along the highway in front of the Oakwood cemetery, Adrian, Mich. It is five feet high, and as shown in the cut a barbed wire is placed two inches above the top and another level with this on the inside of the post, this for protection against trespassers, who had given the authorities much trouble before the fence was erected. A drive along the whole front of three-quarters of a mile will show no place less perfect than shown in the view.

The posts are much nearer together than is necessary, as many hundreds, yes, thousands of miles of this fence are in use with posts two rods or more apart, and the fence as level and free from sagging as this sample. If there is another wire fence in existence that can make as good a showing as this, after being used the same length of time, without any expense for repairs, let it rise up and show itself, or cease to claim to be "as good as the Page." This 19-58-inch fence is the favorite for cemetery use, being so close that chickens, dogs and all small animals are excluded, and, of course, droves of cattle or runaway teams and anything liable to travel the highway will find it as 'exclusive" as a solid stone wall. The advantages of this fence in its different styles for farm use are without number. Each horizontal bar is a genuine coiled spring its entire length. This gives them the wavy appearance shown in the cut, and does away with all necessity for "ratchets" and

way with an necessity for Tacchies and
"take-ups" so common in other wire fences.
When once put up, Page woven wire fence
remains taut and will outlive one generation
of farmers. It is made by the Page Woven
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Coiled Spring Hustler.

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The Some Circle.

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.

Hard Times.

"Times are hard," said the millionaire,
"Time to economize—but where?
I must have a new steam yacht, sure,
In which to make next summer's tour;
Let's see—well, there's my head clerk, Brown,
I'll have to cut his wages down."

"Times are hard," echoed Brown, the clerk, "Economy is hateful work! I can't give up eigars, or do Without my little pleasures few; So wife must get along with less, Both in the house and for her dress."

"Times are hard," so his good wife said,
"With all this family to be fed,
I must economize these days
In a great many little ways;
Thankogoodness, I know how!" said she,
And set about it cheerfully.

When times are hard, a woman true
Plays no mean part, when she can do
With little, making it seem much,
Under her skillful woman's touch;
The kitchen is the place to see
The struggle with economy;
She who the household ways must guard
Knows what it means when times are hard.
—Good Housekeeping.

How a Bride Solved the Question.

If you and I are one, dear,
One from one leaves naught,
Must we learn the lesson
By this problem taught?
One from one leaves nothing,
Oh, this awful sum.
One and one make two, dear,
Yet one and one make one, dear,
As true as true can be,
Then what an I but you, dear?
And what are you but me?
Then if I am surely you, dear,
I shall vote next fall,
And it may depend on my vote And it may depend on my vote
If you can vote at all.

—By Josephine Rapley Hague.

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Some very affecting romances are told in newspapers nowadays, which are usually enjoyed, until we begin to question too

closely the statements of facts:
"Twenty-eight years ago last September," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "Miss Josie Hamilton, an orphan, making her home with a maiden aunt living in Huntington, W. Va., was a passenger on an Ohio steamer from Cincinnati to that city. The second clerk on the boat was a young man named Walter P. Henley, whose home was in Pittsburg, and who will be remembered by river men of to-day as one of the handsomest and most popular clerks on the river. Young Henley became terribly smitten with the charms of Miss Hamilton, then a beautiful and vivacious young girl of nineteen summers. The attraction was mutual, and it seemed to be a case of love at first sight with them both,

"Before the boat had reached the young lady's destination, Mr. Henley had engaged himself to marry the young lady, and the wedding was set for the following May. The first year of their wedded life was one of extreme happiness, the young bride con-tinuing to reside with her aunt in Huntington and making frequent round trips on the boat with her husband.

"In the second year of their marriage Mrs. Henley persuaded her husband to leave the river and open out a grocery store in Hunt-ington. All went well for about a year, when Mr. Henley, who had acquired the habit of strong drink, indulged to such an extent that liquor became his master. As the habit grew upon him he became cross and overbearing in his manner toward his wife, and frequent domestic quarrels were the result.

"One day he indulged in an unusually violent quarrel with his wife, and in a fit of rage said he would leave the house and never return. He was as good as his word, and that night he sold his store for a mere song and took passage on a down steamer for Cincinnati From there he soon departed for the West. The heart-broken young wife, with the care of a bright little baby boy, was left almost penniless by the de-serting husband, and, to make matters worse, her aunt had died but a few months previous. She would not go to her hus-band's people, as they had been opposed to their son's marriage. Neither would she write to them. Instead, she decided to go to an uncle, a Mr. Jackson, who was a prosperous farmer, living a few miles back of Covington, and who gave his niece and her babe a generous welcome.

"With this kind relative Mrs. Henley and her little boy took up their permanent abode, and when Mr. Jackson, in 1882, sold his Kenton county farm and purchased 200 acres of fine land about twenty miles south of this place, she came with him to the new home. In the meantime the deserted wife had never heard a word from or about her husband, and did not even know whether

then a bright and industrious young man of twenty-two, and who had just received a business education at the Smith college at Lexington, went to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was given a position in the real estate office of a married son of Mr. Jackson's, who had located in that city some fifteen years ago. Now comes the strangest and most romantic part of the story, and which reads more like fiction than an actual occurrence in real life.

"Last January Mrs. Henley went to Chat-tanooga on a visit to her son. About a week after her arrival there she was sitting in the office one afternoon chatting with her son and Mr. Jackson, when in stepped a well-dressed and portly gentleman with the air of an all-around business man. The stranger gave only a hurried glance at the lady present, and introduced himself to Mr. Jackson as W. P. Henley, real estate agent Nashville, Tenn.

"It afterward developed that he had called to consult Mr. Jackson in regard to some Chattanooga property. At the sound of the gentleman's name Mrs. Henley, who had been keenly eyeing the visitor, gave a scream and fell to the floor in a dead faint. All three gentlemen went to her assistance, and the long-absent husband, for such he proved to be, immediately recognized his wife and also his son, now that the mist was clearing away, as young Henley bore a striking resemblance to his father.

"By the administering of proper restora tives Mrs. Henley was soon brought to a state of consciousness, and then the husband, who appeared overjoyed at the strange and unexpected meeting, stated that the one hope of his life in recent years was now realized. He then told the story of his wanderings since his desertion of his wife in Huntington. After sobering up in Cincinnati and coming to his senses, he regretted what he had done, but his money was about all gone and he was ashamed to go back to Huntington.

"On a sudden impulse he resolved to go west, and when he made a stake to send for his wife. At the same time he made a solemn pledge to himself never to drink another drop of liquor, and that pledge he had faithfully kept. He made money rapidly out West, and was soon in splendid shape financially. And yet he could never hear anything from or about his wife and child.

"He wrote to friends in Huntington, and they could only reply that she had left that city, but did not know where she had gone. He had drifted to the booming city of Wichita on the top wave of excitement, and by judicious investments and timely sales made quite a fortune in real estate. He had moved to Nashville three years ago, and entered the real estate business, and in the meantime he had almost given up all hope of ever finding any trace of his wife and child. A complete reconciliation took place between the long separated husband and wife, and they are now living happily together in Nashville. Mr. Henley has taken in a partner in the real estate business, and the firm name now reads Walter P. Henley & Son."

We can, of course, sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Henley, and wish them many years of much joy in their old age. If, however, we were to inquire at Wichita concerning the matter, it is doubtful if the pretty tale could be corroborated, and the same difficulty would probably be found at Chattanooga. So we had best enjoy the story and ask no questions.

Buried Gold and Whisky.

W. K. Smith owns a farm of some 300 acres on the west shore of Sauvie's island, on which there is said to be a treasure of \$100,000 buried, and alongside of it a big trunk full of bottles of whisky. The particulars in regard to the matter were learned from Mr. Smith himself, a few days ago, on the steamer Kellogg.

During the past winter, Mr. Smith stated, some parties had been boring holes all over his farm in search of a treasure buried there. The work had been done at night, and the neighboring farmers had seen the lanterns flitting around the place and mis-taken them for ignes fatui. The treasure, some said to be in a trunk, and by others in tin cans, was buried there back in the 60's by a stranger, who afterward had the misfortune to get into the State penitentiary, and the further misfortune to drop dead of heart disease in a hotel in this city soon after getting out of prison, and before he had time to recover the gold, which is mostly in \$50 slugs. While in the penitentiary this unfortunate man revealed the secret of his treasure to his cell-mate, and also furnished him with a rude map of the ground, intended to show where the treasure is located, the bearings of certain trees, stumps, etc., being given as witness marks. This map does not appear to be definite enough, as the fellows have been boring all over the place till it begins to look like a big pepper box.

When asked why he had made no effort to recover the treasure himself, Mr. Smith intimated that he had not been in any need of the money, and as for the trunkful of he was still living.

whisky, it was improving with age, and "Six years ago the son, Charlie T. Henley, would keep best where it is. The holes



DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

bored, he said, are eight inches in diameter and twenty feet in depth. He has not decided whether he will fill them with mold and raise a lot of prize parsnips and horse-radish for the next exposition, or whether radish for the next exposition, or whether he will have them pulled up and welded into one deep artesian well. He thinks the fellows have bored enough holes to thoroughly ventilate his farm, and intends to get the idea conveyed to them that the treasure is buried under a tree or stump, and expects thus to get all the timber cleared off his place, which he intends soon to have all under cultivation.—Portland Oregonian.

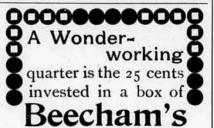
Home Manners for Children.

There are few portions of household training that are more neglected than the education of children in the habits of eating. In the family it is the easiest thing in the world to grow careless or indulge in various practices not permissible in polite society; but, all the same, these habits are formed, and the children, as a natural con-sequence, grow up in such ways. It is small wonder that when they find it necessary to go out into the world they are obliged to have a thorough course of training to unlearn the habits of early life.

The only excuse for this is when the parents themselves are totally ignorant of the proprieties of life. It is a poor comment on bad manners when the young person in response to reproof says: "We always did so at home." And no parent should permit it to be possible for the child to cast any such reflection on the guardian of its tender years. It is comparatively easy, once the habit of discipline is established, to compel the observance of the rules that govern good society. If parents do not know them, they should realize the necessity of learning them before they attempt the training of little children.

It must be a very unhappy reflection to





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father and mother when they come to com-prehend the fact that their children are in disgrace because of lack of correct teaching. But this is often the case, and, though chil-dren rarely accuse their parents of being the cause of such unpleasant consequences,

the cause of such unpleasant consequences, there are many instances where young people feel it keenly.

