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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Uards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directors for \$15.00 per year, or \$1.00 for sea months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the rard.

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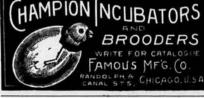
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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

JUNE 16.-L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

PEDIGREE AND AGE IN REFERENCE TO BREEDING.

The following paper, "Pedigree and Age in Reference to Breeding," from Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, was read before the Farmers' Club, the author being Mr. J. Kersley Fowler:

"Some years ago—it may be in the remembrance of some of the members of the club now present-I read a paper on 'Breeding; Facts and Principles,' and in it I endeavored to show how greatly the male animal impressed the external characteristics, especially the moving or locomotive powers, whilst the internal organization followed the female; and I brought a number of instances, many of them very amusing, where this theory was, as I considered, proved. This was not an original idea of mine, it having been broached a short time before by Dr. Orton, at Newcastle; but my attention had been called to the theory by the late Mr. James Howard, at whose suggestion I wrote and read the paper. I may be excused from mentioning this, as the subject on which I am reading to-day, 'Pedigree and Age in Reference to Breeding,' is largely concerned with the subject of my former paper.

"There are some difficulties in handling this subject; the first and foremost is the time it takes to develop any new departure from old-established rules and systems, and it was this fact that induced me to try my first experiments on poultry—this could be done in a few months—as I have actually reared Cochins in the early part of February, and from the pullets of this hatch I have had eggs in June, which I put under hens and reared chickens, from the pullets of which I had eggs before Christmas, and which were sat on and hatched before the February following. It will, therefore, be observed that there was ample opportunity for trying experiments in a shorter time than could be possibly done with any other class of live stock. In writing on the subject of my paper, my attention for many years was directed to the all-important feature in successful breeding, of a strict observance of pedigree, and Mr. Torr often quoted an axiom which had been attributed to the grandfather of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, that 'a good beast is a good beast, however it may have come, but it is to pedigree alone that you can ensure succession.' This axiom I most strongly endorse, and in all the practical attempts at successful breeding that I have practiced, I invariably adhered to this great canon, which should be borne by all breeders.

"Beginning with poultry, I found that in the produce of a Dorking cock, who has five claws, when put to Brahma or Cochin hens, who have four claws, nearly all the chickens had five claws, whilst the pullets laid buff-colored eggs, showing the internal organization-egg laying-followed the female, whilst the comb of the cockerels and the five claws, being externals, followed the male. I also put a Brahma cock (four claws) to some Dorking hens, and the produce had only four c and the pullets laid white eggs. This is most interesting, as showing again the remarkable proof of the theory. Now we will take sheep. I have seen proved in a most singular manner that the same principle follows, and I again must quote my former paper, and relate how a noted Dorset breeder was desirous of breeding sheep with four horns, and obtained from South America a ram with four well developed curled horns, like the Dorset breed and I saw a sample of this cross shown at the great Paris exhibition of excellent sheep, all with four horns, and I heard that he had now a large flock of this curiously developed breed, all from the use of this four-horned sheep. I have also seen stallions with deformed feet perpetuate their deformities for more than one generation. The pecu-

jackass, when used on a pony mare, are invariably stamped on the mule; but when the reverse is pursued, the 'hinny,' which is the produce of a horse and donkey, is always reversed. I will now take cattle: The same rule here applies, and with the same marked effect. It is well known that the externals of a Bates bull are characterized by a grandeur of crest, a stately appearance and a peculiar grace of movement, and it is this specialty that causes a 'Duke' or 'Duchess' bull to be preferred to most others. The Booth animals are wanting in this grandeur of externals, but they make up for it in massiveness of frame, and carry a weight of carcass which makes them prominent in the showyard. Take, again, the Knightly or Fawsley tribe of Short-horns. The heads and faces have a peculiar sweetness and beauty which is carried out most constantly in the females. The Jersey bulls do not have such marked influences as the Short-horns, and I am not conversant enough with the Scotch or Welsh cattle, but the same rule I know applies with even greater force with the Herefords and Devons. With regard to pigs—the rule is as strict as in the foregoing instances. I now come to horses, and there is no novelty in stating the great influence here in the male animal, and the locomotive powers are more prominent than in any other animals. There is scarcely a man accustomed to the race-course that is not conversant with the marked peculiar action of most of the well known lines of blood of our best stud horses, and as Shire horses have now so completely come to the front, this stock has strong interest for all those connected with the cultivation of the land.

"Having, I hope, satisfactorily proved my position as first laid down in my former paper, I now proceed to show how necessary it is to look to the pedigree of all animals for the successful propagation of the stock necessary, not only for a farm, but for general purposes of ordinary business. When we talk or write upon pedigree, it is natural to consider what we mean by that term, and, as concisely as I can, I may say that it is the result of careful selection of the best of the species of all animal and also vegetable productions. and the continual propagation of those peculiarities which have made it so desirable for the breeder. Now let me ask you if, in these times of competition, you are not most desirous of perpetuating the best milkers from a distinguished line of cattle, whether Short-horns, Jerseys, Ayrshires, or any other distinct breed, and also the best producers of meat; and with sheep, for those breeds which grow the finest and most saleable wool, and with the greatest aptitude to fatten; so with pigsthe most productive and best mothers. as also those which carry most good lean meat well covered or mixed with fat; and with horses, the most speedy, the soundest in limb, wind, eyesight, the best tempered and best workers. Therefore, it behooves all breeders to keep their eyes open to all the most desirable points for the male animal, especially as to soundness, and to the female as to good temper, good milking and good feeding qualities. As to poultry, the extraordinary demand for eggs has caused a careful selection of the best layers, such as Minorcas, Leghorns and Indian Game, and the results have been perfectly marvelous. Having established the great value of pedigree, I must make some allusion to cross breeding, and here the value of a long line of distinguished parentage again comes into notice. I am sure that no one with any pretensions to a knowledge of successful breeding would ever care to breed from halfbreeds on both sides. The thoroughbred should be on one side or the other, and it is perfectly wonderful how quickly a really fine flock of sheep or a good herd of cattle can be produced. and eventually maintained, by always breeding from a pure-bred ram and a purely-bred bull; many a great line of grand animals can be produced by this system, and after three or four uses of pure males, the flock or herd is enabled to take rank as pure-bred aniliarly certain characteristics of the mals. It is wonderful what an extra-

ordinary effect is produced on the native breeds by the first cross of a thoroughbred male. I had the honor of winning the first prize at the great International Show, at Vienna, for my young Short-horn bull, Royal Geneva of the Bates and Knightly tribe, and sold him to a Count Polanowski, in Galicia, who wrote me a year or two afterwards, and said he had nearly a hundred calves from his native cattle, and that the introduction of this English Short-horn blood would revolutionize the character of the cattle of the whole country, as the inhabitants of the district were buying up every bull calf he could rear. With pigs and sheep the same rule prevails, and the extraordinary improvement in horses all over the Continent and our colonies and South America is another proof of the value of English pedigrees in breeding. I now come to the age at which it is most desirable to breed stock for farm and general purposes. "Early maturity is what is now con-

sidered the aim of cattle rearing, and I am not insensible to the great necessity which exists for the feeding of our teeming population. I question, however, if we are not killing the goose for the golden egg, and that we may hereafter jeopardize the stamina of our cattle in the future by early breeding, in the same way that too early marriages may eventually stunt or otherwise enfeeble our progeny. With regard to cattle, as a breeder of Shorthorns I can testify to the necessity of putting the heifer to the bull at an early date, as there is such a tendency to lay on flesh with this breed that if deferred too long they will often become infertile. I once was on a visit to the late Mr. Mackintosh, who had a distinguished high-class herd of Shorthorns, and saw a beautiful young Knightly cow, which had been shown several times, and was invariably successful, and was then between 3 and 4 years old; and he pointed her out to me as a splendid example of a ruined line from over-feeding for exhibition. I found it desirable to put my young heifers at 16 months old to the bull that they might calve down a little over 2 years old, and then let them lie barren for five or six months before service. This got them into a breeding state, and the rest, after their first calf, was very useful for their future maturity. I had a young heifer of 10 months old lying out at pasture with a young bull of 7 months old, and little thought any result would follow; but she became in-calf, and brought a beautiful heifer calf at a little over 18 months old, which grew into a fine animal, and was sold at one of my sales (at 14 months old) for 175 guineas; but I let the mother lie by six months be-fore her next service."

(To be continued next week.)

To Prevent the Growth of Horns.

If every feeder of cattle could have his favorite breed freed from horns without resort to the objectionable process of dehorning, he would doubtless consider that an advance had been made in the stock business. Prevention is better than cure in dehorning as well as in other matters. To avoid dehorning mature cattle the growth of the horn should be stopped in the very young calf. To accomplish that result, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agri-

"The following mixture has been successfully used in preventing the

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mixture is prepared by taking 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene oil and 25 parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the following directions should be observed: First, the calf should not be over three weeks old, from five to twenty days being the proper age. A horn will sometimes be killed on calves that are even four to six weeks old, but it cannot be depended upon with certainty. Secondly, with a pair of scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn so as to expose a spot about the size of a nickel. While an assistant holds the calf securely, drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn and with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then the other until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface skin immediately around the horn. Third, care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over too large a surface and run down the sides of the face. To insure success, the mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied. If used carelessly the embryo horn may not only not be killed, but the face of the calf may be disfigured by allowing the fluid to spread or run down over the skin."

The hog market is very unstable and appears to go up or down 15@25 cents vithout much ceremony.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, as well as the various State organizations, are doing well by the World's Fair exhibitors.

A Nebraska farmer tells an exchange that a remedy for scours, that has never failed for colts, and probably will do in calves, is raw eggs. The best way is to break the egg in a cup, hold the animal's head up, open the mouth and drop in, keeping the head up until swallowed. Don't be afraid of giving too many, anywhere from four to six at a time, then in a short time repeat the dose; have known as high as two dozen to be given in a day. The remedy growth of horns upon calves in experi-ments conducted by the bureau. The old Pennsylvania Dutch remedy; try it.



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Agricultural Matters.

WATER CIRCULATION IN SOIL.

IN THREE PARTS-BY H. R. HILTON. PART III.

A finely pulverized soil will invariably be a moist soil. A moist soil, that is, a soil containing as much water as can be raised by the capillary power, will, in our hot summer season, average 12° to 15° lower temperature than a comparatively dry soil; hence, by reducing its own temperature 120 to 150, by reason of frequent stirring and fining, the soil is aiding in the self-preservation of its own moisture supply. An increase of temperature from 92° to 1050 means a vast difference in the amout of heat radiated into the air, often the difference between an ordinary summer temperature and a hot wind. Dry, hard surfaces are admitted causes of much of our hot wind. fine, loose or shaded soil-moistened-is

To keep the surface soil constantly moist necessitates a thoroughly worked soil and the largest possible water compact subsoil and letting the finer particles of the surface soil sift down among it, will greatly benefit. During heavy rains the very finest soil particles will be carried down as deep as plowed and fill up the interstices with the very best water retaining material. From experiment made it is quite evident that we have soils and clays capable of holding two to three inches of water to every foot of depth, and that if we have ten feet in depth of soil of such texture as has been experimented with we have an invaluable supply of water on hand, when fully saturated. The great problem in Kansas, however, is how to economize the supply for plant use and prevent its waste.

water daily in ordinary summer weather. An ordinary corn stalk, before tasseling, uses over three pounds of water daily. If the plant roots are not being constantly replenished with fresh supplies of moisture the deficiency will soon be made manifest in the curling leaves during the heat of the day. The amount of moisture a plant takes up, however, is largely determined by the temperature and relative humidity of the atmosphere. When the air is filled with moisture, almost to point of saturation, then the draft which the plant makes on the soil is very small. When the air is comparatively dry and warm at the same time, then the demand on the water supply in the soil is very

The lower the temperature of soil the greater the quantity of moisture taken from the air. Soil at high temperature takes comparatively little moisture from the atmosphere.

A soil made fine is the ideal seed bed in all lands and climes, but it has a special value in Kansas in its greater power of resistance in seasons of drouth and its effect in reducing velocity and temperature of wind by checking radiation. The great difficulty and problem is that in weather that is dry and suitable for making the soil fine and dusty it is usually windy, transporting the very best portions of the soil long distances through the air. Windy weather wastes the finer soil just as water flowing off the surface does. To prevent this waste we should subsoil to increase water storage, so the finer soil will settle down into the subsoil during rains, and in the same way while rolling to pulverize the soil a deep-toothed harrow should follow close to sift down the fine soil and leave the coarser on top. As the time of seeding approaches each cultivation should be shallow, and if subsoiling is done in summer, a spring crop next season should be the first to follow. There would be risk in seeding to fall wheat immediately after subsoiling, unless rains were unusually abundant to settle the soil sufficiently compact to insure capillary action.

have much to do with the arrangement of the soil grains. The ammonia of arrangement, thus increasing their them.

capacity for water, and is invariably helpful to soils disposed to pack.

On the other hand, salt, though it has no fertility in itself, promotes a closer arrangement of soils that are naturally too loose for good capillary action and do not hold enough water in suspension in soil for needs of our staple crops. Chemical analysis of soil should precede use of salt, and by experiment determine its effect on the soil texture and capacity for moisture before application. In the knowledge of this principle lies, I believe, the true method of determining the use of salt as a fertilizer in Kansas.

The summer sun robs the soil of much of its moisture, but the wind is a still greater robber, and especially when high tempered. But the wind robs the soil even in the winter season. Such winds as are generated within our State by heat radiated from hard or light colored surfaces are measurably within our control. A triple row of trees on the south and west lines of every eighty-acre tract will have a marked influence. Burnt prairies and close pasturing develop and encourage storage capacity in the subsoil. In hot winds. A thick mat of grass is a most Kansas subsoils, loosening the good preventive. Subsoiling and good preventive. Subsoiling and good cultivation are the greatest beneficial agencies, but all three should go hand in hand. The are winds that have their origin beyond our State and which we cannot prevent or control, but their damaging effects will be less under the conditions just named. When low area storms are central over the Dakotas, and moving slowly eastward, there will invariably be a steady in-flow from the "high area" in the southwest towards the front of the low area storm. If this occurs "in a dry time" in Kansas, when the temperature is high, a warm wind can be predicted, because air descending from a higher altitude to a lower becomes A plant will use its own weight of heated dynamically, and descending from New Mexico into Kansas it is invariably dry. When to these conditions heat is added locally by radiation, we have winds that are freighted with danger to tender vegetation. Local winds generally cease at sun-Winds blowing toward a storm centre blow continuously day and night till the storm centre passes so far eastward as to no longer exert any influence over them; but under the same conditions the velocity would be increased during the afternoon by increased temperature, and decreased before dawn by reduced temperature.

The people of Kansas have learned much about the soil and climate of their State in the past quarter of a century, and yet, after all, how little we actually know. A variation of \$25,-000,000 to \$40,000,000 in the value of crops grown in two succeeding seasons is not uncommon, and years of shortage emphasize the importance of a better knowledge of soil and climate. Individual weather observations are unreliable, because irregular. Only the State can successfully collect the nec-essary data to form the basis of a weather service for the State such as will be demanded in a few years. We hope the interest in this question of so much vital importance to Kansas agriculture is not measured by the size of the appropriations so far made by the State for our weather service. The State Agricultural college should be equipped for chemical analysis of soils from all parts of State, and at same time determine by experiments with 'soils in place" the chemical and physical texture of our various soils. Observations should be made and records kept of the temperature of the soil at various depths and under varying conditions; of the amount of heat radiation under different conditions of surface and temperature, and in every experimental plot there should be provision for determining the percentage of moisture in surface and subsoils, so that the various methods of treatment may be rightly interpeted. This means more laboratory equipment and more help; but it means also that the farmers of Kansas need a better knowl-The chemical constituents of the soil edge of the chemical properties and physical texture of their soils to secure the best results in the seasons when stable manure tends to push the soil nature seems unkind. If they will ask

Winter Wheat Coming Up in May.

Secretary Mohler has handed the following correspondence to the KAN-SAS FARMER. The subject is one of great importance, and Mr. Mohler's experience and opinion are both valu-

WALLACE, Kas., May 14, 1893.

Secretary Mohler, Topeka, Kas.: DEAR SIR:—I would like to have your opinion if Turkey red wheat sown ast fall and coming up now will make a crop. I wish you would either answer by mail right away or in next week's KANSAS FARMER, and oblige,

E. UKELE.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 17, 1893. E. Ukele, Esq., Wallace, Kas.:

DEAR SIR: - Yours received. You want to know whether Turkey red wheat sown last fall and coming up now will make a crop.

In answer I will say, I don't know. I do know, however, that old standard varieties of winter wheat, if sown in the spring or sown in the fall and not sprouting until spring, will not make a crop—will not head out at all. I know this by actual experiment. I know, however, one variety of wheat which may be sown in the spring, winter or fall with about equal assurance of success. This is known as the Odessa or Grass wheat. It was introduced as spring wheat and grown for years quite successfully as such, but afterwards it was sown during the winter, and at a later date in the fall at the usual time of sowing fall wheat, and it became a popular variety as fall wheat.

The Turkey red was introduced as a winter wheat and so far has been grown as such. If it is true, as claimed by some western Kansas farmers, that Turkey wheat has in other years made a crop—and a good one—even though it did not sprout until spring, then it may be sown in the spring and make a crop, and it is practically a spring wheat. If that be true then I answer, yes, your wheat coming up now may make a crop; that is, if conditions are favorable from this time on until crop is matured. I can speak with assur-rance in this matter, because in the spring of 1873 I sowed two bushels of spring wheat on my farm in Osborne county on the 12th day of May and had a yield of twenty-eight bushels of good

I understand that your wheat did not sprout until this spring and that it is now coming up. A portion, at least, of your wheat should be allowed to stand as an experiment. If it makes a crop the fact will be demonstrated that Turkey wheat is a spring wheat as well as a winter wheat. This is a matter of some interest and ought to be known.

Hoping that more favorable conditions may prevail in your section, and that you may be blessed with a good harvest, I remain, Yours truly,

M. MOHLER, Secretary.

To Remove Axle Grease or Dry Paint from Plows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-This is a task that every farmer hates before commencing to use plows or listers in the spring, as it gets very dry and hard to remove. I have tried quite a number of ways, all very tedious. This spring I took some old wire screen cloth that was of no use for screening, folded it four thicknesses, five inches square, applied two or three handfuls of sand and lots of water. I can clean a plow in three minutes. It is a success, and I feel like telling the readers of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER to try it. Long live the KAN-SAS FARMER; I don't see how we could get along without it.

Crops in Clark County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-A decided change in crop conditions and prospects has taken place in this county since my report to you about May 1. The much needed rain began falling on the evening of the 9th. This rain was followed by another on the night of the 10th, thoroughly soaking the ground over most parts of the county, and also east and west in adjoining counties. Yesterday, last night and to-day, about an inch of rain fell, coming gently and was taken up by the particles apart and give them a loose it of the State it will be given unto soil. This last rain (which continues at this writing) appears to be general



Friendly Regard

is never entertained by the children for a medicine that tastes bad. This explains the popularity among

little ones of

Scott's Emulsion,

a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. V. All druggista.

DERFECT Condition of leather comes of Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

throughout this western country. In a drive of twenty miles yesterday I saw less than 10 per cent. of the wheat that appeared to be seriously damaged. With a continuation from this time on of the usual rainfall, Clark county will have as much wheat as last season. A large acreage of sod is being broken and planted to Kaffir corn, corn and fodder crops. Yours, etc.

W. J. WORKMAN. Ashland, Kansas, May 14, 1893.

Mornings-Beecham's Pills with a drink of water.

The "patent lambskin-with-wool-on-swob," that comes free with Vacuum leather oil, does the business. It isn't a tenth of the nuisance it used to be to take care of harness and shoes.

Bureau of Information.

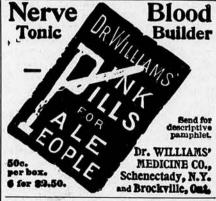
"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been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

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

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair Grounds;" How to secure

rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

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



CANCER Can be cured by Drok Method, No knife, no pain, Book free, Address PINGREE & TREAKLE, 241 Wabash Ave., Ohicago.

The farmer's forum.

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

Rise and Fall in Kansas.

The following, which was written by Rev. John D. Knox, of Topeka, to the New York Weekly Witness, will not be agreed to by everybody in all of its parts, but it is manifestly an honest statement of the views of a keen observer and party in interest:

For a number of years Kansas had a marvelous growth in population, in wealth, in schools, churches, towns, railroads and other elements of material comfort and enjoyment. Her praises were on many tongues. Her prohibition of the liquor traffic made her many friends.

What were the main elements of the

wonderful rise in Kansas?

1. Railroads contributed to it to a great extent in opening up a vast territory to possible and easy settlement. When I reached Kansas, in the spring of 1865, there were but twenty-five miles of railway in the State; now there are about 10,000 miles. The building of these thousands of miles of road gave remunerative work and brought population and money to the State.

2. Barbed wire fences have added fron \$1 to \$2 per acre, to many acres of prairie land, in value. Wooden fences rot fast and are rapidly consumed by prairie fires. Wire is cheap and dur-

3. Loan agents have brought many millions of dollars to Kansas and thus have enabled many poor men to develop wild lands into productive and valuable farms; towns have sprung up like mushrooms. Manufactories have been started in many places and have had good success.

4. The prohibition of the liquor traffic and the saloon, although followed by an exodus of drunkards, loafers, tramps, gamblers and prostitutes, like the cast ing out of the legion of devils, induced an immigration of a most desirable class of people in every way, and for several years Kansas was riding upon a sea of glory. But is she not now passing through fiery trials, and is not her glory somewhat departed? Has

she not had years of decline? What is the cause of this fall?

1. The payment of large interest, installments on State, county, township, city, school district debts, with individual indebtedness of various kinds, amounting in the aggregate to millions, and which mainly went out of the State, made a terrible drain upon the resources of the people. Bonds had been issued in aid of railroads, and stock had been taken in exchange, which was filched from them in one way or another. And thus the railroad was a luxury that had to be paid for twice—in the using, and in the pay-ment of interest and the principal of millions of bonds granted in aid of said roads. This was a burden. Some farmers paid on money, even on farm loans, from 15 to 18 per cent., including interest, commission and expenses; and when it is remembered that for some years they did not realize more than from 15 to 18 cents per bushel on their corn, and had to raise and market 1,000 bushels of corn to pay the interes on a \$1,000 mortgage, the cause of ruin is readily discovered. This may be said to be an extreme case. But many paid to banks 10 per cent., and brokers and chattel mortgage men charged from 3 per cent. to 5 per month in the newer and more sparsely populated portion of the State. The most of these interest payments went out of Kansas.

2. When the Eastern money-loaners began to get frightened they called home the principal of their loans as fast as they fell due, and this was like bleeding a man to death. One can stand much bleeding, but it must not be all in one day. This money lifeblood flowed eastward until the supply in the West became very limited. The sale of lands, farms and city property almost ceased, or they had to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice. We had more land then people, more debts than money. Foreclosures multiplied alarmingly.

3. Many of the settlers in the western

from a corn country and attempted to farm after the manner common in the State or community whence they came. The climate, land, and the altitude of the country were not adapted to corn, and multitudes were not willing or able to stand the crucible of a testing and instructive season; and when the the boom excitement came that prevailed along the Pacific coast, extending from Lower California to British Columbia, thousands left their new and mortgaged homes or lands and turned their faces towards the setting sun, and California, Oregon, Washington and other places thereby received an increase to their population. Many were worsted by the change; but their poverty prevented them from return- Mr. Davis attempted to throw discredit ing to Kansas.

4. The opening up of Oklahoma has taxed the population and the material wealth of Kansas not a little. More than three thousand souls left the city of Topeka alone for Oklahoma. This will do as a sample. Thousands of discouraged, discontented or roving farmers left for the same new country. The railroads running into the Indian country fostered this exodus. It was money to the roads, but a severe loss to Kansas. Not a few men have a hankering after Indian lands. They think that the land owned by the Indians is the very best, and they are determined to get some of it if possible. Some persons improved their circumstances by going to Oklahoma, and others suffered loss.

5. The "calamity howl" of the Alliance party and their doings in the Kansas Legislature has damaged Kansas to an alarming extent in the estimation of financial people east of us. The more enlightened citizens among us did not believe that the Populists would do all that the more radical declared they would do if in power; still, money is sensitive and sometimes superstitious, and fear took hold of investors. They dropped Kansas, lost faith in her, and many cursed her. Character is of slow growth, but may be destroyed in a day. So it was with Kansas. Her good and glorious name was damaged and darkened.