It is unquestionably the fact that a good deal of what is complained of by parents as neglect on the part of children comes from the feeling that they have been allowed to grow up in ignorance of many things which they should have known, and have experienced so much annoyance and discomfort on this account that they feel sensitive and sore of spirit in consequence.

It is natural enough to feel a certain degree of resentment toward those who are the cause of serious unhappiness or social disgrace, and whether it is the parent or some one else seems to make no difference; indeed, the responsibility which attaches to that relationship but increases the discomfort.

comfort.

Social etiquette classes for the mothers of families might be a departure, but they certainly would be a lasting benefit to the

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IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

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The Houng Folks.

Seth Sanders' Religion.

Seth Sanders kept a grocery store
At Squashburg, State of Maine,
Wherein the thousand things were sold
That country stores contain—
Molasses, codish, cotton cloth,
Grindstones, lung balsam, shoes,
Ink, paper, mopsticks, sewing silk,
Mixed paints in reds and blues,
Hoe handles, bonnets, pocketknives,
Salt mackerel, hats and caps,
Umbrellas, hair dye, woolen pads,
Wheel grease and ladies' wraps.
An absent-minded chap was he,
And sometimes goods got low;
Or ran completely out of stock,
Ere he the fact did know.
Folks would ask for this or that.
And Seth would say (or squeak):
"Jest absout all aout;
Have some in next week."

Have some in next week."

So oft he had to use this phrase
It got to be a joke,
And everybody used to laugh
Whene'er the words he spoke;
But Methodist camp meeting Came,
And to it people flocked
In numbers such that half the roads
With teams were fairly blocked.
The joke was quite forgot, and all
The townsfolk stayed away
To sing and shout and cry "Amen!"
And one warm, sleepy day,
While Seth dozed idly in his store,
A solemn man passed through
The village and stepped stiffly in
And slowly said: "Have you
Religion got?" Seth, half awake,
Replied with same old squeak:
"Jest abaout all neut;
Have some in next week."
—Uniden

A FAIR BEAR STORY.

Boys usually are fond of exciting stories of adventure with wild animals, and the following, which is vouched for by a Dakota paper, is certainly a tolerably fair bear

"A small farmer and ranchman named Livermore, who owns a place in the south-east corner of Montana, between the Beaver and the Box Elder rivers, came into Miles City recently, considerably used up by a novel adventure with a grizzly bear in which he was engaged a day or two previously. Livermore, whose wife died last year, lives all alone in the valley of the two rivers mentioned, and had built himself a small cabin on the banks of the Box Elder near its junction with the Little Missouri.

"The recent snows had filled the latter stream to overflowing, and the water backed up and spread out over the low places and reached Livermore's cabin. Having no foundation, it floated off lightly on the strong current, and when the farmer awoke it was to find himself racing down the river at a rapid rate. But the timbers of the little hut held firm, and the owner felt no particular uneasiness for the time being, until, moving to a higher spot on the roof, he was startled to hear the loud growls of some wild animal that was prepared to resent any nearer approach. It was so dark that the man could not make out his antagonist, as the growls warned him the creature was, and all that he could make out was a large form crouched close to the chimney, which appeared to move its head about as if to watch his own motions. So prudence kept Livermore quiet until daylight broke, and then he saw that his fellow-traveler was a large female grizzly bear which was huddled up against the chimney and showing her teeth as she seemed to look at him. The creature would climb slowly down to the edge of the roof nearest the water, and then draw back snarling and angry, and Livermore saw plainly that to attract her attention even was to bring on a fight, the result of which was not to be doubted.

"But the action of the rushing waters was gradually tearing away the timbers of the frail hut, and the lower parts of the cabin were already gone, and little beside the roof left. The bear seemed also aware of the growing danger, and exhibited great restlessness, and prowled backward and forward, turning her ugly head with a snarling menace every time she approached the spot where the farmer crouched.

"At last the cabin, which had melted way in the torrent to a mere shell, was violently thrown against a minute island in the center of the stream, and Livermore and the bear leaped from the dissolving structure onto the land, where they slipped and almost fell back into the foaming water, but the grizzly, by the strength of her giant curved claws, managed to secure a foothold on the water-lashed island, and drew herself up from danger, while Livermore was fortunate enough to lay hold of a small tree jutting out over the stream.

"But the bear, maddened apparently by the water so near at hand, and probably fearing that the tiny safehold was only large enough for one, now showed a disposition to encroach on Livermore's share of the isle, and pushed him further and further toward the edge of the island. The farmer, being clad only in the scanty garments in which he had lain down to sleep the night before, and being wholly unarmed, realized that he was no match for his

she was not to be appeased, and finally struck out at him with her terrible claws unsheathed.

"Livermore, realizing his danger, fell back from the stroke and narrowly escaped falling into the water. The grizzly, which had put forth her entire strength in the blow, was in turn nearly upset and rolled over on the wet ground. This gave the farmer time to wrench loose a bough of the tree which had saved his life by allowing him a hold by which he had drawn himself up out of the water, and, armed alone with this, he met the next assault of the grizzly, which seemed to grow more furious as her enemy foiled her attacks. The broken end of the branch was sharp and jagged, and, as the bear once more rushed upon Livermore, he struck her over the head with it, and then, as she paused for a moment in the surprise of the blow, he thrust at her and tore away the flesh from one entire side of her jaw. The bone and teeth were laid by this thrust, but Livermore had failed to accomplish his purpose, which was to pierce the creature's skull to the brain.

"She gave a shrill cry of fury, and, throw ing out both of her forefeet, struck at him, and, though the farmer escaped the full force of the stroke by a spring backwardin all probability his chest would have been split by the long, curved, sharp claws—he was most severely scratched and the blood flowed freely. But, seeing that his one chance lay in killing the creature if possible, the farmer again made at the grizzly with the sharpened branch and, as she turned her heavy brute head toward him, snarling with open mouth, he thrust in the stick and would have driven it on into the back of the throat, but, closing her great jaws upon it, the bear broke it short off and then rushed forward to strike at the farmer

"Livermore dodged the bear and stumbled back on the bough referred to before, that overhung the water, and, loosing his footing, went head over heels into the torrent. The grizzly followed blindly, and, making a grasp outward for the body of her fallen enemy, lost her balance and staggered forward, but caught and held for a moment or The wet ground soon gave way, and she shot out into the water. She clawed at Livermore, who was endeavoring to catch the bough again, but missed him and was borne struggling away by the rushing stream.

"The farmer was more fortunate, and succeeded in drawing himself up, and finally was able to climb out of reach of the angry water. He was badly cut by the claws of the grizzly and exhausted from the loss of blood, as well as half frozen by the wetting he had just received. Some hours afterwards he was seen by a ranchman riding through the valley looking after the scat ered herds, and with some difficulty an old Indian was found who owned a dug-out, which was borrowed, and when the waters had sufficiently subsided for it to be possible to control the small boat in the current, it was launched and the half dead ranchman was taken to the nearest house, where he was put to bed and medical attention provided for him.
"The drowned body of the bear was soon

afterwards discovered near the banks of the river, and when weighed was found to be the largest seen in that vicinity for many years. She was something over 400 pounds in weight, and measured, when erect nearly five feet and a half."

Don't Hurry, Young Man.

Many young men are very anxious to get into business. They think they know about all there is to be known. They want higher wages than any one is able to pay them, so set up in business for themselves, put in their little savings, run in debt for more, fail to meet their obligations, and soon have the sheriff's flag run out of their window, and find themselves bankrupt in purse, dis-honored in the walks of business, and glad to go back and take hold of such service as they had despised and too hastily abandoned.

Many a man has gone into business, failed and gone back again to his old place, if he could get back, long before he was old enough to be trusted with the charge and

care of the business which he undertook.

If he had kept out of business, been content with moderate wages, and bided his time, he might have had a good reputation of steadiness, prudence and sobriety, which would have stood him in good stead when he was ready to enter business for himself. All these advantages he has flung away for the privilege of seeing his name in gilt letters on a sign, and finding himself posted in the list of bankrupts.

Young man, make haste slowly. The world was not made in a day. Reputation is worth something, and a man who is "a little too previous" in his undertakings may in after years find that he has lost in time and in reputation much more than he has gained by making haste.

Leasing Oklahoma School Lands.

All persons wanting to lease school land in Oklahoma will be rewarded by sending realized that he was no match for his for a free sample copy of the Home, Field formidable antagonist, and withdrew as far and Forum, Guthrie, Okla., the leading as possible from the angry animal. But agricultural paper of Oklahoma Territory.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pay for Retired Warriors.

It costs Uncle Sam \$1,000,000 a year to pension the naval officers who have grown old or who have become disabled in his ser-vice. Every officer of the army or navy who has been in the service a great number of years or become disabled from any cause, in or out of the line of duty, can retire from service with an assured income. This is one feature which makes service in the rmy or navy attractive.

There is no other occupation, except that of Federal Judge, which makes provision for a man's declining years. There are sporadic cases of business men who provide for old employes. But these instances are rare, and the ordinary business man is expected to lay by something for his own rainy day. The officer in the army or navy knows that he can keep on drawing money from Uncle Sam uutil he dies, provided he does not misbehave. It is a comforting reflection, and goes a long way toward reconciling men to the ambitionless life of the service.

Temptations are often put in the path of army and navy officers to resign and go into business. Positions with bankers and prokers, with railroads and shipbuilders are offered to them. They hesitate a long time before accepting, and usually they obtain, through the grace of the head of the depart ment under which they are serving, a long leave of absence in which they can make a "trial trip" in the new business. They do not care to risk their standing in the service for anything uncertain. If it was not for the retired list a great many officers would resign and enter upon some active

The "half pay" of a United States naval officer is usually three-quarters pay. The law provides that "the pay of all officers of the navy who have been retired after forty-five years' service, after reaching the age of sixty, or who have been or may be retired after forty years' service, upon their

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own application to the President, or on attaining the age of sixty-two, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty or from sickness or exposure therein, shall, when not on active duty, be equal to 75 per cent. of the sea pay provided for the grade or rank which they held respectively at the time of the retire-

"The pay of all other officers on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half of the sea pay provided for the grade or rank held at the time of etirement."

retirement."

The sea pay of a rear-admiral is \$6,000 a year; of a commodore, \$5,000; of a captain, \$4,500; of a commander, \$3,500; of a lieutenant-commander, \$2,800, according to length of active service. Thus the pay of the retired rear-admiral is \$4,500 a year; of a commodore, \$3,750; of a captain, \$3,375, and so on. An income of \$4,500 is a very neat sum to live on in idleness, even in Washington, and most of the retired officers of the navy make their home in Washington. The number of naval officers on the retired list at this time is 390.—Detroit Free Press. at this time is 390.—Detroit Free Press

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Oats sown and up before the March freeze were practically all killed. A large acreage has been sown since and is all right.

The Cincinnati Price Current thinks present indications point to a winter wheat crop of 300,000,000 bushels for the

Bulletin No. 45 of Kansas Experiment Station, giving an account of Prof. Georgeson's experiments with corn, is just out. Every reader of this paper should send to I. D. Graham, Secretary, Manhattan, Kas., for a copy. It is of great value and will be more fully noticed hereafter.

The rain which visited western Kansas last Thursday and Friday came in time to save thousands of acres of wheat which had reached nearly the last stage before utter destruction. The feelings of farmers in that section of the State rose by at least 100 per cent. during the period of twenty-four

Eli Benedict, of Medicine Lodge, writes of a splendid twenty hours' rain, which came too late, however, to save much of the wheat of that vicinity. Oats were killed by the freeze but will be re-sown. Large acreage of corn, Kaffir corn, millet and cane will be planted. Mr. Benedict thinks a serious mistake was made in the great reduction of the herds of Barber county.

According to the Chicago statement the visible supply of wheat decreased last week 1,545,000 bushels; corn decreased 1,496,000 bushels; oats did not change. The visible supply now contains 69,217,000 bushels of wheat, 16, 021,000 bushels of corn, 2,654,000 bushels of oats and 388,000 bushels of rye. A year ago the visible supply contained of wheat 76,098,000 bushels, a decrease for the week of 1,195,000 bushels; corn 13,806,000 bushels, decrease 1,119,000 bushels; oats 4,189,000 bushels, decrease 180,000 bushels; rye 837,000 bushels, decrease 32,000 bushels; barley 807,000 bushels, decrease 89,000 bushels.

In England the great question with feeders is how to buy with the least oney the feed which greatest amount of flesh. Adding oil to coarse substances like straw, roots, etc., so as to bring up the percentage of fats, is the latest scheme. Thus horses have been successfully fed on a mixture made by adding linseed oil to crushed oats, turnips and finely cut straw. In this country the addition of the oil cake left after the obtainable oil has been pressed out from the ground seed is found profitable, and it may be that the farmer who can successfully grow the seed would find it advantageous to add bruised or crushed flaxseed to his rations and thus get not only the use of the portion which ordinarily goes into the cake, but also the oil which our English cousins find valuable, and at the same time save for himself the oil mill

THE COMMONWEAL MOVEMENT.

No organization of recent years has received or deserved more attention than that which is by it promoters called the Army of the Commonweal. Ridiculed at first as the wild dream of a crank, threatened with extinction as vagrancy, as unlawful assemblage, as conspiracy against society, again laughed at for its apparent insignificance, it has now become a movement of large proportions, of many branches, of settled purpose, of widespread influences, of national concern. Starting from a town in Ohio with less than a hundred men, the initial branch of the army has persistently marched on towards Washington, and, while it has not grown to large numbers, it has increased as rapidly as its leader has apparently desired; it has braved its hardships, it has deported itself with unexpected decorum, and, what is quite as significant a fact, it has been supplied with the necessities of the march almost entirely by the voluntary contributions of citizens along the route.

As if by concert of action other branches have sprung into existence in diverse parts of the country, and in the face of greater or less difficulties these branches are also progressing towards Washington. The divisions from the far West are, by hook or crook, obtaining railroad transportation for the most part, and like the initial branch are being fed by the voluntary contributions of the communities through which they pass.

It is probably not possible to make even an approximate estimate of the number of men who are at this moment proceeding, perhaps nobody knows exactly why, towards Washington. The number is, however, not alarmingly large and the apparently rigid enforcement of a rule excluding ordinary tramps and vagrants from the ranks prevents the swelling of the army to unwieldy proportions and assures relatively good discipline and at the same time adds to the under-current of apprehension as to the cause and meaning of the movement.

Perhaps no more correct idea of some of the characteristics of the movement can be obtained than from the Associated Press account of last Monday's action of a division from the far West which had spent Sunday at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Smooth shaven and sunburned, but with bright eyes and firm steps, General Kelly's troops marched out of Council Bluffs at 3

bright eyes and firm steps, General Kelly's troops marched out of Council Bluffs at 3 o'clock. At the head of the procession rode the General on a spirited sorrel horse, loaned him for the occasion by a sympathizing citizen. Along the street the General was given an ovation and several times was stopped by citizens who demanded a speech and the privilege of shaking hands with him. By his side rode Sheriff Hazen, who went more as a guide than a peace officer. Behind, with regular platoon formation, blankets rolled and bundles carried knapsack fashion, trudged the army, with step as firm as the muddy road would permit.

"Early this morning Sheriff Hazen called on General Kelly and told him his twenty-four hours of rest were ended and that he should move on by 1 o'clock. Kelly promised to start by that time, or soon after. At 1 o'clock the army relinquished the train of Union Pacific box cars it had occupied since leaving Ogden and prepared for the march. In the meantime Kelly and Hazen had been looking up a route. The General expressed a wish to cross the eastern boundary of Iowa at as near due east of Council Bluffs as possible. This made Davenport the chain of crossings on the Mississippi river and elected the Rock Island as the route to be followed. There was no probability of a train on the North-Island as the route to be followed. There was no probability of a train on the Northwestern being captured, as that company had abandoned Council Bluffs for the time. the first station east on the Rock Island, five miles out, was chosen as the camping place for the night. General Kelly 'hoped' that a train of empty box cars would pass through during the night. It would then be 'captured.'

"At 2:30 the bugle sounded 'fall in,' and

in half an hour the army was under way.
S. H. Finney, who loaned General Kelly his horse, also supplied two big trucks, on which the provender and other implements of the army were loaded, and as the cornet, which does duty as a bugle and band, rang out 'John Brown's Body,' the departure

was taken. "The General was in excellent spirits. Not a sick man was with them. All the sick had been transferred to the hospitals. sick had been transferred to the hospitals. About 150 joined the army Sunday and to-day. Twenty-four hours of rest had sufficed to revive the drooping spirits and they were off to Washington with better spirits than ever. Several who deserted at Omaha and at Council Bluffs have been locked up. Those taken in Omaha bad broken the strictest rule of Kelly's codegot drunk. During the stay of the army in this vicinity there was no drinking in

camp and absolutely no disorder. Many people went to the camp during the day and contributed cash and clothing to the commissary department. Kelly left with provisions enough to last two or three days and in possession of about \$400 in money."

Actions attributed to another regiment of this army illustrate what may easily become another feature of the movement. An Associated Press dispatch from Denver gives the following account of occurrences last Sunday

"A detachment of Grayson's Colorado regiment to Coxey's army seized a line of box cars last night in the Burlington & Missouri yards just north of here, after driving off the watchman, intending to force the railroad to haul them east. This not being done several empty cars were set on fire off the watchman, intending to force the railroad to haul them east. This not being done, several empty cars were set on fire early in the morning, but the fire was put out. At noon to-day the cars were again discovered burning, and thirty were destroyed. The plan now is for the regiment to march out a few miles to-morrow along the Rock Island track, where a train of comprise, will be selved and forced to go empties will be seized and forced to go east."

Whether the perpetrators of this act of lawlessness justify it as an act of war, or whether they seek in any way to excuse or palliate it is not stated. But the ease with which a few desperate men can levy a guerilla warfare upon the great transportation corporations is an element of the situation not to be ignored by them or by the communities which become liable to the corporations for damages done to their properties by organized lawlessness.

It has been observed that in numbers the commonweal movement is not very great. But in the countenance and sympathies of the people it is immense. This grows out of the common impulse of humanity to help those who are believed to be striving for the accomplishment of a worthy purpose in which all have posssibly an interest. It cannot be doubted that were this army to grow to a million men it might be so managed as to receive voluntary contributions enough to support it. The producing portion of the population can and will, if impressed with the belief that it is right and expedient, support by voluntary contributions for an indefinite time an army of a million men, or even more.

The spirit of unrest which comes from idleness or only partial employment of large numbers, and from the feeling of uncertainty of other large numbers, as to continuance of the opportunity to earn a living, tends to make people catch at straws, to interest themselves in movements which would otherwise be despised, to render them desperate as to personal consequences. Thus it is that multitudes are willing to join the march to Washington. They get food and transportation for their "services." They are able to reason themselves into a degree of self-respect on account of the belief in the righteousness of their crusade, and as to the ultimate consequences they easily become fatalists with a belief that a worse condition than confronts them in idleness cannot overtake them at the capital of the country. From this they pass easily into the state of mind which regards imprisonment as martyrdom, so fas as its punishment goes, and as assurance of food and shelter as its more cheerful side, and in contrast with the apparent liability to slow starvation in inactivity. That such a condition is one of danger to the peace of the country, that it may be like the diminutive movement of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, the opening of a mighty and violent conflict, is not beyond belief.

Reason seems to have only one advice to give to the men engaged in the crusade, and that is that in this country a movement at the ballot box is more rational and in accordance with the plan of our institutions, is more likely to effect its purpose and is safer and easier for those engaged. But in many of the great movements of history reason has often seemed the least of the controlling powers. As a propelling power it is inconsiderable as compared with an impulse like that which appears to be actuating the Army of the Common-

The exportation of gold again dis-turbs the "confidence" of those who insisted on the issuance of \$50,000,000 of government bonds as a means of making them feel more confident. Great is humbug!

RECEIVERS AND WAGES.

The passing of a large percentage of the railroad mileage of the United States into the control of the Federal courts, under the management of receivers appointed by these courts, has introduced some new features into the social problems of the day. Almost all railroads are bonded and stocked to several times their cost value, and under the management of their directors and the general sanction of official bodies having to do with these roads, it was considered necessary that the earnings should pay operating expenses, "fixed charges" and a reasonable income on the capital invested. In the fixed charges was included the taxes, but, as might be expected, the largest element of these fixed charges was the interest on the bonded indebtedness. The failure to pay this interest has in most cases been the occasion of the application for and the appointment of receivers. But before this was done efforts were usually made to reduce operating expenses by laying off workmen, by reducing wages and by various so-called economies, so as to save the revenue to pay interest. It took skillful management to prevent labor disturbances under these conditions, and even the most efficient management did not always succeed.