6. The great railways having lands in Kansas for sale by the million acres advertised these lands and the State in enticing words which brought men, money and enterprise into the State. Having sold their lands, they ceased to advertise the State as formerly and to organize cheap excursions into the State, and turned their attention to lands beyond us and to the orange groves of the Pacific coast.

7. Kansas has been defamed, traduced and slandered by the dram shop party, or in other words, the liquor interests. They have secured the aid of the Associated Press, and even moral and religious papers, in many instances, have aided in the desperate, defiant and ruinous work of slander. This has been carried on to such an extent-so overwhelming in its extent—that but little or no attempt has been made to contradict the lies about Kansas, and especially about the fruits and the enforcement of the prohibitory law. For this purpose of defamation money has been freely used, for when contradiction has been requested money has been demanded at advertisement rates. Good papers have been misled and have done Kansas a great wrong. Faults have been magnified into crimes. An ordinary breeze has been fanned into a death-dealing blizzard. One imported drunkard has been multiplied into a town filled with debauchery.

I have now touched upon some points on the rise and fall of Kansas; enough for this time. God made this central land for the inhabitation of men, free men, sober men, and Kansas is now on the up grade and will yet shine as the sun in his brightness.

Topeka, Kas., April 21, 1893.

Effect of Future Selling on Prices of Grain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Mr. C. Wood Davis' letter in your paper of May 10 was a very great surprise to me, as I dare say it was to every one of your readers who has a memory. Mr. Davis, in this communication, impliedly proves the charge which I and newer portions of the State were made against him several months ago,

inexperienced and poor. They came of deliberately misrepresenting and befogging a situation which he cannot face with candor and honesty. I do not like to say a thing so severe about a man of Mr. Davis' position, or about any man, but what else can be said when he seeks to prove one thing on one occasion, and directly the opposite thing when doing so suits his purpose?

I will not charge him with deliberately misquoting me. That he did do so was evidently an offense of the memory. He is in error when he declares that "some time ago" I stated that No. 2 red wheat was selling at a much higher price than No. 2 Kansas in Liverpool. On the contrary, I stated that the two varieties of wheat were selling at the same price in Liverpool. upon my argument by endeavoring to make your readers believe that the two grades were not selling at the same price. He did not say in plain terms that they were not. But he sought to convey that impression by equivocation and by a bewildering redundancy of words which would not tie him down to any distinct statement. Now, after a lapse of several months, he declares that I said the identical thing which he pretended to prove in contradiction to what I actually did say.

Mr. Davis makes himself ridiculous in another way. He states that "he was able to show, and did show, that the actual quotations made in Liverpool, not the manipulated ones made by cable, did not warrant anything of the kind."

The absurdity of this lies in the fact that my comparison was based on actual sales quoted from the Liverpool Corn Trade News, and not on the cable quota-

I now repeat the statement which I made then, and the truth of which Mr. Davis by implication now admits, namely, that No. 2 Kansas hard wheat was then selling in Liverpool at the same price as No. 2 red wheat, while the price of the hard wheat in Chicago was several cents (I forget how many) lower than the price of No. 2 red wheat there. The reason of the latter difference I said was due to the fact that the red wheat is a speculative grade and its price was held up by speculation, while the hard wheat was not a speculative grade and had to sell at whatever exporters and millers would pay for it.

In connection with that statement I made a prediction. I said that if the Kansas City Commercial Exchange succeeded in establishing a speculative market for Kansas hard wheat, the speculative trading in it would raise the price of it to a level with the price of No. 2 red wheat.

I now want to call Mr. Davis' attention to the fact that just that thing has happened. A speculative market for hard wheat has been established here. It is possible, as a result, to sell Kansas hard wheat for July delivery at almost the same price, freight considered, at which red wheat can be sold for July delivery in Chicago or in St. Louis.

If Mr. Davis would like an affidavit to prove what is here said, I can find you one for his satisfaction. The great mass of intelligent readers of the KAN-SAS FARMER, most of whom are readers of another influential paper which I could name, know these facts, if Mr. Davis does not. H. L. NICOLET.

Kansas City, May 13.

"Can I make sheep, hogs, beans, tobacco flax, etc., pay?" are perennial questions. As well ask: "Can I make blacksmithing. watchmaking or picture-painting pay?"
Men both make and lose money at all the avocations named. After all, it depends more on the man than the avocation.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

PIN WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U.S. Stamps taken in payment.

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Write for free printed pamphiet and Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 8 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Rectal Diseases.
Call on or address Consultation FREE.
ST. JOSEPH Medical and INSTITUTE,
Northeast Cor. 8th and Edmond Sts.—Opp. postoffice.
Lock Hox 900, - St. Joseph, Mo.

You Can't See the Fair in a Day.

Lee Stretton, of Natal, South Africa, is at the Great Northern, in Chicago. He is an athletic young Englishman, and is as swarthy as a Hindoo. He is there to see the fair, and says, from what he has discovered in the two days he has been in Jackson Park, that six years will come nearer to the time that it would take to thoroughly "see" the fair, rather than six months. He finds, however, that people here figure on a few days instead of a few months in which to do what he intends to take six months to accomplish.

"Why," said he, "to look at that fair and to study and see everything there is better for a young man than years of college training. It beats traveling around the world, and a liberal education is assured to the man, woman or child who will take the pains to look into all the exhibits and give each display a little time. I have traveled a long distance on purpose to see this fair, and I intend to see it all, if time, patience and money will allow me to do so. I have no other mission in America, and when October is over I expect to go back to Natal and devote several years of my life to thinking it all over and g my less fortunate friends what it looked and sounded like."

Bugs and worms now meet in indignation meetings and pass lurid resolutions con-demning the inventors and users of spray-ing devices.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society held its first out-door meeting of the season on May 20th in the beautiful grove opposite the residence of G. F. Espenlaub, Rosedale, Kas. A large number of the successful fruit-growers of this section were present, and a well prepared program was carried out. The ladies were out in force, and under the new made shade of oak and elm spread a picnic dinner which was one of the best features of the occasion.

In the absence of the President, J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo., L. A. Good-man, of Westport, was selected to occupy the chair.

Mrs. A. Chandler, of Argentine, presented a paper, sparkling with bright sayings, on the subject of "Hor-ticulture and Health." The paper led to earnest, interesting talks from Messrs. Thompson, Holsinger and

Goodman. The next discussion, "The Treatment of Roses to Obtain Bloom," proved of unusual interest, showing that nearly all present are interested, more or less, in the cultivation of the beautiful. M. L. Thompson, of Edwardsville, Kas., gave a serio-comic history of his experience in trying to obtain bloom from the rose. L. A. Goodman, of Westport, who is authority on this subject, recommended the following varieties for general cultivation:

Hardy.—Gen. Jacqueminot, Paul Neyron, La Reine, Mad. Chas. Wood, John Hopper.

Semi-Hardy. - La France, Caroline Marinese, Washington Noisette, Louis Philippe, Hermosa, Appoline.

Tender.-Duchess of Albany, Homer, Cloth of Gold, La Marque, Nephitos

REPORTS ON ORCHARDS.

This is a remarkable year in the history of orchards in this section. Some trees are full of fruit, while adjoining trees of the same variety have none. A few orchards are loaded with fruit, but most of the orchards are badly spotted. The cause seems to be the blighted condition of the leaves and twigs of last year. The best cultivated orchards have suffered least.

Cherries are but a partial crop this year.

Currant bushes are loaded in some places, while in other places there is no fruit whatever.

Strawberries will be a light crop this

Grapes promise well. On motion, a delegate was appointed to attend the Missouri State meeting, to be held at Columbia, June 6, 7 and 8. Mr. A. Chandler, of Argentine, Kas., was named as delegate; Major Holsinger, of Rosedale, as alternate.

The society adjourned to meet on the third Saturday of June at the residence of Major Holsinger, in Rosedale, Kas. GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

One of the best breeders of fine cattle and swine in Kansas, L. A. Knapp, of Maple Hill, will sell at public auction on June 16, 1893, some of his finest animals. Those desiring good stock will do well to look for his advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and then write him for particulars.

Hatching and brooding chickens by machinery is becoming more popular every year. Several points are in its favor, not year. Several points are in its favor, not the least important of which is the facility thus afforded for the rapid production of those breeds of chickens which prefer to laying eggs rather than the tedious and toilsome work of hatching and caring for chicks. Four cents in stamps sent to Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., will secure a catalogue, giving much valu-able information on this interesting subject.

In a recent issue of the Quincy Journal we notice a challenge made by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. to test the merits of their machines, as follows: "If you wish to test the good qualities of your incubator with 'self-regulators,' we hereby challenge all egg-hatching machines made within a radius of 300 miles of Quincy to compete one or more hatchers with our 'Reliable Incubator,' either capacity, on conditions favorable to all concerned, except machines not to have any attention whatever between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., and during this time admittance to the room in which the incubators are operated will not be permitted. This contest is for honors, not cash, and will remain open for thirty days,"

There is much of unusual and enticing interest in the studios of the Columbian

Celebration Company, in Chicago, say those who have been allowed to inspect the in-terior of this building. In this building is being prepared all the novel scenery to be used in the production which will be given in the "Chicago Spectatorium." The building itself occupies over 400,000 square feet of ground, and inside its walls can be seen nearly complete reproductions of the three caravels that left Palos in August, 1492, for the new world. Also a miniature forest which was imported from Jamaica, West Indies, a faithful copy of the monastery of La Rabida, and many other sights of as great interest. Work on the scenery is progressing very rapidly, and this department will be ready even before the building itself is completed.

Rouse, Hazard & Co., Peoria, Ill., are the oldest and largest dealers in cycles and sundries in America. They manufacture and import several lines, besides handling all the leading American makes. Their line embraces fully 100 styles, and includes a large number of special bargains in new and popular patterns. They have a trade that extends to every State, Territory and large city in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and ship to several other foreign countries. During the last week in April and the first week in May they received orders and shipped 1,500 cycles. This would indicate they offer a superior line and extraordinary inducements to their custom-ers. A fifty-two page catalogue, special bargain list, and second-hand list, is sent free to anybody on application, and those who patronize the firm can depend on receiving prompt attention and good treat-

The Alliance Carriage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

That this immense establishment is pleasing the multitude is fully evidenced by the large and constantly increasing demand for their work. In their efforts to please in the past, they have sown the seed from which drugs. These tablets have been on the mar-

your interest by the information you can get from this valuable book.

You should also take into consideration that by giving them your support you pro-mote a cause that is destined to be of the greatest benefit to the farmer and consumer at large, and at the same time you receive better results than you can get from elsewhere. You will find their advertisement in this paper.

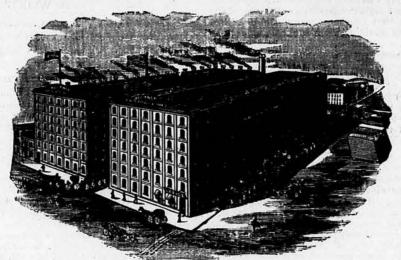
In writing to them address Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The only true aristocracy is of brains and morals," exclaims a seraphic scribbler. That may be true, but somehow the other kind seems to be having all the fun.

Narcotics.

More money is spent yearly in the United States for whisky, tobacco and opium than would be required to pay off the national debt. These deadly evils are working sad inroads upon the minds and constitutions of the best men of this favored land, wrecking homes, breaking hearts, ruining and sending men and women into untimely graves and insane asylums. Many remedies for the cure of these habits have been put upon the market, all of which have proven sorry failures, for the reason that they expect more of the patient than he is able to stand, compelling him to exercise his will power in abstaining from the use of stimulants while he is taking the medicine. The absurdity of such treatment shows on its face, for were the sufferer able to give up his habits he would have no need of medicine.

Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets is the only genuine remedy made. It is a positive guaranteed cure for the use of liquor, opium or tobacco in any form. It requires no will power, but allows the patient to continue his habits until he drops them of his own volition and without the least struggle. The medicine is pleasant and contains no harmful



ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

they are now receiving large benefits, and | from every State in the union they receive the cheering assurance that their work has more than met the expectations of the parties ordering it, and their promises, in every case, have been literally kept.