The appointment of receivers changed this somewhat, and required the revenues to be first applied to the care of the properties, operating expenses, tax charges, etc., leaving the interest on indebtedness to be taken care of as a secondary matter. This point was fully recognized by the credtors who applied for the appointment of the receivers and was accepted as one of the necessary elements in the situation. But the trend of Federal court decisions had been in the direction of the use of the power of the court to suppress strikes, and, indeed, every form of combined effort on the part of employes to either advance or to hold up their wages.

The receivers of the Union Pacific had availed themselves of the moral force of these decisions in a recent disagreement with their employes. The lower Federal courts had issued orders of the general tenor desired by the receivers as the representatives of the property and creditor interests in the road. The entire matter came up recently before United States Circuit Judge Caldwell, whose decisions interpret the law for all of this Western country and are conformed to by the District judges, unless afterwards revised or set aside by the United States Supreme court. The entire ground was gone over very fully, both capital, as represented by the receivers and their attorneys, and labor, as represented by the organizations of those affected and by their officers and attorneys, presenting the case as it affects them. Several days were taken for this consideration of the matter, and the court finally found that the employes have the same right to consult together and to unitedly insist upon their views as to wages, as the employers have to consult together and unitedly insist on their views. The court fully recognized the labor organizations as the proper representatives of the laborers, and in this organized labor scored a victory for which it has long contended, and without which the laborer would have been well nigh helpless in the contention.

That the decision of Judge Caldwell was eminently satisfactory to the labor organizations, is evident from the following preamble and resolutions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Topeka:

WHEREAS, To take from the wage earner his inalienable right of suffrage—the privilege to discuss and arbitrate the equitable division of the products of his labor—would be but to reduce him to a condition little less

than Russian servitude; and
WHEREAS, Judge Caldwell, in his recent decision regarding our fellow craftsmen em-ployed on the Union Pacific system, has decided that such should not and cannot with his consent be the case,
Resolved, That the Topeka Trades and

Labor Assembly heartily congratulate Judge Caldwell on the stand he has taken on these questions of vital interest and mutual benequestions of vital interest and mutual benefit to all trades, and tender to him the greatest reward a wage earner has to offer—our cordial wishes for future prosperity.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all brothers of whatever trade in life to keep

green in memory those friends who prove true to them in the hour of need, and to en-

shrine the name of Judge Caldwell as

The decision which called forth these resolutions may postpone the time when the interest gatherer can again claim the first right to consideration in the business affairs of the Union Pacific, and incidentally in those of the other roads now operated under direction of the courts, and it may lead to some complications in the adjustment of legacies of the past to conditions of the present and near future. It may at some time be looked upon as a small thing to call for formal action by great organizations, and it may not now be creditable to our civilization that it required the decision of a judge to place the representatives of flesh and blood, of brain and mind, of men in their organized capacity, upon the same footing in making a bargain as that from time immemorial occupied by the steel and iron, the dollars and cents, the capital in its organized capacity and with the representatives of which the men have to deal.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The total production of gold in the United States is thus reported by the Director of the Mint: Value of total production, 35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces, representing \$1,518,423.

The following table shows the production in fine ounces for the calendar year 1893, with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1892:

Alaska 48,863, decrease 3,403; Arizona 57,286, increase 321; California 584,370, decrease 23,796; Colorado 364,022, increase 96,072; Georgia 4,072, increase 119; Idaho 79,669, decrease 3,602; Michigan 2,032, decrease 354; Montana 173,-791; increase 29,433; Nevada 46,367, decrease 29,654; New Mexico 44,171, decrease 22,229; North Carolina 2,593, decrease 1,207; Oregon: 79,543, increase 7,378, South Carolina 5,598, increase 30; South Dakota 193,761, increase 3,043; Utah 41,293, increase 9,357; Washington 10,744, decrease 7,327; all other States 726.

The value of the gold in any case may be found by multiplying the number of ounces by 20.67. These figures are about \$1,000,000 less than the aggregate values reported by the agents of the bureau, for the reason that it has been unable to retrace the full amount reported to the refineries and mints. The Director states his estimates are certainly not in excess of the actual production.

SUGAR TRUST SALARIES.

A Wall street paper claims to have inside information as to the salaries which the officers of the sugar trust extort from the trust company directly, but finally from all users of sugar. It says: "Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, as President of the company, receives \$75,000 per annum. As a member of the Board of Trustees he receives an additional yearly salary of \$25,000, making his annual income from the American Sugar Refining Company, \$100,000. Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer receives \$75,000, \$50,000 as Vice President, and \$25,000 as a Trustee. Mr. J. E. Searles enjoys the same substantial annual income, \$50,000 as Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and \$25,000 as a Trustee. The other members of the board, Messrs. T. O. Matthiesen, William Dick and Joseph B. Thomas, all receive \$25,-000 a year, making another annual expenditure of \$75,000. There is a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, caused by the death of the late George C. Magoun, which necessitates another expense of \$25,000 per annum. The American Sugar Refining Company, therefore, annually spends \$350,000 in salaries to officers and trustees."

HOW KILL MOLES?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Will you or some of the readers of the FARMER tell me how to get rid of moles? I have tried "Rough on Rats" and traps without success. My garden is full of them and they take the seed about as fast as I can plant it. G. W, CLARK.

Carbondale, Kas. [Moles are indeed a serious pest, as to the destruction of which we shall like the experience of every one who has had any measure of success.-ED-

IMPROVEMENT BY SEED SELECTION.

No more direct road to desirable ends is presented than the now demonstrated possibility of speedy and permanent improvement in the qualities of plants by selecting seeds from such as have the desired characteristics. Not only has the possibility of such improvement been fully shown, but the actual work has been entered upon at several experiment stations, and at none with greater wisdom, conscientiousness and success than at Kansas Agricultural college. Without here referring especially to the work in this line done by the agricultural and horticultural departments of the college, attention is called to a work which was necessarily under the direction of the chemical department, because the qualities of the product could be determined only by chemical analysis. The illustration affforded by these experiments is, however, especially valuable because of the accuracy with which, by the methods of the chemist, the relative values of the plants under consideration are ascertained.

The experiments referred to were with sorghum cane, undertaken with a view of improving its sugar-yielding properties. The success of the experi-ments is such as to warrant the asser-tion that had the policy of the government with reference to sugar remained the same as it was when the experiments were first undertaken, the profitable production of sugar as a staple Kansas crop would now be a

reality. But whether or not the improvement here wrought shall ever of itself become available as a source of profit in sugar-making, the demonstration of the possibility of so great and rapid improvement in any plant constitutes an object lesson of untold value and is finding application in the treatment of other plants. The limits of possible improvement of the sorghum plant are not known, and it may be that the continuance of the efficient work which has wrought the changes shown in the table will, in the near future, produce a sugar-yielding plant of such excellence as will need no "protection" to enable it to compete with the cheapest sugar in the world.

The following from the bulletin giving account of the experiments will be read with interest:

"The selection of individual stalks of special merit has now been in progress for six years. Its success has been less perfect than would have been the case but for circumstances beyond our control, such as drought, flood and the ravages of insects and English sparrows. Throughout the series of experiments, it is the plan to preserve average seed, as well as selected, for purposes of comparison, but owing to a variety of circumstances it has not been possible to carry out this plan perfectly, so that nearly all of our present stock of seed has shared more or less in the general result of seed selection and of crossing. It has been impossible to so situate so many sorts as to prevent much crossing. But crossing is one mode of improving, and some of the best sorghums we now have are the result of crossing. Table III presents a comparison of analyses of sorghum grown from average seed and from selected seed. It will be no-ticed that there has been a marked increase in sugar content, the improvement ranging from about 25 to 40 per cent. of the amounts observed in 1888. We are far from maintaining or believing that this improvement is the result of seed selection wholly, for, although the 'average' seed has been largely tinctured by the selected seed, it is not believed to have been sufficiently so to account for all of its increase in sugar. Acclimatization and, perhaps, favorable seasons the last three years, should be allowed considerable weight. Making such allowance, however, there still remains a large improvement which can be accounted for only by admitting the efficiency of persistent scientific seed selection.

"In comparing the figures of the table for the six years, one should have in mind the very unfavorable season of 1890. As explained in our report for that year, two circumstances

June and July, followed by cool, wet weather in August and September, which caused a renewed growth; and second, an early frost, which caught much of this new growth while imma-

	KAN	KANSAS ORANGE.	EAJ	EARLY AMBER.	LIN	LINK'S HYBRID.	CROSS OF ORANGE AND ANBER (Denton)	CROSS OF AMBER (Denton)	UNDENI	UNDENDEBULE.
	Aver-	Best single stalk.	Aver-	Best stngle stalk.	Aver-	Best stngle stalk.	Aver-	Best single stalk.	Aver-	Best Single stalk.
The second second second	12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	15 51 16.79 18.59 19.28 19.28	12.23 15.23	15.56 16.01 17.23 19.23	14353 1638 1638 1638 1638 1638 1638 1638 163	14.27 17.14.69 18.88 18.23	12.70 14.58 16.72 16.72 16.00	14.18 17.47 16.03 18.25 18.85 19.85	18.47 17.21 18.27 19.07	15.73 19.66

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER may be a "crank" on the subject of improvement by seed selection and by crossing, but he is not half so much of a crank in this respect as every intelligent farmer and horticulturist is likely to be as the work now only begun proceeds. The above quotation from the report of Profs. Failyer and Willard shows that during the six years of the experiments improvements were made amounting to 25 to 40 per cent., and there is no indication that the limits have been reached.

The authors of the bulletin refer in deservedly complimentary terms to the work done by Mr. A. A. Denton, at Sterling, and they very properly pro-pose to confer his name on one of the best varieties originated by him. It is well hereto remember that in the course of his most elaborate and excellent experimental work Mr. Denton found that not only may the sugar content of cane be greatly increased, but that any other characteristic of the plant may be varied in any direction desired. Thus, and as noted by Profs. Failyer and Willard, the percentage of glucose in sorghum has been greatly reduced. Changes have also been wrought as to date of ripening, vigor of growth, ability to withstand drought, height of canes, stockiness, strength to withstand winds, root development, etc.