Place a trial order with Alliance Carriage Co., and you will lend substantial aid to a cause that is of much worth to every man whose success in life depends largely to his personal exertions, both in toil and frugality. The close attention to orders, promptness of shipment and high grade of work sent out by the above concern has not been forgotten by any who have had dealings with it, and by the closest attention to business they have built up, in a few years, a trade that has largely exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

A close inspection of their mammoth plant and elegant advantages in the every requisite essential to the completion of choice vehicles is more than pleasing to every one that has visited their factory. The high standard of their work is the result of the experience of men are given to the branches of trade of which have become masters. Every vehicle is fully guaranteed for two years from the time it leaves their factory, while on the spiral springs and attachments they give a twelve year guarantee. This a better guarantee than is offered by any other factory in the United States.

Before placing orders elsewhere, do not fail to write them for their mammoth catalogue for 1893. It is one of the most instructive as well as thoroughly attractive books that has ever been published in the interest of carriage manufacturers. It contains a larger number of styles, a more perfect description of the same, and is a better guide from which to make your selections than any ever offered by any other house in the world. If you are in search of vehicles, harness or saddlery, do not place your orders until you have read their book. It only costs a postal card to ask for the catalogue, and whether you buy or not, you are positively certain to promote

ket for years, and thousands of testimonials have been furnished, telling of their won-derful cures and the lives that have been blessed through their use. Ask your local druggists for Hill's Tablets, or write to the Ohio Chemical Co., sole manufacturers, Lima, Ohio.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago,

The week opened with excessively large receipts, a large proportion of which were of inferior stock, for which the demand is light. This contributed to make the market easier all round, although small, smooth chunks, toppy drivers, coachers and saddlers sold very well, with quite an active demand.

The usual number of buyers are on the market, and the weather being fair and warm, strength and activity should rule were the receipts not large enough to create a glut. Still we have faith in small, smooth chunks, toppy drivers and saddle horses these can make but little mistake for the next couple of months.

Cheap, common horses, plugs and green will do no good.

The following are closing prices: ,500-10 draft horses ,700-10 draft horses Drivers, good Coach teams Saddle horses, good

Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when attending conventions or bringing stock to attending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the bus-iness from Kansas that it is receiving.

NO MORE CATARRH

As Soon as the Truth is Known About Pe-ru-na.

A person who has chronic catarrh in any form or degree and has not given Pe-ru-na a fair trial is unfortunate indeed. To be afflicted with chronic catarrh and not try Pe-ru-na is as foolish as to have the oldfashioned chills and fever and refuse to try quinine, or to have a broken bone and not allow the doctor to set it. Pe-ru-na has come to be so universally recognized as a specific cure for catarrh, acute or chronic, that it is amazing that any one should continue to suffer on with such a loathsome malady, neglecting to take a course of treatment with it. Of course it may be that many people have not yet come to know of this great catarrh remedy, but it is strange that it should be so after such multitudes have been cured by it and so many papers have heralded it from one end of the country to the other. Men and women of all ages and ranks, the rich and poor, the learned and illiterate, are daily giving unsolicited testimony to the fact that Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh.

And yet even this good news travels comparatively slow. The tens of thousands of people who have been cured are only a small number in comparison to the great number who are still suffering from chronic catarrh in some form. Many have no time to read, others do not care to read, a few can not read, and not a few do not believe what they read. These causes continue to retard the spread of the greatest medical boon to suffering humanity that has ever yet been discovered. But the news travels faster and faster every month, and no one can fail to see that the time is not far distant when Pe-ru-na will be known and blest in every household in the land.

A valuable treatise on catarrh sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Travelers' Supplies.

Every visitor to the World's Columbian Exposition should get their supplies before starting at the Topeka Trunk Factory, 412 Kansas avenue.



All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade-mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

HORSES AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.

Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

lowa Veterinary College,

413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IA.

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The Some Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Maize for the Nation's Emblem.

Upon a hundred thousand plains
Its banners rustled in the breeze,
O'er all the nation's wide domains,
From coast to coast betwixt the seas.

It storms the hills and fills the vales, It marches like an army grand, The continent its presence hails, Its beauty brightens all the land.

Far back through history's shadowy page
It shines a power of boundless good,
The people's prop from age to age,
The one unfailing wealth of food.

God's gift to the New World's great need, That helps to build the nation's strength, Up through beginnings rude to lead A higher race of men at length.

How straight, and tall, and stately stand Its serried stalks upright and strong! How nobly are its outlines planued! What grace and charm to it belong!

What splendid curves in rustling leaves! What richness in its close-set gold! What largess in its clustered sheaves, New every year, though ages old!

America, from thy broad breast It sprang, beneficent and bright, Of all the gifts from heaven the best, For the world's succor and delight.

Then do it honor, give it praise!
A noble emblem should be ours—
Upon thy fair shield set thy Maize,
More glorious than a myriad flowers,

And let the States their garlands bring, Each its own lovely blossom-sign; But leading all, let Maize be king, Holding ite place by right divine. —Celta Thaxter, in New England Magazine.

NEW MOWN HAY.

What is there in the fragrance of newmown hay that surpasses in this occult power almost all other perfumes? Is it that the very essence of imperishable vitality, the earth-mother's strength and enfolding love, is contained in the grass-the patient, long-suffering, sturdy, multitudinous, beau-tiful grass—which feeds the cattle, and carpets the hills, and creeps to the very edge of the road-side, and springs up in the ruts, and spreads its soft, thick coverlet over the graves of our dead? Nothing else so rests the tired eye, so springs back under the tired foot. When the vagrant impulse awakens in our breasts, the nomad in stinct stirs, we are fain to go where the grasses wave and the old trees lean lovingly over them.

The wearied man of business, hard pressed with the routine of the counting-room, becomes a boy once more if he can but secure a holiday in the time of making hay. He goes into the field with buoyant step, and you hear his voice ringing in a joyous shout

as he counts the rolling swaths.

How children love to tumble in the hay. and how defrauded they are of one of child-hood's chief delights if they never know the glory of riding homeward to the barn on top of the great billowy load!

To some of us older people the new-mown hay brings back the days of the war-the four vivid, thrilling years when the land was full of marching men, of banners, drums and bugles—when every day had its fierce excitements, its exaltations, and its depressions. To think how mothers, and wives, and sweethearts, then watched the papers in the summer—for the hardest battles fought were not when wintry rigors bound the earth, but when the birds sang, the lilies bloomed, the apples ripened apace, and on the far northern uplands the farmers made

To one household perched in a crag of the mountains, there arrived a great triumph in one of those summers. Their Harry had been made a brigadier—the boy had risen step by step from the ranks, so brave, so manful, was the stuff in him. Father came in from the hay-field with the

The very young do not understand this trick of association. They have yet to grow up to the knowledge that souls remain young, though bodies change and take on new impressions with the years. They perceive an old man, an old woman, and sometimes smile at the sentiment which seems to them to linger untimely in these withered personalities. Not so. Youth is crude. Sentiment does not reach its full flower till people have had time to live. So we moralize over the rich sweetness of the new-mown hay.—Harper's Bazaar.

Far From the World.

Ben. E. Miller, a Port Townsend boy, who was on the United States steamship Bear during her eight months' cruise in the Northern seas, has many tales to relate of his adventures and the sights he has seen. Among other things he tells of the Bear's visit to King's island in Behring straits, thirty miles off Port Clarence, and to the shores of Alaska, where there are about 200 ton is improved in quality by hanging full of the most curious islanders that ever were six weeks after it has been killed. It should

The island or rock they inhabit is about half a mile wide and a little more than that distance long, and the islanders are cave dwellers, and live on whale blubber and walrus meat.

On the southeast side, closely nestling against the cliff, is a village of cave-dwellers. One abode is built over and under the other, and to the right and left, giving them a strange, motley appearance, not unlike the recesses occupied by bald eagles. There are narrow caves excavated into the sides of each crumbling volcanic rock, and in the bottom of each is some of the short, native grass, forming a bed on which to sleep. the mouth of the cave and just in the interior fires are lighted, and there they warm themselves in the winter. Skins of differ-ent kinds are also suspended outside to keep out the snow and cold. In the summer the hardy natives leave their holes and live in odd houses made of poles constructed near at hand on the edge of the cliff.

These strange people are usually as strong and vigorous as can be found anywhere Moreover, they are entirely contented and as happy as people in any of the great cities of America. They have no government, no chief and no need of laws. Living in families and setting forth every day in their kiaks for the whale, seal and walrus, they return each night to their caves or pole tents, caring nothing for the outside world.

Odd to relate, however, the prestige of the native is determined by the clothes he wears. As they consist of skins and constitute the wealth of the islanders, it will be seen that they are not in this respect so much unlike civilized people. But the man with more clothes than anybody else has no more authority. He is respected for his sagacity, but that is all.

Little has been known of the islanders hitherto. For a great many years after the whalers had been going to Behring straits and the great Mackenzie, it was supposed the huge brown rock was uninhabited. It was like a beacon in the sea, and about it nothing was to be seen or heard except the roar of the waves and the weird cries of the wild fowl. Finally, some one discerned smoke ascending from the other side of the

A landing was made and there the islanders were found. They said they and their forefathers had been there always and that they knew no other world, though they had heard that there was one. This was only a dozen years ago. Since then the whalers have kept an eye out for them, for they liked the generous natives, who showed many good traits.—Port Townsend Call.

A Penobscot county farmer, speaking of a former hired man in his employ, remarked quietly, "He's a pretty good sort of fellow. John is, but he's a little dull, a little dull." After a moment's further thought he continued: "It may be necessary to explain that a bit. I'll tell you how 'tis with him. I had a pretty nice field of onions growing, but they stood a little too thick together and needed thinning out.

"So I told John he might do it. He worked away at them for a day or two, and then I went out to see how he was getting on. I found he had pulled up all the biggest ones and thrown them away, leaving only the smallest plants in the rows. I asked him what in creation he had pulled out all the best ones for, and he said 'twas 'to give the little fellows a chance, 'cos the big ones had crowded them, and they couldn't grow.' A little dull John is; a little dull."—Lewiston Journal.

Perhaps John was much like the "back woods" politician who was making a political speech in which he said: "Le's knock out all these big fellers who club together and build all them big railways, and tele graph lines, and telephone lines, and big city buildin's, and then we fellers will have

Concerning Mutton.

Mutton ranks but little lower than beef in its nutritious qualities, and while it is not as easily digested as beef, the difference is but slight. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the general use of mutton is the idea which most housekeepers have that it has a somewhat rank flavor which must be taken out of it by par-boiling before it can be made palatable in any way. This is certainly true of a poor, coarse quality of mutton, but it is not true of prime mutton. There is not one in ten of the households that make use of mutton in their weekly bills of fare that do not serve it boiled, with the inevitable accompaniment of caper sauce. Now, this method of serving mutton is very good, but becomes monotonous when it is the only method of cooking this meat.

A roast leg of mutton is as delightful as a roast of beef, but there are several reasons why it does not appear on our tables in perfection. One of the most important of these is that our mutton is seldom hung for a sufficient length of time to render it tender and fine in flavor. Where there is cold storage accommodations, or, better still, where the weather is keen and cold, mut-



If your carpet looks dingy and you wish to restore its colors to their original freshness, use Ivory Soap and tepid water; apply with a scrubbing brush; use very little water so as not to saturate the carpet. After scrubbing lightly, rub the carpet with a cloth; wet frequently with clear water so as to take up the dirt and soap; wring out the cloth thoroughly before wetting it again.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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never be used in less time than two weeks. This statement sounds startling to many people who are unacquainted with the methods of the best butchers in our large cities, who understand their business most thoroughly. Meat that is kept in this way, at a cold temperature always, without the slightest danger of becoming tainted, acquires a delicacy and tenderness that cannot be obtained in any other way.

Mutton, like beef, should be served rare The saddle, the leg and the ribs, which are generally cut into chops, make excellent roasting pieces. A rib roast of mutton is generally known in our markets as a rack, and brings the highest price of any cut, be cause of the large amount of waste that is entailed upon the butcher when making this cut from the shoulder or fore quarter: The breast and other meat remaining usually sells for half the price a pound that the fore quarter does entire. The hind leg makes a very good roasting piece, though it is not quite so tender as the rib roast. A

eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half pints of white, unbolted corn meal. Pour

into a baking dish and bake quickly.

Beaten Biscuit.—One quart of flour, onehalf teacupful of butter, one-half teacupful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix with sweet milk into a stiff dough; beat with a heavy weight until the dough blisters thoroughly. It usually takes half an hour. Cut with a biscuit cutter, stick each biscuit several times with a fork, and bake in a hot

oven until they are a soft, deep brown.

Batter Cakes.—Two eggs beaten together, three cupfuls of sweet milk, salt to three cupfuls of sweet milk, salt to taste; enough white corn meal to make the batter the consistency of fresh cream. Have the hoe hot, grease slightly, drop the batter on the hoe and let it fry until brown, then turn. Serve hot with fresh butter. This makes a nice dish for an invalid and can be prepared in twenty minutes.—Good House-keeping.

This is a Good Sausage Story.

is not quite so tender as the rib roast. A saddle of mutton is simply the two loins lying on each side of the backbone. This cut is not common in our markets, as the hind quarters are generally divided by butchers and the two loins sold separately.

Some Virginia Breads.

Laplands.—Beat separtely one dozen of eggs. Mix into the yolks one quart of flour, one quart of cream, one teaspoonful of salt; the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Put into small moulds, well floured, before being greased, and bake in a very hot oven.

Batter Bread.—Dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in one quart of clabber or fresh buttermilk. Stir into this four well-beaten

All Other Baking Powders

Leave traces of Ammonia, Alum, Alkali or Acid in the Food.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is the only Baking Powder that is free from any taint of adulteration or defect.

Dr. Price's is indispensable when perfect work and wholesome food are desired.

Its higher raising power and marvelous purity make it more economical than any other.

The Houng Folks.

A Cradle Song.

bh, rare the honey-dew that drips,
by love distilled from baby's lips;
and sweet the breath that from them flows
aden with odors of the rose.
deep, darling, snugly folded up,
t rosebud in its mossy cup—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Away from earth her spirit seems
To wander in the land of dreams;
But what within that realm she sees
Is part of nature's mysteries;
The secrets of her deep repose
The baby never may disclose—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

The hush of evening deep and calm,
Descends to earth with tender balm;
The bloesoms fair their petals close,
And nod and sink to soft repose;
Sleep, darling, till the dawn, and then
Bring glory to the world again—
Sleep, baby, sleep!
—Harper's Young People,

The Baby.

The little tottering baby feet,
With faltering steps and slow,
With pattering echoes soft and sweet,
Into my heart they go;
They also go, in grimy plays,
In muddy pools and dusty ways,
Then through the house in trackful maze
They wander to and fro.

The baby hands that clasp my neck
With touches dear to me,
Are the same hands that smash and wreck
The inkstand foul to see;
They pound the mirror with a cane,
They rend the manuscript in twain,
Widespread destruction they ordain
In wasteful jubilee.

The dreamy, murm'ring voice
That coos its little tune,
That makes my listening heart rejoice,
Like birds in leafy June,
Can wake in midnight dark and still,
And all the air with bowling fill,
That splits the ear with echoes shrill,
Like cornets out of tune.

—R. J. Burdette.

A SHOOTING MATCH.

"I ain't much on the shoot, now," said the old man, as he tenderly hung his squirrel rifle on the deerhorn hooks over the door, "but when I was a youngster there wa'n't no man er boy in Poor Fork valley that could shoot alongside of me. Nary a one," and the old man sighed heavily. "But," he continued, "this gittin old knocks the edge off a man's eyesight, and makes his hand so trembly that he can't even take a drink of liquor without wastin' half of it; and as fer shootin', us old fellers might as well try to hit center with a maul

at a hundred yards."

The visitor, to whom this conversation was addressed, made a few desultory and incongruous remarks, and the old man resumed his talk, pretty much as if nothing at all had been said, which it was mostly.

"I never got beat but once," he went on, with a good-humored reminiscent chuckle, "and that was by a feller that hadn't sense enough skeercely to go in out of the rain. Leastways that's what I thought when the match come off. He didn't live in my neighborhood, but he had a farm about twenty mile furder up the Fork, and I had a habit of goin' up thar to see a mighty likely gal, that was darter to the man that owned the place next to the chap that beat me at the shootin'. The old man's name was Squire Higgins, and the gal's name was Mary. Mary's a purty name, and Mary was a purty gal. Nothin' on the Fork was a patchin' to that gal, and I wanted her bad enough to go up thar sparkin' about twict a week durin' a mighty hard winter, when it was cold enough to freeze the knobs off a bureau. Mary kinder liked me, too. Liked me better'n any of the other young fellers that was hangin' round, exceptin' Ben Wilkins, and it was neck and neck betwixt me and Ben. Ben was her neighbor, and the same feller I had the shootin' match with. I never could see how she stuck to Ben, he was so doggoned freckled-faced, and sun-burnt, and sandy-headed and ignorant-like, and fooler than Thompson's colt, but you can't tell about a woman, and thar wasn't no goin' back on the solemn fact that ef Ben didn't git out of my way I was never goin' to git the gal, and it was most nigh as certain that ef somethin' didn't happen to me, Ben wasn't goin' to git her neither. It was close runnin', mister, and the gal settin' on the fence aggin' us on. That's another weakness woman has; I mean these young women that has her choice, like Mary Higgins. Wa'n't no danger of her fillin' a maiden's grave, even if me and Ben both got put out

"One mornin' when I was on the road leadin' up the Fork, towards Squire Hig-gins' farm, I met Ben comin' down with a load of hay, and I'd been goin' to see Mary

then for mighty nigh a year.
"Howdy, Ben? said I, friendly enough. "Howdy, Dan'l, said he to me.

"Fair to midlin', says I.

"Goin' up to the Squire's, I reckon? says he, questionin'.
"That's what, says I, speakin' as if I had

the rights to.
"Mary ain't home, says he.

"Who said anything about Mary? says I, gittin' red 'round the years.

"The way you're goin', says he, with a grin. "What's that to you? says I, not over

polite, I reckon. "Nothin', says he, but ef you want to see

her, you'd better go down to mother's. She's down thar to a quiltin'. "Ben grinned again and I got purty mad,

but not enough to hurt anybody, and says I "Ben Wilkins, says I, have you got a

gun?
"You don't want to fight, do you? says he, backin' off kinder, for I thought he was skeert, and mebbe he was.

"No, says I, but I want Mary Higgins.

"So do I, says he.
"Then it cleared up a bit, and we both looked at each other sorter sheepish and grinned, fer before this we hadn't ever had no understandin'.

"Now, as we know what we want, says we orter have it settled on short notice who's to git it, and ef you air agreeable we'll settle it to the satisfaction of all parties at intrust, as the lawyers say.

"How? says he.

"We can't both have her, kin we?

"Not accordin' to law, says he.

"Ner no way, says I. "I reckon not, says he.

"Then s'posin' we have a shootin' match fer her, says I.

"I ain't agreeable to that, says he. "Fer why? says I.

"You air handier than me with a gun,

says he.
"Some, mebbe, says I, 'umble enough, but

I'll give you twenty-five yards advantage, and that'll about make it even.

"Well, after talkin' fer half an hour er more, we fixed up a shootin' match fer next day on Ben's farm, fer he was skeert to go anywhere's else, and I rid back home, and next forenoon I was on hand, feelin' as slick as a whistle, fer I was gamblin' on gittin Mary. Nobody was to know anything about our our settlemint, and when I seed Ben he was settin' on the fence, about a quarter of a mile from his house, with his gun acrost his lap, lookin' lonesomer than a cat in a rainstorm. Thar was an old frame barn standin' by itself in the field, and we went over to it to have a quiet place for the closin' arrangements. It had a pile of loose straw in it, and as we sot thar talkin', I seed a knot-hole in the plank about two inches acrost, and I ast him ef it wouldn't make a good enough mark, with the straw inside to ketch the bullets. You see I was doin' most of the engineerin', fer Ben was that shook up he didn't seem to know his head from a hole in the ground. He said he thought the knot-hole would do, so we went outside and it was like as ef it had

been put thar a purpose.
"We stepped off a hundred yards fust, and druv a pin down, and then went on twenty-five yards and druv another, and me and Ben took our places. We was to shoot ten times apiece, me five and Ben five, turn about, and neither of us was to go nigh the other to flustrate him durin' the shootin'. I was feelin' in regular shootin' trim, and when I shot my five I knowed Ben was goin to have to do some mighty tall shootin' 'er lose the gal. We went to the mark together and pegged up three holes, not half an inch from the knot-hole, and two bullets had gone smack through, leavin' no sign.

"Then Ben he took his turn, and I was shore I seen him shake when he sighted his gun, but he shot off his five, and we went up to see what he had done—and what do you think, mister? Thar wasn't the sign of a bullet hole anywheres!

"I looked at Ben and he looked at me.

"You ain't shootin' very spry to-day, says he, grinnin'.
"You air, says I, lookin' ugly and feelin'

my holts on Mary slippin'.
"Next round I was dead sot on doin' my

level best, and I put three balls through the hole and scraped the edges with the other

two.
"Ben was lookin' peakid, and I seed his knees wabblin', but he braced up and went back to settle who should have the gal, and peared to me like as ef he was t Christmas to fire them five shots. He got it done at last, though, and we walked up to the mark kinder unsartin, both of us, but thar wasn't any need of it."

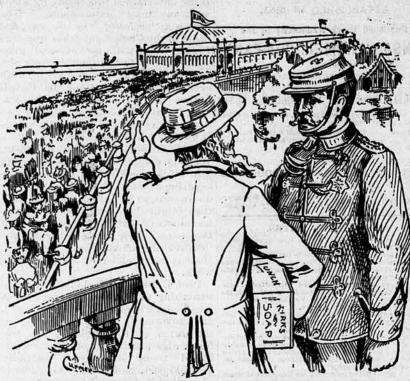
"Did you win?" broke in the visitor, in a high state of excitement and interest.

"Nary win, Mister," chuckled the old man. "That sandy-headed, thumb-headed cuss had sent every one of his five bullets smack through the knot-hole and thar wasn't the sign of a scratch anywheres in

"That ended it fer me, both fer shootin' and fer the gal, and I rid home feelin' like a saw log had fell on me butt end fo'most and Ben went lopin' acrost the field tor'ds Squire Higgins'.

"About a month after the shootin' match Ben and Mary was hitched and I was to the hitchin' feelin' a good deal pearter than I did the day Ben beat me, an' gettin' some consolation out of a new gal, jist moved onto the Fork. But I couldn't quite git over Ben's beatin' me shootin'.

Convention of Women's Progress Adjourns.



Deacon Wonder: "Where's all the wimmen folks goin' now?"
Columbian Guard: "Over to the Manufacturers' Building to see the exhibit of

Kirk's White Russian Soap

One of the interesting features of this exhibit will be a model of the Brooklyn Bridge made from KIRK'S PURE SOAP.—Come and see it.—This is the soap that will sweeten—brighten—and freshen your clothes.—It is a Sanitary Soap—use it to keep articles in the sick—room clean and wholesome—Use it in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Dairy, the Workshop--everywhere that cleanliness should be .-- No other soap so pure.

"A Sure Thing"--Clean hands, if washed with KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

"Along about midnight I had to go home and as I started to git on my hoss, Mary followed me out on the porch.

"Dan'l, says she, kinder cooin' and softlike, you won't git mad at me ef I tell you somethin', will you?

"Of course not, Mary, says I. Nothin' you could say er do would make me mad at

"Well, then, Dan'l, says she, shakin' some, fer I was holdin' her hand and knowed, when you and Ben had that shootin' match fer me, Ben didn't have no bullets in his gun. They was just wads.
"Well, sir, you could a-knocked me down

with a splinter, and I got hot all over, but I shet my jaws down hard fer a minit and held in, thinkin' about them wads.

"And he didn't beat me shootin', after all? says I, feelin' mighty good over it, all

"No, he didn't, says she, pattin' me on the arm like as ef she was my mother. "But he got you, says I, droppin' back a

peg er two.
"Yes, says she, but I put him up to it,

"Then she smiled till I thought the sun was raisin', and I throwed my arms right

round her and says I: "Mary, says I, you've got more sense than Ben and me put together, pertickerly me, and I'm glad you've got the one you wanted, and with that I jumped on my hoss and rode lickety split fer home, and when I got thar I jist hugged that rifle of mine as ef it had been Mary Higgins."

"Dan'l," called the old man's wife from the kitchen at this point, "supper's ready." "So air we, Lizzie," he said, rising.