Why should not other crops be similarly modified? Why may not the experimenters give us apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries whose blooming time shall be such as to escape the danger of late frosts? Why shall not our staple field crops be developed in the direction of better adaptation to the vicissitudes of climate as well as of better yields and more valuable qualities?

These and many other improvements ist to determine them, and are therefore the more readily made.

THOSE FREE BEET SEEDS.

EEITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Please publish in the KANSAS FARMER the address of the company that had beet seed to give away. It was published in your paper two or three months ago, but I lost track of it and never could

LaCrosse, Kas.

[It will probably do "C. L. C." no good to write for these seeds. The company alluded to seems to be a myth. Why its announcement was sent out has not been disclosed, but it is not unlikely that there was an intention to create an interest which might be used interfered with the normal growth of with some effect on Congress in favor the crop-first, dry, hot weather in of specific legislation.-EDITOR.]

STATE FAIR MATTERS.

After a long delay there is a pros pect now that the Kansas State Fair Association matters may reach a settlement, in view of the fact that at the request of the creditors, the court of Shawnee county, on Monday last, appointed as receiver, Guilford Dudley, a banker and stockman of Topeka, who is disposed to have the matter speedily adjusted. Soon after the close of the fair last year, Col. Allen Sells, of Topeka, was appointed receiver, but owing to a lingering illness which finally resulted in his death, claims against the association have been tied up. As matters develop toward a settlement of premiums and other claims, our readers who are interested will be kept posted on the exact situation.

The financial reports for last week note a check upon the slowly returning prosperity. This is attributed to the great strikes and lockouts whereby several hundred thousand workers become idle in consequence of disagreements as to wages.

To Make Shingles Durable.

EDLTOR KANSAS FARMER:-In answer to the inquiry as to preserving shingles, would say I made a heavy sheet iron tank thirty inches square by forty inches deep in which to cook fence posts in coal tar after charring them till black over a fire. Removing the tar I put in crude petroleum, as it comes from the ground, and set in two bunches of shingles and boiled them from two to four hours. A sheet iron was placed to drain the shingles and turn the oil back into the tank. The roof made of these shingles has been on nearly twenty years and shows no mark of decay. The next shingle roof I lay for myself shall be treated the same way, but instead of crude oil I shall use linseed oil, mixed with red lead. To do this properly the shingles will have to be unbound so as to allow the paint to pass through them. The worst trouble about this process is that we unfortunate creatures cannot stay in one place long enough to reap the benefits of such labors.

J. F. WOODSON. Eureka, Kas.

From Reno County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I saw in a St. Louis paper that one Anderson has traveled over the State of Kansas to report as to the prospect of the coming wheat crop. He reports Kansas all right. I want to say that he is a willful liar or he don't know anything about the prospect. More than onehalf of the wheat land of Reno county will be planted to other crops. I have seen men from other counties that say their wheat crop will not be a half crop. I have lived in Reno county now twenty-one years. I do not think that I ever saw a poorer prospect for wheat this time of the year. I can assure you that I am no calamity crank. I own a good farm. It is not for sale or trade. I am well satisfied with Reno county, Kas. It is good enough for me. I do not see why men should lie about their prospect for crop just that some one outside can make some money, and he a gambler.

Apples, cherries, plums and pears are all right so far. ZENO THARP.

Drs. Thornton & Minor,

Bunker building, Kansas City, Mo., the well-known specialists in the treatment of These and many other improvements all rectal troubles, have established a principle in connection with their ever-increasing clientel that is well calculated to inspire confidence in their integrity and ablity to perform to the last degree that which they promise when assuming to cure their patients, and that is, they decline to accept a fee until they have clearly demonstrated that a cure has been accomplished. Thousands testify to the efficiency of their treatment. Another specialty of their's is diseases of women, and of the skin. Be-ware of quacks. Ask for their circulars, giving testimonials of leading business men and high officials—they contain special information for the afflicted. Address,

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Borticulture.

A WESTERN GROWER'S EXPERIENCE.

By A. L. Brooke, of North Topeka, Kas., read before a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society of Shawnee county.

One of the first lessons in our trade is to learn what to grow. It is a healthy indication when we find instead of "What grows best?" the question, "What does the country demand?" The active, live grower is constantly keeping this question before him, and as men do in other trades, is trying to supply this demand. Downing says of the propagation of the apple from seed: "When reared from seeds they always show a tendency to return to a wilder form, and it seems only chance when a new seedling is equal to or surpasses its parent. Removed from their natural form, these artificially created sorts are also much more liable to disease and decay." This short quotation from this most renowned author of "Fruits of America" tells you much plainer than can I in many words why fruit trees are reared from buds and grafts instead of from seed. It is not because of its convenience and cheapness, but rather from compulsion. To propagate from seed would be too slow and uncertain and must be left to the slow process of the fruit gardener.

The prime object, then, is to get good stock for our young shoots, whether they be buds or grafts. To get these we go as nearly as can be to the natural or wild state, so as to avoid as much as possible the diseases so prevalent in our country. It has been proven as per example that "the yellows" in the peach can be readily inherited from not conducive to health and growth in unhealthy seed, just as the germ of disease is conveyed to the offspring in the animal kingdom. The great essential, then, is to keep the stock upon which times. Those who have lived in the you wish to propagate healthy. To keep as nearly as possible to this desired state the seed sown generally is the natural. You will understand, of course, that my remarks pertain to fruit trees, and not to small fruits, which latter you well know are propagated in a different manner.

Having secured, then, natural stock, we then proceed to get the particular variety desired, either by budding or grafting. In either case it is the aim to get good, thrifty cions or buds from the parent stock. Here I wish to relate an anecdote that came to my notice a few years ago in one of our farm journals. The editor, who now occupies a high postion in another field, gave the nurseryman a good scoring, as he so well knew how to do, for cutting cions and buds from the tree in the nursery row, before the tree had borne fruit and thereby given proof of its correctness, trueness to name. This was truly amusing to that nurseryman, who, as a student of nature, knows his trees as he walks among them and can call them by name from their marks, growth and appearance, as readily as can the shepherd name his sheep as he walks among his flock. I will venture the assertion that there are men growing nursery stock in Shawnee county who can name more varieties of fruit correctly from the appearance of the tree than the honorable gentleman referred to can name from the appearance of the fruit itself.

As has already been stated, the natural tendency of seed is to return to its wild state, and also the improved is promising; so useful and yet at the more liable to weakness and disease; same time so much blamed for treacherous dealings. The dollar made in the nursery business is a very uncertain and the seeds from the fruits of old one up to the time it is safely in the season, cannot do better than to follow the their wild or natural state than are the seeds from more vigorons and younger trees. For reasons already advanced I would avocate getting cions from the nursery row, or from trees not long in bearing, of course barring all mistakes in selection of varieties. As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so is eternal watchfulness helpful in keeping your line of stock true to name.

Just what will give success in this Western country in securing a good per cent. of a stand in either buds or grafts, man asked me for Early Harvest, I will not undertake to tell you. It has and when assured that he could not cent. of a stand in either buds or grafts, been the universal experience of nurget the tree, looked at me with an Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the serymen that when they had gained a amused expression, saying that it hair, including its growth, health, youthful

of close study and much labor, the following season would only convince them that they were wrong and were just where they stood before making this circle of experience. There are many things that will in a very short time undo what you have spent much time and patient labor to perfect. Perhaps that which has more to do with success than any other one thing is thorough cultivation. First, deep plowing, not six inches, but a foot, if you can accomplish it. Don't plow under clods to torment you the whole season through. It is a good plan, when dry, to harrow the surface before plowing. Fine dirt is what holds the moisture. Good, thorough, level cultivation is more conducive to good growth of stock than anything else.

An ardent, enthusiastic man, who, I believe, was a lover of fruit and fruit trees, once told me he planted 80,000 apple grafts out in the northern-central part of the State, and secured a good stand, but when they grew to about eight inches or a foot, all died; the next year 40,000; the next 20,000, when he gave up in despair. He thought they were killed by hot winds. Afterward, seeing an example of his cultivation here in the valley of the Kaw, I knew they were killed by neglect. When it gets so dry and hot in this valley that corn begins to wilt and the farmers begin to complain, then we get the most satisfactory results in our nursery work. The drier it gets the more thoroughly and the deeper should we cultivate, and we will give you a tree with more health and vigor than we can when the rain-maker overdoes his job. Too much moisture is nursery stock. Trees are more liable to disease in wet seasons and insects seem to be more injurious at such great basin of Utah and Colorado say they have no trouble from this source and are much more successful if left to furnish all their moisture by irrigation.

Very many of the failures in orchard planting can be attributed to bad care after planting. Weeds and trees were not made to grow on the same ground at the same time. A great deal of the trouble, though, can be charged to the bad handling of stock before it leaves the nursery. A careless nurseryman can soon kill what he has spent a long time and much money to

If trees are taken from the nursery in the fall they should be well grouted as soon as they are lifted from the nursery row, then heeled in, care being taken to carefully pack the dirt about the roots. In the spring the soil is generally more favorable, and the conditions being reversed naturally, better success can be obtained even when less care is exercised.

When nursery stock is received in a frozen condition, if in boxes and well packed, don't disturb it. If convenient, place in a dark cellar and allow frost to come out slowly. If dry, add water, or if you can bury in moist earth and allow it to remain until perfectly thawed out, then it can more than likely be planted without injury.

Finally, in closing this paper, I think it can safely be said, that there is no other business or profession which is at times so irksome, and yet so fascinating; so liable to disappointment and yet so room when once there. Nurserymen as a class are honest, and try very hard to give a dollar's worth for every hundred cents you pay. They generally sell you true to name, though the cases are numerous when the opposite has been done. A great many people have been fooled so often that they buy with no idea of getting anything other than what is given them. It is true a great many men are like children—they want what they should not have. One complete knowledge by several years would be no disappointment to him not color and beauty. It will please you.



MRS. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER.

Ladies admire Mrs. Jenness Miller for | life better and live longer. what she has done in the cause of costuming and dress reform.

They also love her for the good suggestions and valuable advice she has given, all kind she has ever done, and then only after of which have enabled the women of America to become more attractive, enjoy in the following autograph letter:

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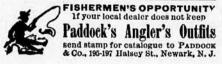
Although a perfectly well woman I take several bottles every Spring just as I take additional care in the selection of tonicgiving food at this season, believing in the ounce of preventive rather than the necessity for the pound of cure, and in every instance the "Safe Cure" has the effect to give new energy and vitality to all my powers. annie Lemes Miller

to get them, as he had bought and planted twice before and both times got something else instead.

The man who would give me a thorn for a rose; a peach tree for a flowering almond; a winter sort for a summer variety, I would drive from my door as rudely as I would him who would steal the bread intended for my children. He not only gives me what I do not want but robs me of valuable time that can never be regained.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable





In the Dairy.

Dairy Criticism.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw directions in your issue a few weeks ago, telling a lady how to make butter, but I will venture the assertion that you never churned a pound of butter in your life, or you would know better how to churn it. I was told the same as you tell, when I bought a barrel churn in your town, to stop churning when the grains of butter were the size of a grain of wheat. Now, my experience of fourteen years is, churn until the lumps of butter are as large as your fist. It wastes the butter—according to your ideas—in drawing the buttermilk off, as it runs out with the milk and takes too long to gather it. If any of the readers know of a better way I would like to know it.

Dover, Kan. H. FLICKINGER. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I saw direc-

H. FLICKINGER. We are glad to get such a letter as the one from Mr. Flickinger, for it is the province of this paper to enlighten every one laboring under honest ignorance. It is hoped he will bear with us while some needed comments are made on his communication. If all his methods in making butter correspond with the one he mentions in regard to churning until the butter is in "chunks as large as your fist," it is no wonder the market is flooded with poor, white, spongy, soft, rancid, 10-cent butter. Such methods are inexcusable at the present day, when so much dairy information is accessible for almost the asking, and it is by similar operations in this line that some grades of butter are quoted at 6 cents a pound in the Chicago market. As a rule, where such looseness is practiced in any one of the steps in butter making, a disregard to other essential points is apt to run through its operations, and tends to make dairying a failure with those who have never discovered the difference between the ways in vogue twenty or thirty years ago, and those of the present day. The experience of fourteen years in dairy work is a sad com-mentary on such decayed methods; still more strange when practiced in the midst of the many inventions that go to lighten labor and render the business certain of remuneration. Doubtless there are thousands in this State who are still clinging to the same or other equally inconsistent notions in regard to butter-making, for the price that is obtained for the majority of

store butter is proof of the assertion. Mr. Flickinger seems to take for granted that the editor of this department is a mere figure-head or "dude," that writes just from theory, or to fill space, and never saw a cow or a churning of cream in his life. However, we will try to give him a little additional light on the art of gathering butter that has so agitated his soul. As we have said, stop churning when the butter is in grains the size of wheat, throw in a little cold water and wait five or ten minutes, and if the butter grains have not all risen to the top so they will not run out with the milk, get a sieve at the tin shop (simply a pan punched full of small holes), let the milk run through this (and we all know from experience that not a grain of butter will be lost), give the churn a few more revolutions and then wash until the water comes off clear. By this method, adding a little experience and business sense, you will have a mass that looks like veritable grains of Herein lies half eliminated by water. termilk is not removed the article will soon be remarkable for its strength, and, seemingly, venerable for its age. The writer of this actually churns and works butter at his Oakland dairy, near Topeka, and is always glad to welcome vistors.

Granular Butter.

"How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to 'churn until the butter will hold up the dasher?' Such instructions are fatal to good butter," says the Iowa Homestead. ten years behind the times and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if times seventeen, or fifty in the incuno more butter is made than to supply bator, looks like a big proportion. the family table. The box or barrel Occasionally the incubator gets too hot

churn is cheap and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But no matter what kind of a churn is used, never churn until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast-iron. If this grain is destroyed by over-churning or over-working, the butter becomes a greasy mixture, like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again, it is necessary that the buttermilk be well washed out or the butter will become strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping quality are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the form of small granules, ranging in size from a red clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can be well washed out and the grain will be uninjured if the working is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as fine butter as any one, providing he will take the trouble to do it right."

Whey Butter.

At the Wisconsin State Dairy school, last winter, the whey from the cheese vats was run through the separator and butter made from the fat thus saved. The quality of the product was said to be very good, some packages scoring very high, and puzzling even good judges to distinguish it from refined cream butter. It is doubtful if this is a practice which would pay from a financial standpoint of view, but illustrates chiefly what can be done and the possibilities of the separator system.

The Doultry Hard.

How to Use an Incubator.

From a paper read before the Salem, Ind., Farmers' Club, by Mrs. W. W. Stevens:

"Have all eggs as fresh as possible; test well and have no cracked ones; place in incubator; go exactly by directions furnished with the machine, and make up your mind to stay with it for three weeks. I do not mean that it needs constant care, but every night and morning; and if a patent concern, lots of time during the day and night. Eggs should be turned twice per day and the heat and regulator examined at the same time. On about the fifth day test the eggs and remove unfertile ones. Many do not do this, but I think it an economy of time, as there is no use turning unfertile eggs for more than two weeks, and as the bulb of the thermometer should rest on an egg there is danger of its being an unfertile one, and as they are several degrees colder there is danger of overheating the live eggs. The question of moisture is the thing that bothers me most, and I guess is the one least understood by manufacturers, as well as breeders. I would rather have too little moisture than too much. Where there is too much the chicks grow so large they have just room enough to gold, instead of great oily chunks from pip the shell and not enough to break which the buttermilk can never be it all around. Neither do they take up the velk well, consequently are delithe secret of good butter. If the but-cate and die early. If too little moisture is given chicks are smaller and come out of the shell clean and quickly, and seem to be much stronger. Of course, a happy medium is to be striven for. One great cause of dissatisfaction among those who use incubators is they expect too much of them, and another is that after hatching there seems to be so few chicks for the number of eggs put in. Our favorite machine holds 250 eggs, and it would take sixteen hens to cover that number. Once in awhile an old "biddie" will hatch every egg, but I consider it a good hatch to good butter," says the Iowa Homestead. get twelve chicks out of fifteen eggs. 'In the first place, the dash churn is Three eggs left in the nest does not seem of much importance, but three

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and all are killed, but a hen everyonce in awhile leaves her nest and chills the eggs and hatches nothing, so it is pretty even in that respect. When it comes to the work everything is on the side of the incubator. It is always where you put it; does not peck at your eyes; does not break an egg every time it gets off, and best of all does not tramp about half the chicks to death after they are hatched. I am decidedly in favor of incubators, even if one wants to raise only one or two hundred chicks."

Has a Thousand Leghorns.

Mr. P. H. Engel, Glen Elder, Kas. writes us the following letter. It will be well to read it. Mr. Engel has 1,000 Leghorns, yet he prefers a change. We give his words, as follows: "I now wish to ask you for a little in-

formation regarding the Wyandottes. I keep 1,000 chickens—all Leghorns; they are good layers but no good for market, as they weigh next to nothing. Now, I am thinking of giving up the Leghorns and getting Wyandottes in their place, but I know nothing about the Wyandottes. I read a good many advertisements where they are highly recommended, but cannot depend on that. I want a fowl that is a good layer, and also good for marketanyhow better than the Leghorns. I wish you would give me your candid and honest opinion, and information to this effect. I sell all my old stock of chickens every year, and replace with young ones, and that gives me about 1,000 for market, with young roosters included, and therefore it would bring me more profit. Of course, I only want to keep one kind. I have bouses for 1,000 chickens. I use George H. Stahl's 300-egg incubator, with the newest improvement; it is first-class and not to be beaten, and F. W. Mann's bone cutter by horse-power. My chickens have a limited range."

In the above we find one who has 1,000 chickens, and replaces them every year. He raises them for market, and does not favor the Leghorn for that purpose. It is not everybody who can keep 1,000, and yet Mr. Engel does it, and says he knows nothing about Wyandottes. Our advice is hardly competent in such a case. If Mr. Engel does not regard eggs as of the same importance as meat then he should make the change, and the Wyandotte is an excellent choice for market. It is hardy and a good layer, but we suggest that he get two or three breeds, and first experiment with a dozen of each before making a radical change. Try Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks.—Poultry Breeder.

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*Records show that the postage bills paid the government by the Eric Medical Co., the first half of this year equal the busi-ness of an ordinary city of forty-thousand population.



JACOBS OIL RHEUMATISM. **NEURALGIA**, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

SPRAIMS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

Gossip About Stock.

H. Davison & Sons, of Princeton, Kas., write that they have disposed of all their last year's stock of Poland-Chinas except two fine males, which they offer now at reasonable rates. They have a fine lot of thrifty spring pigs which will be offered soon for sale to those who wish to improve their herds. These gentlemen are among the most successful in swine-raising, and have cause to congratulate themselves on their excellent record made during the past

J. O. McDanield & Son, proprietors of Pine Tree stock farm, Gardner, Johnson county, writes us as follows: "Please change our advertisement, leaving out the S. L. Wyandottes, as we now have more orders booked ahead than we can possibly fill this season. Our Plymouth Rocks and S.C. Brown Leghorns are doing nicely, and orders for eggs are very satisfactory. One of our late customers, J. C. Woollams, of Sharon, Barber county, says in a letter of April 9, that we enclose: 'Find enclosed \$3.50, for which please send me setting of eggs from your pen No. 1, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and one from your Wyandottes. I select you to deal with for the reason that the old reliable Kansas Farmer recommends

Publishers' Paragraphs.

"The Book of the Fair," published by the Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago, is the only work in any wise attempting to reproduce in print the exposition entire. In this respect it is without a competitor. It confines itself neither to art alone on the one side, nor to dry statistics on the other, but aims to present in attractive and accurate form the whole realm of art, industry, science and learning as exhibited by the nations of the world at Chicago in 1898, so far as it can be done within reasonable limits. The work, when completed, will consist of 1,000 imperial folio pages, 12×16 inches, issued in twenty-five parts of forty each, and the price is fixed at \$1 per part. It will contain, complete, 2,000 of the finest illustrations from official sources, many of them full-page plates.

One of the most profoundly interesting and instructive books of all the ages, to readers with a theological and religious turn of mind, is the official report of "The World's Parliament of Religions," edited by Rev. John H. Burrows, of Chicago. This great congress of all religions on the planet was held in Chicago as an auxiliary to the World's Fair, and brought together the great exponents of at least all the great religions of the globe, and this two-volume report embodies the masterly papers and discussions concerning all religions. The 1,600 pages of the report are profusely illusby fine engravings. This official report of the congress is so superior to the many cheap and trashy reports that are flooding the country that nobody ought to be cajoled into buying the unofficial reports.

Chicago Sheep Pelt Market.