The visitor looked at him inquiringly as he rose to accompany him supperward.

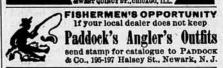
"Yes," smiled the old man, "she's the same that was the new gal on the Fork the night Mary and Ben got hitched."-Detroit

On Time,

And very early too. That's what any one should be in treating oneself for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and disease are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

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ease be cured? Most physicians say o—I es; all forms and the worst cases. Afcars study and experiment I have found the
medy.—Epilepsy is cared by the nedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not sub-dued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on four purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and arge bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. Prof. W. H. PEEKE F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

A MEMBER OF THE

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EASTERN OFFICE | Frank B. White, Manager

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Business cards or miscellanous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

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

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

Address all orders

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The question of opening or keeping closed the World's Fair on Sunday is still unsettled.

For the benefit of Western breeders and stockmen we republish in our stock department this and next week's issue an article on "Pedigree and Age in Reference to Breeding," taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a leading English journal. Stockmen should not fail to to carefully peruse the article.

With all of the racket that is made every year in Kansas about frosts, and hot winds, and dry weather, and floods, and chinch bugs, and grasshoppers; and Texas fever, and hog cholera, the value of farm products in this State last year was double the entire output of gold and silver in the United States for the same period. Whenever you hear anybody "taking on" about Kansas, just shoot this record at them and it will shut them up.

The Kansas Labor Commissioner is developing a plan to make his office a medium of communication between those who seek employment and those who seek employes. The service rendered will be as nearly free as it is possible without an appropriation to make it, the charge being only 10 cents. No doubt the State Employment Bureau thus established will be of great advantage to the citizens of Kansas, and it will doubtless take a prominent place in our institutions.

A great strike is in progress, involving the coal miners of southeastern Kansas. The contest is between organized labor and the mine-owners, in this case chiefly the railroads. The miners demand recognition of the irorganization, while the owners are reported to propose to deal with the men simply as individuals. It is reported that the miners of the Indian Territory and Missouri will also be called out. The demand of the executive board of ners is summed up in the one word, arbitration.

Doubtless the readers of the FARMER regret the personal turn developed in the discussion of the subject of grain markets which has been continued at intervals for several weeks by C. Wood Davis, of Peotone, Kas., and H. L. Nicolet, of Kansas City. The criminations will not be continued after the present week. It is but due to state, in this connection, since Mr. Davis will have no opportunity to reply to the reflections in this paper, that he was not the aggressor in this kind of warfare, his first paper having been a dignified discussion of the situation, to which a not assigned. somewhat personal reply was made. Hereafter all correspondents will be expected to omit disparaging reflections on others whose articles appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

A FRAUD IN COLORADO.

The horticulturists of Colorado are being entertained this spring by a man with an "insect exterminator." The man is a "professor," by the way, and came to the Centennial State from the Pacific coast with pockets and gripsacks filled with testimonials from persons of high and low degree from all over the western part of the United States. His reception in Colorado was most fervid. Like Cæsar, he came, he saw, he conquered. His name is Brown-Prof. Brown.

Prof. Brown's specialty is blight. What he doesn't know about apple and pear blight wouldn't fill a respectable experiment station bulletin. He has discovered, so he informs his victims, that blight is caused by a minute larval worm working at the roots of the trees. This larva he calls the "multi-transparent blight parasite." He may have added to the name this week.

Prof. Brown's method of operating is something as follows: An orchard is found which shows evidences of blight, and the owner is interviewed. Taking the owner of the orchard, the professor digs around one of the worst affected trees, discloses a partially decayed portion of the root with dozens of samll white larvæ working in the dead bark, and then says: "Now you see the cause of the blight. Scientific men will tell you that blight is a bacterial disease, but what is theory when compared with practical experience? Seeing is believing. Here you can see with your own eyes the cause of the blight." And the orchardist thinks he can. "Now," continues the professor, "my insect exterminator will kill these insects and cure the blight; and all I charge for the privilege of using it is \$25. To be sure, you will have to buy the necessary machines and material aside from this, but for the salvation of your orchard you can easily afford to pay so small a sum as will be needed."

The orchardist usually invests. Why shouldn't he, when the professor and his exterminator have both been officially endorsed, as they have, by the Colorado State Board of Horticulture? Why should he question the statement that blight is caused by these multitransparent blight parasites, when the men who have been selected as the best in the State to look after horticultural interests do not question it? Would it not be presumptious for him to suggest that possibly the presence of these "parasites" is the effect, rather than the cause, of the blight, when those who should know something of such matters do not suggest as much?

But the professor is doing a great deal of good in Colorado. He is awakening the orchardists to the danger which threatens their plantation, and is setting them at work combating the danger according to a reasonable method, although the theories he puts forth as to the cause of the trouble and the reason for the treatment are wholly untenable.

The "exterminator" is a simple metallic apparatus designed to be sunk into the earth near the trunk of the tree, there to serve as a means for the gradual and effective dissemination of the fertilizing compound and kerosene emulsion with which it is charged. The apparatus consists of two vessels, one fitting partially inside of the other. like the two parts of a telescope dinner pail. Bone dust, potash and other fertilizers are placed in the lower vessel, and the kerosene emulsion is poured into the upper. Numerous holes in both vessels allow the emulsion to flow into the one containing the fertilizer, and then out into the ground, carrying some of the fertilizer with it.

Prof. Brown's explanation of the efficacy of this treatment is that the emulsion and fertilizer together kill the parasites, and thus cure the blight by removing its cause. As an adjunct to this treatment, all blighted portions of the tree are cut back to unaffected wood. The reason for this is

In the treatment applied by the professor we have just the measures that have been recommended for years-removing all diseased wood and applying fertilizer to assist the tree in recuper- yours,

ating its wasted energy-nothing more. The fact that the white larvæ are at the roots cuts no figure as far as the blight is concerned, and is used only as an argument in persuading those ignorant of the nature of the blight to put up the desired \$25. Any orchardist may fertilize and prune his blighted trees with fully as good results without the use of Prof. Brown's exterminator, and at a small fraction of the cost. There is no need in paying tribute to an itinerant fraud for the privilege of using a treatment which has been employed for years, and the wise orchardist will refuse to do it. The professor is headed Kansas way, and will undoubtedly be with the horticulturists of the Sunflower State before the summer is over. Let them give him a wide berth. They do not need him or his \$25 farm rights in their business.

OROP REPORTS AGAIN.

The importance to the farmer, at this particular time, of full and accurate information as to the crop prospects leads us to request that all KAN-SAS FARMER correspondents and other readers who are willing to contribute to the general good send us reports on May 26. Please write these reports on the large size postal cards. Let all estimates be made in percentages of last year's crop prospects at the corresponding date.

- 1. Condition of winter wheat.
- 2. Condition of spring wheat.
- 3. Condition of oats.
- 4. Area of corn.
- 5. Condition of corn.
- 6. Condition of apples.
- 7. Condition of peaches.
- 8. Condition of other fruits. 9. Condition of work animals.
- 10. Condition of other stock.

11. Are insects damaging grain? If so, what insects and to what extent? It is desired to publish these reports

in the KANSAS FARMER of May 31, so that it will be necessary that they be mailed promptly on May 26.

Many valuable reports were received last month from other than our regular correspondents. These are highly appreciated and a record of the names of the writers has been preserved for future reference. It is hoped that we shall be likewise favored this month.

A "BULL" ON WHEAT.

The following is a circular issued by the traveling agent of Messrs. I. H. Lowry & Co., of Milwaukee, to his

- I am a "bull" on wheat because-
- 1. The price is too low.
- 2. Because while there is a big visible in sight, I believe there is not oneeighth the usual quantity back in farmers' hands.
- 3. Because we are not likely to have
- half a winter wheat crop. 4. Because there is a drought in Germany, France and Hungary, and it looks as though their crops would be
- short, too. 5. Because our outlook for spring wheat is very discouraging at the pres-
- 6. Because India is exporting nearly nothing as compared with previous years, which would indicate a poor crop there.
- 7. Because wheat at present prices is being ground up and fed to hogs and cattle. This last fact I know, as I found it to be so to a very large extent during my recent visit out West.
- 8. Because I also found, on my recent Western trip, that a very large proportion of farmers were going to sow oats and barley instead of spring wheat, as they were entirely discouraged raising wheat at present prices.
- 9. Because the winter wheat is so backward and feeble it is likely to get another black eye at or about maturity. And the spring wheat being so late and backward is likely also to get a blast of hot sun and hot winds about same

10. Because it is usually safe to buy a thing when it is cheap. Hence, I would advise you, and all my grain friends in the country, to buy all the wheat the farmers brought in, and hold it for at least a 10 cent raise, and then

ship it to us.

Hoping you will all get rich by this information and my advice, I am, truly C. A. DAY.

HOW LITTLE WATER?

In periods of deficient rainfall the question as to how little water is absolutely necessary to make a crop assumes more than a mere scientific interest. Common observation has shown every farmer that very much the greater proportion of the water which ordinarily falls upon an acre of cultivated land is disposed of in some other way than through the growth of crops. During a heavy rain large quantities of water run away, often carrying considerable amounts of the best of the soil; the gradual leaching away of the water disposes of unknown quantities of the annual rainfall, and the amount carried away by evaporation is known to be immense. But how much is actually used by an ordinary crop?

This question has received attention from Sir John Laws, of Rothamstead, England, whose scientific determination of many questions in agriculture has placed him at the top of all authorities on such subjects. From his experiments in 1870—a dry year in England-Laws was able to calculate that a good crop of hay, wheat or barley will probably exhale about 700 tons of water an acre during the period of growth. This would be equivalent to seven inches of rain.

Manifestly the greater part of the rainfall of even the dryest portions of Kansas is annually dissipated. The problem of successful agriculture on the American plains would be fully solved could a system of soil management be devised which would save for the use of crops even half of the annual

rainfall.

The thief who steals much of the moisture from our soil is evaporation. The hot sun and drying wind scarcely take a day off. Can they be circumvented? Allusion has heretofore been made in these columns to experiments at the Garden City Station for the protection of the moisture in the soil. The most effective method was found to consist in frequently stirring the surface with a very fine harrow.

The annual rainfall in no part of Kansas is less than twenty-one inches, and it should not be forgotten that this is three times the amount actually used by the crop of a single year, and the farmer who can save from waste one-third of what a kind providence gives him in the far western part, or one-fifth of what is given in the eastern part of the State, need suffer no lack.

THE SPRING QUARTERLY.

The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st is out. It contains the estimate of the condition of winter grain up to April 6th, together with a showing of the amount of wheat and corn on hands March 1st, this and the preceding year. The government's March review of distribution and consumption of corn and wheat is reproduced in this report. Not the least interesting part of this pamphlet is the report of papers and discussions at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

The amount of wheat in farmers' hands March 1, 1893, as compared with amount on hand March 1, 1892, reported by correspondents, is as follows:

 Bastern belt
 108 per cent

 Central belt
 82

 Western belt
 84

 For the State
 91
 Total amount in 1892...........8,664,334 bushels Total amount in 1893..........7,904,643

The amount of corn in farmers' hands March 1, 1893, as compared with amount on hand March 1, 1892, reported by correspondents, is as follows:

Eastern belt...... Total amount in 1892...... Total amount in 1893..... .80,642,368 bushels .26,046,012 "

Decrease...... 4,596,856 bushels

Volume thirty-eight of the American Short-horn herd book has just been ssued from the press. It brings the record to December 31, 1892. This invaluable record is sent free to members of the association, and at the low price of \$3 for the volume to others. All inquiries should be addressed to J. H. Bicknell, Secrelary, 115 Monroe street, Chicago.

WILL CHEMISTRY SUPERSEDE AG-RIOULTURE?

Chemists have found out many things. Not the least of these—though not a recent discovery—is that the materials most useful to man for food and raiment are composed of a very few elements, all of which are found in inexhaustable supply in the air, water and soil. The proportions in which these elements are combined to produce the most useful substances are also well ascertained. The separation of the substances into these constituent elements is readily accomplished. Finally, changes of the proportions and arrangement of the elements, thus transforming useful substances into others more or less useful, is effected on a commercial scale by practical chemists.