P. G. Porter, 128 Michigan avenue, Chicago, writes under date April 14: The demand for wool pelts continues fair at unchanged prices. Fresh receipts of well ground medium salted skins are sold on arrival or soon after. Dry flint skins are in light receipt and are accumulating. Holders are unwilling to sell at buyers' offers. Shearlings and lamb skins are not yet in the market to any great extent. We quote: G. S. butcher wool pelts, open wool, 15 to 16 cents; G. S. fine and country wool pelts, 10 to 15 cents; dry flint, western skins, 5 to 8 cents per pound; shearlings, 5 to 20 cents apiece; lamb skins, 16 to 30 cents a piece.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule market, report the horse market at Kansas City as opening up with prices from \$2.50 to \$5 lower, but towards the middle of the week new buyers dropped in and prices reacted somewhat, especially on the better grades. Shippers will do well to rush their best stuff in, as it is very difficult to predict the future, and the tendencies are rather downward than otherwise. Anything with quality and finish commands a good price, but the medium grades are low and draggy.

The mule market was quite active, espe cially in fifteen to sixteen and a half hand mules. Prices strong at quotations.

Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes

under date April 12:

"Our receipts this week 28,397 cattle, 56,630 hogs, 10,940 sheep, against 26,000 cattle, 64,-700 hogs and 17,000 sheep the previous week; and 23,000 cattle, 34,500 hogs and 13,000 sheep same week a year ago.

"While our receipts of cattle were more liberal this week, Monday and Tuesday, with light receipts, cattle sold 15 to 30 cents higher; yesterday and to-day, with liberal receipts, prices have declined 15 to 25 cents on fat steers, leaving prices but little better than a week ago; in some cases tidy, medium-weight steers 10 cents higher than | Chicago.

at that time. Feeders and stockers 10 to 15 cents higher than last week. Fat bulls 15 to 25 cents higher, and good fat cows and heifers 10 to 20 cents better. Good veal calves firm and higher.

"Hogs have sold much better this week-\$5.05 top on Tuesday. With heavy runs past two days prices have declined. Bulk of hogs sold to-day, \$4.75 to \$4.80; tops, \$4.90.

"Sheep continue firm, and all fat grades are in strong demand and about \$3 per hundred higher than low time last half of Feb-

"Our receipts to-day, 4,266 cattle, 92 calves, 10,850 hogs and 3,272 sheep."

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending April 16, 1894, T. B. Jennings,

All conditions have been more nearly normal the past week than at any time this spring. The rainfall has been abundant and well distributed, upwards of an inch falling nearly over the entire State, while over two inches occurred from Barber and Comanche north to Russell and Lincoln, from Coffey northeast through Johnson, in the northern half of Montgomery and in Crawford. Heavy rains through the central counties to the Colorado line, with lighter rains in the extreme northwestern and southwestern counties. The low night temperatures of the first part of the week have been offset by the warm nights of the latter part. Heavy frost on the 10th.

The wheat in the eastern division shows

decided growth at the close of the week, and is generally in fine condition; in the middle and western divisions, where some of the wheat fields were plowed up and seeded to other grains, the wheat prospects have greatly improved. The first sowing of oats has generally proved unfortunate, the farmers getting ahead of the season, and some of it has been resown; in favorable localities, or where the oats were sown late. they are coming up in good shape and promise a good stand.

Late sown flax is also doing fairly well. Grass has started finely this week and pastures are beginning to be of some use.

In the south, potatoes are up and show ing a good start.

Cherries, pears and plums are generally in bloom, with promise of a fair crop. Late apples appear still uninjured.

Do You Transplant Your Plants?

One of the most useful and practical little abor-saving implements that has yet come to our notice was shown us last week by Mr. J. W. Rickenbacher, of Topeka. After twenty-five year's practical experience in garden and nursery the inventor, Mr. Baldridge, brought out the result and named it the Baldridge Transplanter. It is just what every farmer and nurseryman should and can afford to have. The most delicate plants are moved and transplanted by its use, and they do not wilt, as the soil is taken up without breaking the roots, and are readily set again in their original position. Every one that prides himself on an early garden can easily and rapidly lift and reset all young vegetables, plants and vines. To see it is to buy and use it. There are two sizes of the Transplanter, a two-inch and another with blade three inches in diameter. That with the two-inch diameter blade sells for \$1.25, and the larger one for \$1.50. For further information see advertisement on last page of the FARMER, or address J. W. Rickenbacher, box 362, Topeka,

Household Treasure--Growing Popularity of the Oxford Sewing Machines.

There is nothing more truly a household reasure than a good sewing machine. To be without it is to be willfully deprived of the immense advantage of one of the greatest of all inventions. A machine once bought is a perpetual treasure. It demands no wages, occasions no expense or trouble, and is always ready without a moment's notice to render the work of the laborious ditious. Some machines combine the best' ideas and suggestions which have been so abundantly introduced in this remarkable mechanism.

A machine which exhibits in liberal combination all the best features introduced is the Oxford sewing machine, made by the Oxford Manufacturing Co., Chicago, with lock-stitch, shuttle running light and quiet. These machines have the following important features: Cheapness, perfect, selfadjusting and graduated tension, are under control of the operator and are always positive in their working. They are entirely self-threading in all points, including the shuttle. The needle is self-setting, the attachments are quickly and easily placed and fastened. The shuttle has an easy oscillating motion, causing it to keep its proper place against the race. Their Oxford, Home and Columbia machines, with attachments, were awarded the medal pre-mium at the World's Columbian Exposition,

OUTCOUPON

WORLD'S FAIR

will always remember it as one of the grandest privileges of their lives.

The Peristyle. The Court of Honor. The Golden Statue of the Republic. Administration's Beauteous Temple. The Collossal Manufactures Building. Transportation's Golden Doorway. "Midway's" Wealth of Orientalism.

NHO CAN EVER FORGET THEM?

Or who can ever forget the proud distinction achieved by McCormick Binders and Mowers? Who can ever forget that the McCormick received the highest awards given for any make of Binders and Mowers, and that in the regular field trials they earned the only honorable mention for grain and grass cutting machinery?

Write to the

It contains some things you ought to know. You ought to know that the World's Fair Management asked all manufacturers of Binders and Mowers to take their machines into the grain and grass fields, and by their work prove their claims. You ought to know that the manufacturers of McCormick Binders and Mowers promptly notified the World's Fair Committee that they would comply with this reasonable request. You ought to know that various other manufacturers of Binders and Mowers sent representatives to examine the grain and grass fields specified, and that these representatives reported to their respective companies that the condition of the crops to be cut was such that ordinary machines could not handle them. You ought to know that none of those manufacturers allowed their machines to go into these tests where they knew the McCormick Binders and Mowers would be at work. You ought to know that the World's Fair Judges said of McCormick Binders that they were simple and easily operated, and that their performance was in all respects thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to know that their draft is at least 20 lbs. lighter than the draft of ordinary movers. You ought to know these things because you don't want to make a mistake when it comes to buying so important a farm implement as a Binder or a Mower. You want the best.

SAVE THIS COUPON

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO; or, better yet, call on your nearest McCormick Agent.

Refitted and t

John B. Campbell, Managers.

Armourdale Hotel,

Kansas City, Kansas.

\$1 and \$1.25 per day. Five minutes ride or electric cars from Union Stock Yards.

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE

East, West, North, South.

Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado,

Half Rates to Texas Points!

LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the

Great Rock Island System

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO. T. J. ANDERSON, Assistant Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, TOPEKA.

H. O. GARVEY, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS

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For information apply to any Agent of the Com-pany or JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Climate and Crops Just Right.

Oklahoma has thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the world, waiting for you or anybody else with a little cash and lots of gumption. Climate crops are just right. Farms will cost more next year than this. To find out if this is the country you want, ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for free copy of Oklahoma folder.



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ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, PEORIA. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

Dining Cars Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS

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Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, AND EASTERN POINTS. For full information, address

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The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving

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The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of

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COLORADO,
The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber
Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of

ARKANSAS,
The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands
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The Sugar Plantations of

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The Sugar Plantations of
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and Winter Resorts of
TEXAS,
Historical and Scenic
OLD AND NEW MEXICO,
And forms with its Connections the Popular
Winter Route to
ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA,
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H. C. TOWNSEND, ST. LOUIS, MO. Sen'l Passeager & Ticket Agent.

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.

Pigs Ailing.—I have some young pigs that lose the use of their hind legs. The first one was only three days old; the next one was a week old; two of another lot are also stiff. They do not drag their feet but lift them entirely off the ground in moving about. What is it?

W. J. M.

Answer .- The trouble with your pigs is rheumatism, probably from wet or damp pens. Put them in warm dry pens where there sleeping place will be on a plank floor for a few weeks till they get older and stronger.

Horse's Foot.—One of my neighbors has a horse that got a wire cut, last August, on the inside of the left hind foot and it has never healed; I think it grew a tumor. We followed your instructions in the Kansas FARMER, and I think the tumor is all out, but it won't heal. We used acetate of copper and lard but it only forms a scab which comes off and leaves a watery appearance to the sore. We also tried sulphur. Can you answer in W. B. V. next issue?

Alfred, Kas. Answer.-You have not got the tumor all out. Apply the preparation again for removing the tumor and be sure that you repeat it often enough to de-stroy all of the tumor before you attempt to heal it. When the sore is in a healthy condition any good healing preparation will heal it. The following wash is excellent: Acetate of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart; apply to the sore three times a day with a sponge.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or hieman. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. CTHE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

Fancy Poultry and Eggs Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and forty varieties of Chickens. Prepaid and expressed. Write us.

J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Delavan, Wis.

WRITE for FREE SAMPLES Best Tea and Mocha Coffee on earth. The best is none too good for you. WESTERN TEA AND COFFEE CO., 83 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted, men and women. Write for terms.



FERTILIZERS ARE UNPROFITABLE,

Unless they contain sufficient Potash. Complete fertilizers should contain at least 6 per cent. of Potash. Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables should contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of Potash. Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Potash or apply Potash satis, such as Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Kainit. For information and pamphlets, address

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ETHE "WESTERN SETTLER" TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Book Island and Pacific Rallroad, Chicago, fil.



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The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best pertuned Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. BALT M'F'G CO.

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PERFECT IMPREGNATOR <u>Barren Mares</u> made to breed regularly by its use, SURE, SAFE, HARMLESS. Hundreds of Testimonials from all States. Guaranteed, and sent with full directions on receipt of price, \$5.00. SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

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FREE. WRITE FOR IT. Refer to Com
mercial Bank, St. Louis; Midland Bank,
Kan, City; and entire city of Carrollton 96963636

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. April 16, 1894.