Perhaps the oldest practical chemists are the bakers who, by the use of yeast, so change the substances of which flour is composed as to make light and wholesome, instead of heavy and indigestible bread. On a large scale have distillers broken up the arrangement of the elements in grain for the production of alcohol instead of bread. One of the most marked instances of the transformation of one substance into another is in the slight change of composition effected in starch, with the resulting production of glucose, or grape sugar. Starch is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen in definite proportions. Now, the last two of these, oxygen and hydrogen, combined in certain proportions, constitute water, and in starch they are found in exactly the same relative proportions to each other as in water; so that it may, without serious error, be said that starch is composed of carbon and water in certain unvarying proportions. But it has been found possible to combine a little more water with the carbon of starch and thereby to produce glucose, or the kind of sugar which gives the sweet taste to grapes and most other fruits.

Now, starch constitutes the principal part of our grains. So also, as we have indicated, is glucose a product of nature. Both starch and grape sugar are produced in their greatest perfection under careful cultivation, so that they are very properly classed as products of agriculture.

An interesting fact in this connection is that the sugar of commerce, frequently called cane sugar, and by chemists called sucrose, is the exact intermediate between starch and grape sugar. And, while chemists have succeeded very well in transforming starch and water into grape sugar, they have not succeeded at all in stopping the process at the half-way house and producing cane sugar.

Thus, while we are willing to take off our hats in recognition of the achievements of the chemists, we find them subject to surprising limitations, and we involuntarily ask whether they have made more than a mere begin-

Having thus early found the wise men of the bottles and test tubes powerless to even put the brakes on their own processes, we are prepared to receive a negative reply to our request that they combine carbon and water in such proportions as to produce, directly from the native elements, either starch, sugar or glucose.

directs nature that these substances are produced in his laboratory, the farm, under the influences of the light and heat of the sun, and by the combination of carbon, as it exists in the air. with water, as it is found in the air and in the soil, his grains, fruits and grasses are built up in their perfection. Not only the simpler forms of products. containing the three elements heretofore mentioned, are produced in the laboratory of the farm, but more complex compounds, containing a fourth element, nitrogen, are thus produced.

This nitrogen is, indeed, one of the most abundant of all substances, and in its uncombined state the most easily obtained, since it constitutes about fourfifths of the still air around us, and of every zephyr, breeze, wind and cyclone. But while so abundant in nature, it is one of the most expensive, under our this office?

present knowledge, to induce to enter into such combination as to form a constituent of material for either food or clothing.

Encouraged by the little which the chemist is able to determine, and the less he is able to accomplish in relation to the simpler forms of matter, persons have grown enthusiastic, and entering the domain of prophesy, which is admitted to be entirely outside of the realms of both history and science, some have suggested that the chemist will one day effect the direct combination of the elements known to constitute our food stuffs and manufacture from the abundance of inert matter so rapidly and so cheaply as to leave the farmer without an occupation, the things needful to his physical comfort. It has been suggested, in this connection, that a quarter of a century ago, after the philosopher Fariday had explained to the world the foundation facts and the principles on which the later electrical development is based, it was asserted by persons, whose authority in the scientific world was almost undisputed, that electricity could never be produced cheaply enough to be used for the purpose of general illumination. This statement was based on the supposition that electricity could never be produced by a method less expensive than by the consumption of zinc. The world has lived to see electrical illumination in general use in cities and towns, and the discussion of its use in the country well inaugurated. And further, electricity has largely displaced the horse as a means of conveying persons from place to place in cities, and its use for the purposes of the farm is under consideration.

In view of the frequency with which the positive assertions of conservatism are disproved by subsequent invention and discovery, it is not safe to assert, without mature consideration, that anything, even the production of food without farming, is impossible. We hope to enter into a further consideration of this interesting subject at another time.

YOUNG WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of Chicago, now sixteen years old, has always been an aggressive body in aiding young girls depending upon their own resources for support. It has continuously, since 1876, kept a home for young girls, strangers in the city, opening from time to time new ones. Now it has four homes, located at the following numbers: No. 288 Michigan avenue; 5830 Rosalie Court, near Jackson Park; 367 Jackson boulevard (West Side), and 3258 Wentworth avenue. These homes are given as landmarks of safety to young, respectable girls, who need protection or information in coming alone to Chicago. These homes, with their limited capacity, if full, can direct to suitable lodging houses. The great feature of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association is the Travelers' Aid Department, about four years old. Paid agents wearing a blue badge marked Young Women's Christian Association," meet the trains, to aid women traveling alone in making changes, or direct them how is the cheapest and safest way they may reach their destination. No charge is made for this The farmer is a better chemist than service, as the agents are paid by the the savant in his laboratory, for he so association. Girls are warned not to speak to strangers, but go to the waiting room, and remain until the badge is seen. The agents may be delayed a a trifle, but will gratuitously direct as well as aid in finding the friends or shelter sought by women or girls traveling alone. Young girls proposing to visit Chicago should, three days prior to leaving home, address the head agent, Miss Anson, 5830 Rosalie Court, Jackson Park. State the exact date and time of starting, as well as the railroad they will come over.

The sole desire of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Chicago, is to aid young, self-supporting girls and women, and to protect them from imposition.

Will the correspondent who signs "Aunt Polly" kindly send real name to

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.-(1) 43 saw in the KANSAS FARMER that Chancellor Snow, of Lawrence, Kas., will send diseased chinch bugs in exwill send diseased chinch bugs in exchange for well ones. How should the bugs be confined, and how sent—by mail or express? (2) Also that the 1891–92 report of State Board of Agriculture is out. Is it sent free to all who wish it? (3) I would also like to receive the bulletins of the Kansas Agricultural college or Experiment Station if they are sent out. I just Agricultural college or Experiment Station if they are sent out. I just came from Iowa last fall, and while there I always got them as soon as issued. I wrote some time ago and addressed the letter to Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., but have never heard from the letter in any way. Did I direct the letter right? Please answer the above either by letter or through KANSAS FARMER. I expect the information would be gladly rethe information would be gladly received by your readers.

THOS. J. BEALS.

North Branch, Kas.

(1) See directions for sending insects by mail, in note at head of Entomological column.

(2) The edition of the last report of New York. the State Board of Agriculture was less than 4,000, and is, we believe, nearly, if not quite, exhausted. If any of these books are left they can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at The provision for getting the information contained in these valuable reports to the farmers is entirely inadequate. It is hoped that a better method will be perfected.

(3) Your request for bulletins of the Experiment Station was correctly addressed and should have brought you a response. Our advice now is that you write a postal card to I. D. Graham, Secretary Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas., and say to him that the KANSAS FARMER directs you to repeat your request for bulletins every day until your name is placed on the list.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Users of dictionaries have been about equally pleased at finding information sought, perplexed at the inconsistencies discovered, and disappointed at surprising omissions. Necessarily, perhaps, English is lacking in uniformity of usage on account of the effort to attain, in its composite composition, at least traces of the characteristics of the source of each contribution to the language. Happily, a new dictionary is now in preparation in which the language is treated as a realization, as an instrument actually in use, the significance of whose words and phrases as used is of first importance, and derivation and history, while not omitted, relegated to subordinate places. The work of preparation is conducted on what is termed a scientific—which in this case is closely akin to a common sense—basis.

This dictionary is to be called "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language," a prospectus of which, with sample pages, is before us. It is really difficult to lay aside these pages, so greatly do they interest. It is satisfactory to know that the work, which has been for years in preparation, is now being pushed rapidly towards completion.

The definers are in the letter "T," and over one-third of the work is in type. Of the 200 specialists, all, except one, have reached the end of the alphabet. The enormous task of perfecting a work of this kind may be judged from an examination of the prospectus. Nearly \$300,000 have already been paid to the editors and specialists engaged in the preparation of copy; and before the work is completed, over a half million of dollars will have been expended.

There are many distinguished features of this dictionary. On nearly every page of the prospectus one finds description or illustration of one or more of these features: as, the systematic compounding of words; the exact locating of quotations; the comprehensive provision for definition by specialists; the arrangement of the various definitions of a word in the "order of usage," instead of in the "historical order" so generally followed heretofore in dictionary-making; the aggressive (yet essentially conservative) steps in the simplification of spelling; the

adoption of the scientific alphabet in the pronunciation of words; the system followed in the grouping of certain terms; the discrimination between common and proper nouns in the vocabulary, and the placing of the entire appendix under one alphabet.

The extraordinary richness of the vocabulary is to be noted. After the exclusion of thousands of obsolete words that are found in other dictionaries, though do not appear in what may be called the living books of to-day, and the exclusion of all scientific and technical terms that can be safely spared from a work of this kind, a comparison with other dictionaries will show how complete is the vocabu-lary of the Standard. The following is reported as an actual count of the words and phrases recorded under the letter "A":-

Stormonth.
Worcester
Webster (International)
The Century
The Standard.

The work is in preparation for publication by Funk & Wagnalls Company,

Hon. Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville, Kas., one of the best posted farmers in the State, is quoted as saying that in his opinion the Kansas wheat crop will not be over half of last year's yield, and that prices will materially advance. Mr. Wheeler makes a suggestion of value in this connection. He says the wheat ground will be put in corn and that there is reason to believe that this is to be one of the great corn years in Kansas.

A small flock of Persian sheep will be placed on exhibition in the live stock pavillion of the World's Fair some time in September. The peculiarity of the Persian sheep is that during the spring and summer season it accumulates a large amount of fat in its tail, that appendage reaching a weight of twenty-five to fifty pounds. During the winter or dry season it hibernates much like a bear and consumes the fat thus stored up.

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 May 22, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

Good rains are generally reported from the southern third of the State, while in the northern half of the State no rain occurred until the closing hours of the week, when some heavy rains fell in the Kaw valley, in which local hail storms occurred. The heaviest rains for the week fell in the southern townships of Sedgwick and in Grant and Haskell.

The average temperature for the week has been about normal except in the extreme west and northwest, where an excess of temperature is reported. An excess of sunshine has prevailed except in Labette, Reno, Clark and Meade, where it was normal.

Draw a line through Atchison to Pottawatomie, thence to the northeast part of McPherson, thence southward to the northwest part of Sedgwick, thence across Kingman to the southwest part of Harper, and east of this line it has been the best growing weather of the season.

Draw a line through Marshall, thence to Pawnee, thence west through Hamilton; west and north of said line the week has been unfavorable; between reas the results have decisive either way except in Clark, Ford, Meade, Seward, Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Morton, where it has been quite beneficial.

In the southern half of the eastern third of the State wheat is in good condition and doing well; it is heading out in Linn and Miami. It has greatly improved in Harper, Sedgwick, Harvey and Marion, and in the extreme southwestern counties.

Corn is doing well over a much larger area than wheat, but in the west and northwest is suffering for moisture.

Potatoes are growing finely in the eastern half of the State.

Grass in general has received more benefit than any other crop.

Entomology

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popence, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always sond several specimens, where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attacked, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit, and never loose in a tight tin or other box, strong anough to the plant action. The psokage, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

Ourculios Among Peach Trees.—The Leaf-Footed Bug.

I enclose herewith, in a quill, three insects of one kind, of which I find a good many under my chip trap beneath peach trees, and one of another kind, which I judge is the plum curculio, and of which I am capturing many by the jarring process. Also three or four war-like fellows, with red posteriors, hatched from nests like those I sent you which got crushed. E. T. D.

Answer.-The beetles found under the chip traps are the snowy curculio (Conotrachelus nivosus), a species that occurs throughout the summer upon a widespread and abundant weed, the margined spurge, or "Snow-on-the-mountain" (Euphorbia marginata). Doubtless this plant grows near or among the peach trees, and the presence of the beetle may thus be ex-

plained. I have not observed it attacking any fruit.

The second beetle, an oblong, somewhat flattened, dark brown, shortbeaked, snout beetle, one-fourth inch long, with three lines along the thorax and various small spots along the sides of a yellowish brown, is known to entomologists as Sitones lineellus, not having been sufficiently well known to have received an English name. have observed this species also on the apple, feeding on the leaves, though not in sufficient abundance to merit attention. Probably it may feed upon the leaves of the peach as well, and this may be its errand among your trees.

Neither of these is the true plum

curculio, which is much like the snowy curculio, though of a darker color and with a pair of prominent dark polished tubercles in the middle of the wing

covers on the back.