April 16, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,486 cattle: 25 caives. The run was largely of fed rangers The up turn in the market has continued with satisfactory persistence. Top prices for dressed beef \$4 35 against \$4 05 on Monday of last week and \$3 75 two weeks ago. The lowest sale of this class today was at \$1 10 and sales were at prices ranging from this to the top. The top on fed Texans was \$3 70, the same as a week ago, but the average was much better, the lowest sale to-day being at \$3 25. Western steers, \$3 60@3 85; cows, \$2@3 40; bulls, \$2 25@3 00; heifers, \$2 15@3 60; caives, \$5@7; stockers and feeders, \$3 15@3 72¼, a great advance over last Monday's sales on this grads.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,469. Another advance was

a great advance over the solution of grade.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,469. Another advance was scored over former quotations. Tops were, on pigs and lights, \$5 12\\(\frac{1}{2}\), and on heavy hogs \$5 22\\(\frac{1}{2}\) against \$4 80 and \$4 87\\(\frac{1}{2}\) respectively last Monday. Prices were remarkably uniform, ranging only from \$4 95\(\pi\)5 12\\(\frac{1}{2}\) for pigs and lights and from \$4 90\(\pi\)5 22\\(\frac{1}{2}\) for heavy hogs. SHEEP—Receipts, 4.653. Prices ranged about like those of last week.

HE THOSE OF 18	or Meer		
174 108	4 65	5 bucks140	2 00
135 shorn108	4 40	21101	4 65
7 culls 82		98 89	4 50
264 shorn Tx 68		232 shorn Tx 67	
169113	4 75	36 culls@	90
209 90		856 Tex 67	3 85
*Late Saturday 800 etk 61	1		
800 stk 61	3 25		

Chicago.

April 16, 1894. April 16, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000. Beef steers, \$3 00
@4 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 35@3 50; bulls,
\$1 65@3 25; cows, \$1 50@3 30.

HOGS — Receipts, 25,000. Market higher.
Mixed, \$5 15@5 50; heavy, \$5 10@5 50; light
weights, \$5 20@5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady.
Natives, \$2 60@5 25; lambs, per cwt., \$4 25@6 00. St. Louis.

April 16, 1894. April 16, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. No good natives, Some fed Texans at \$3 65. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@3 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700. Market higher. Bulk, \$5 15@5 35. Top, \$5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200. Market slow. Natives, \$2 20@4 65.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 16, 1894,

Hansas City.

April 16, 1894.

In store: Wheat, 331,624 bushels; corn, 47,160 bushels; oats, 19,492 bushels, and rye, 8,355 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 27,-000 bushels; last year, 68,600 bushels. A steady and firm market was had for all good samples. The speculative markets were bullish under reports of continued drought in California, which enabled holders to pretty well control the cash market. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local 6c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 1 car at 56½, 1 car 59 pounds at 55½, 5 cars choice 60 pounds at 57c, 2 cars at 56c, 1 car spring at 56c; No. 3 hard, 2 cars at 55c, 1 car choice spring at 55½, 1, 1 car at 54½c and 1 car white spring at 50c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 52½c; rejected, 1 car at 51½c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 59½, 2 cars 60 pounds at 59c, 1 car choice 60½ pounds at 60½c; No. 3 red, 57@58c; No. 4 red, 54@56c, 1 car at 54c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 40,800 bushels; last year, 38,400 bushels. There was a further firming up of the market for this grain. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars at 34½c, 3 cars at 35c; No. 3 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 10 cars at 55½c, 2 cars at 35½c and 5 cars at 39c; No. 3 white, 35@35½c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 13,000 bushels; last year, 19,000 bushels. Fairly active and higher. Demand good both for white and mixed. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29½@30½c; No. 3 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 3 winted, 29½@30½c; No. 3 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c.

No. 3 white, 35@312c; No. 4 mixed, 29½@30½c; No. 2 white, 122%c and car choice at 33½c; No. 4 white, 112@32c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 33c, 1 car at 32½c and car choice at 33½c; No. 2 white, 1 car choice at 34½c.

MILLET—Still dull. Per 100 pounds: German, 50@5c. No. 3, 48@510c.

MILLET—Still dull. Per 100 pounds: German, 50@65c, and common, 50@60c.

BRAN—Less active and weaker. Bulk at 56c

the influence of scarcity. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 51@ 52c; No. 3, 48@50c.

MILLET—Still dull. Per 100 pounds: German, 50@65c, and common, 50@60c.

BRAN—Less active and weaker. Bulk at 50c and sacked at 64@65c per cwt.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in fair demand at \$1 19 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 200 tons, Steady and best selling very well; low grades dull. Fancy barn, prairie, \$5 50; choice, \$4 50 @5 00; low grades, \$3 50@4 00; timothy, choice, \$9 00; No. 1, \$8 50; No. 2, \$7 00@7 50.

BUTTER—Arrivals not so good, yet prices unchanged. Creamery is in very good demand, but dairy less active and store-packed dull. Creamery, highest grade separator, 20c per pound; finest gathered cream. 19c; fine fresh, good flavor, 18c; fair to good, 17c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 13@14c; fair to good lines, 7½c. Country store-packed—Fancy 12c; fresh and sweet packing, 7½c. Roll—Fancy, 12c; choice, 11c; fair to good, 7½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 9c.

CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 10c.

POULTRY—There is nothing new in hens and springs but turkeys are very firm and in light supply. Ducks are strong and none coming. Hens, per pound, 6c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, per pound, 7½c; broilers, per pound, 15c; turkeys, hens, per pound,

WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL COMMISSION

FOR 28 YEARS we have successfully conducted a WOOL BUSINESS and have maintained confidence and successful relations with wool growers and the trade. Our reliability is vouched for by Chicago banks and mercantile houses.

Established 1866. SILBERMAN BROS. 212-214 Michigan Street WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL

7½c; gobblers, 6c; ducks, full-feathered, 6½c per pound; geese, full-feathered, per pound, 5c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 25; veal, choice 80@100 pounds, per pound, 4½65c.

POTATOES—Nothing doing with supply of both seed and table stock sufficient for all requirements. Colorado red, per bushel, 70@75c; Colorado white, 70@75c; Northern, choice, 65@70c; native, choice, 55@60c; native, good, 50@55c; native, choice, 55@60c; native, good, 50@55c; native, common, 40c. Potatoes, sweet, \$1.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are light and demand good at firm prices. Just the right kind of weather for the sale of berries. A few crates of fancy Louislans brought \$4 50, while some that came in yesterday were off and only \$1 25 could be got for them. Texas berrries in only fair shape and sold at about \$5 for the best and from that down.

FRUITS—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5 00@6 00; choice, \$4 00@5 00; Oregon, per box, \$1 75@2 00.

BROOMCORN—Hurled, green, 3½@4c per pound; green, self-working, 2½@3c; er-ctipped, do., 2½@3c; common, do., 1½@2c; crooked, thalf price. Dwarf, 2½@3%c.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$25 per ton; 2000 pounds at \$25; 1,000 at \$14; less quantities \$1 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOL—Market steady but dull. Missouri, nn-washed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@13c; combing, 13@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 19@22c.

Chicago.

April 16, 1894. The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Apl.	Apl. 16,	ľ
WHEAT—April May July	601/2	60 5914 6136	621/4 631/4 643/4	60 60% 62%	-
CORN- April May July	3814	3834 13834 394	38% 38% 39%	381/4 383/4 393/4	20000
OATS- May July	82%	31% 28%	32%	32% 29¼	200
Pork- May July	13 30	18 00 13 10	12 421/4 12 471/4	13 30 13 40	
LARD- May July	7 90 7 50	7 65 7 3214	7 371/4	7 87%	I
S. Ribs-May July		6 6714	6 45 6 35	6 80 6 721/2	-
		1			1

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 59%; No. 3 red, 52@55c; No. 2 hard, 55c; No. 3 hard, 52@55c. CORN—Cash—No. 2, 38%c; No. 3, 37%c; No. 2 white, 33%c; No. 3 white, 37%c. OATS—Cash—No. 2, 31%c; No. 2 white, 34%@34%c; No. 3 white, 33%@34c.

St. Louis. April 16, 1894.

WHEAT—Receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. The market opened heavy, selling off %@%c, rallied %c, but worked down, then rallied stiffy and closed %c above Saturday's market. No. 2 red, cash, 55c; May, 55%@56c; July, 58%c

No. 2 red, cash, 39c; May, 53% cooc; July, 58% c.

CORN—Receipts, 148,000 bushels: shipments, 83,000 bushels Market generally firm, gaining 1-16@%c No. 2 mixed, cash, 36% c; May, 36% c; July, 37c; September, 37% c.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the O office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m., April 25, 1894, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building at the State University, Lawrence, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 281, approved March 11, 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, on and after Monday, April 2, 1894.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as ilquidated and ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fall to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before May 2, 1894.

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.

proposal will be received after the time above

mentioned.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the erection and completion of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building, at Lawrence, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Scoretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka,

Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their indi-vidual names as well as the firm name with their

addresses.
The attention of all bidders is called to chapter li4 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.

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1893	956,792 249,017	1,948,373 1,427,763 10,125	569.517 872,385 71,284	35,097	99,755
Sold to shippers Total sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	15,200 458,869	22,522	

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This farm has located on it the townsite of Halsey, in Thomas county, Nebraska, with all the railroad improvements, including depot, etc. Whoever purchases this farm can lay out a city on his farm and sell lots enough in a short time to pay for it several times over and then have enough left for a good-sized farm, which will surround the town. If you want to be the father of a good town, now is your chance. If you want to make a fortune, now is your chance. If you want to make a fortune, now is your chance.

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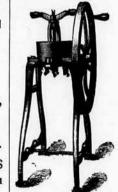


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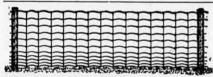




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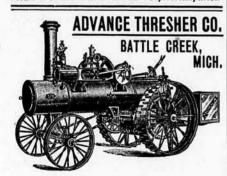
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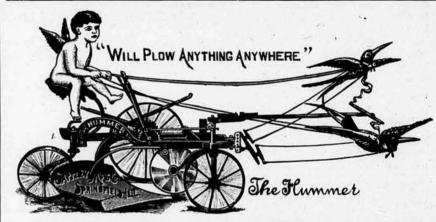
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