The third species of insect, "the warlike fellows," are the newly hatched young of a bug related to the common ill-scented squash bug. The species is called by Hubbard "the leaf-footed bug" (Leptoylossus phyllopus), and is normally found feeding upon various weeds, the thistle, the milkweed, and occasionally the yucca. Its "warlike" character goes no farther than in appearance. The adult is a brown bug about an inch long, with long slender legs and antennæ, the hind legs in the shank being greatly expanded into a flat, leaf-like form, marked with a cream white irregular blotch; a belt of the cream white color crosses the middle of the back also.

In Florida the adults have been noticed injuring the young buds and tender shoots of the orange and puncturing the ripe fruit, causing it to drop. Our correspondent should report any injury which he is able to trace certainly to this insect in his locality, as a fact of interest and likely to be new.

The White Tree-Cricket.

Find enclosed specimens of blacksome insect depositing eggs in same. Please tell me what you can about them and if there is any way of com-

bating them. C. E. Hamlin, Kas.

Answer.—The injury complained of is the work of the white tree-cricket an insect too common in Kansas fruit gardens. The raspberry canes are pierced with punctures close together in a slightly irregular row, extending sometimes four or five inches along the cane. Upon splitting the wood in the line of the row of punctures they will be found to extend into the pith, and at the bottom of each, in the pith, will be from securing as strong a foothold. found a long shining egg soon to be Pruned trees may be sprayed more hatched into the young cricket. The economically than others. The first crickets belong to an order of insects, the application was made June 13, about a Orthoptera, in which the metamorphosis is incomplete; that is; the young

they are hatched until full grown. The mouth parts of the crickets are of the mandibulate type, provided with two sets of jaws, working from side to side, and the insects, in all stages above the egg, feed upon solid food. It must and worms. Those gathered from two be stated in favor of the young crickets that they have been observed to feed upon plant lice, and their habits indicate that these pests form, in great tacked slightly but marketable as firstpart, their usual food. They are, therefore, to be regarded as our allies, so far as the habits of the immature crickets are concerned. It is different, however, in the adult stage. Then the crickets are, at least to some degree, plant feeders, and have been observed to be mischievous in the vineyard by girdling the stems of the full grown grape clusters and causing them to action of the combination was more shrivel, or by cutting the stem completely through and allowing the cluster to fall upon the ground. The (3) Paris green has a certain fungifemale cricket, like others of the famlly of crickets, carries at the end of the Bordeaux mixture. abdomen a long, slender, piercing instrument, the ovipositor, with which she punctures the stems of various softwooded plants, or the twigs of orchard trees, laying eggs therein.

In brittle-wooded plants the injury does not stop with the puncture, which might otherwise be of little moment, but the twig is so weakened that it is easily broken off by the wind, or in pruning and training. In the grape and raspberry, two plants specially open to attack, the punctured canes usually split and die beyond, so that the damage due to the insects where abundant is sometimes too great to be overlooked.

As to their repression, which is in such cases desirable, no method of destroying the insects themselves, whether in younger or adult stage, is practicable, owing to the variety of food on which they may subsist, and to their wide distribution. They do not congregate, as do some injurious insects, but are found separately, scattered throughout orchard, vineyard, field and garden. The only method of avail is the reduction of their future numbers by the destruction of the twigs with the contained eggs, and with those observant gardeners who regularly prune their vines, this plan will will be found profitable at a relatively small outlay of time.

Borticulture.

Spraying Orchards in a Wet Season.

New York Experiment Station Buletin No. 48, contains an account of spraying for apple scab and apple worm during the season of 1892 upon trees mostly of the King and Baldwin varie-The season was such as is supposed to favor the growth of both the fungus and the worm and make the application of fungicides a difficult matter. A meteorological table shows that during June, when the first two sprayings were given the trees, there were fifteen rainy days, with an excess rainfall for the month of 1.31 inches.

Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or London purple were used in combination, and Paris green was used alone. The formula for the Bordeaux mixture was: Sulphate of copper (crystals), six pounds; lime (unslaked), four pounds; water, forty gallons.

The arsenites were used at the rate of two and one-half ounces to forty gallons of liquid. The cost of applying four and one-half gallons (the average amount required) of either of the combinations was about 7 cents per tree for each spraying. Spraying with Paris green alone cost about half as much. Four sprayings were given, and the author thinks this number sufficient for even very wet seasons.

Trees should be well pruned, so that all parts may be reached by the spray. Well-pruned trees allow free access of light and air, preventing the fungi week after the petals had fallen.

The author now thinks this applicaresemble the adults except in their tion should have been made earlier,

smaller size and in the absence of and that an application before the buds wings, and are active from the time open would be valuable. The other applications were made on June 22 and July I and 22, the same formula being used in every case.

The apples were harvested in October and carefully examined for scab to four trees of each lot were counted and graded into four lots, as follows: (1) Free from scab and worms; (2) atclass; (3) second-class or evaporating apples, and (4) cider apples.

The following are the author's con-

(1) The injury done by the applescab fungus was decidedly reduced where the Bordeaux mixture was used. (2) When Paris green was added to

the Bordeaux mixture the fungicidal

cidal value, but in this is not equal to

(4) The value of Paris green as an insecticide does not appear to be materially affected whether applied alone or in combination with Bordeaux mix-

(5) The insecticidal value of Paris green when used with the Bordeaux mixture was greater than London purple when similarly applied.

(6) More applications are required during a wet season than during a dry one; during wet weather they should be repeated every week or ten days.

(7) The results obtained from the application of a combination of the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or London Purple show that the use of such a combination is valuable and practicable for the treatment of the apple-scab fungus and the apple worm, even in a very wet season.

The character and condition of nursery stock exerts a far greater influence upon the success of an orchard than is usually supposed. The Professor of Horticulture in the Experiment Station at Stillwater, Ok., reports that with several hundred apple trees, bought from a number of widely separated nurserymen last year, this point was quite noticeable. From one order of stock 29 per cent. was lost entirely and had to be replaced this spring. From another the loss was only 10 per cent., being about one-third what it was from the other. The trees from which the 29 per cent. was lost came a long way and were subjected to a heavy freezing in the transfer from the railroad to Stillwater; and it should be said that adverse circumstances with the whole planting explain the large total loss. Trees from Texas lost 10 per cent., as noticed; trees from southeastern Missouri lost 14 per cent.; trees from Kansas City lost 22 per cent.; and trees from Georgia lost the 29 per cent. mentioned above.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has lately received many complaints of insect pests, with request for relief. The cut-worm family and the squash bugs seem to be the worst offenders, and really are difficult to manage. The Director recommends for the various squash bugs the use in spray, of soap suds, to which has been added enough Paris green to give a decided tinge of color to the solution. Older plants should also be hilled up to the first leaf. the stems show signs of decay it is from the presence of the larvæ or maggots producing the squash bugs, and the vines should be pulled up and burned, without delay. The moths that are so common around the lamps, these warm evenings, are in most instances the perfect insects of some of the cut-worm families, and should be destroyed. Into a pan pour an inch of water and a tablespoonful of kerosene. Into this set a lighted lantern or lamp, and place where the moths can be attracted by the flame, and dashing down fall into the oil and die. If this plan were pursued by our farmers persistently in the early spring, for a few years, the cut-worm plague would be a thing of the past.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

German Syrup

-Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee s German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

In the Dairy.

A Dairy Test of Soy Bean Ensilage. A paper read by Prof. F. C. Burtis, State Agri-cultural college, before the State Dairy Associ-ation.

Undoubtedly many of my hearers have read the various reports on the Soy bean, given from time to time in the last two years, so I will suppose you are somewhat familiar with its growth and characteristics. Perhaps many have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining free sample packages of the seed from the station and have tested this va.uable plant for themselves. Although it was intro-duced into the United States many years ago, the discussion and question of its value and adaptability have been awakened by its introduction into Kansas by Prof. Georgeson, where it is proving a great success as a fodder plant. Here is a plant said to be the richest known vegetable substance. Rein says: "In point of nutriment, the Soy bean is of all vegetables nearest to meat." Recent analysis gives the following re-

ours.		
Water11.58	per	cent.
Dry matter88.47	- **	**
Crude protein	**	**
Crude fat		
Nitrogen, free extract		**
Crude fibre	- 66	
Oruce Hore		**

The grain yields all the way from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre. It is true, the yield is not as much as corn; but as the grain is far richer in protein, etc., it will fill places in feeding that corn cannot. But besides the bean being very rich, the plant compares very favorably with clover and alfalfa. The crop, cut as hay, will yield from one and a half to two tons per acre. The total crop in this form can be ground through a suitable feed grinder-we use the duplex that grinds ear corn-and will analyze as good as bran and will make a good concentrated feed. The question is asked, cannot the dairyman raise this crop and use it in the place of bran, cotton seed meal and linseed meal, for which he yearly pays out so much money? When the Kansas dairyman adopts the valuable practice of soiling his cows, he has one of the best plants for that purpose right here. Surely a plant that has such a feeding value claimed for it and has come triumphantly through the drouths of 1890 and 1892 in Kansas with a good yield of grain and fodder, can claim a little attention of the Kansas farmer.

Before last summer, the crop at the station was not extensive enough to test its feeding value. Last season six and one-half acres were devoted to the crop of four varieties. A portion of each variety was put up as silage, a portion cut for bay, and the remainder was left to mature for seed. This gives material enough to carry on some feeding experiments in a small way. As yet the silage is the only portion that has been fed. It has been fed out to some dairy cattle with quite favorable results, and so, with the knowledge that this would be an incomplete paper and an incomplete experiment. I agreed to give it, although the experiment is not far enough advanced to draw many conclusions.

The crop made a surprising growth during the hot, dry weather of the past summer. While corn on all sides was withering up, this was unaffected.

The seed was planted May 23, and the ensilage crop for the four varieties was cut August 24, making a crop in three months. At the date of cutting, the varieties were in different stages of maturity, and this point should be kept in mind, as later you will see that it showed its effect upon the milk.

The Yellow Soy was the most mature. It had so nearly reached maturity that the leaves had begun to fall. The Edamame was the next in order, and was only a few days behind the Yellow Soy. In both of these the bean was fully formed. Third in order of maturity was the Kiyusuke Daidzu. Here the seed was about half grown. The fourth variety, Yamagata Cha-Daidzu, is a late variety. It has a long period of blossoming; and at time of

caught by frost before the seed is mature. The following are the yields of ensilage per acre:

 Yellow Soy
 5.38 tons.

 Ydamame
 4 12 "

 Kiyusuke
 4.43 "

 Yamagata Cha-Daidzu
 5.81 "

The ensilage kept in excellent condition until the silo was opened. In feeding out some corn ensilage that was put on top, the bean ensilage was reached before it was expected, so it lay a few days, which affected the top somewhat. The four varieties were placed in the silo in one layer, which was divided into four parts by loose board partitions, and, as one variety had to be fed out at a time, this somewhat exposed the remaining ones. Although very little of the outside actually spoiled, the cows did not eat it nearly as well as the part that had not been exposed.

When the ensilage is fresh and good, all stock eat it as eagerly as they do the corn ensilage.

(To be continued next week.)

The Poultry Hard.

Profits in Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-My last article in the KANSAS FARMER on "Profits in Poultry" seems to have called the attention of a large number of Kansas and Missouri poultrymen, from the letters I received. I concluded to look around and see how profitable the farmers in this, Grant township, Neosho county, Kansas, were making poultry, or if they were making any improvement. In order to get a correct idea of the facts I will make a comparison of what we farmers were doing in this township. Twelve years ago last January, when I landed in this county from Indiana, I was breeding Plymouth Rocks, and they were the first that was in this part of Kansas. Poultry-raising at that time was limited and badly mixed up on breeds, but to-day you may find many standard ones. Eggs at that time were taken to market in buckets. A little boy, I have seen him often, going to market with eggs in a little tin bucket, but today he is a young man, and eggs are taken to market in crates. I see them pass my door every week, dozens of

Before I give you any figures, if you will look on the map you will see that Stark is surrounded with towns in distance from two four miles; by this you see the territory of its trade. First I went to two of the leading storekeepers in Stark to learn of them how many eggs they had shipped out in the months of March and April. The firm of Weddle & Cooper shipped in March 3,300 dozen; in April, 3,030 dozen. The firm of Harper Bros. shipped in March 2,760 dozen, and in April 2,580 dozen. There are other firms in Stark that I did not go to, as these two are the leading ones, and I am very thankful to these gentlemen for these figures. The figures here given do not include the eggs that were sold in the city or that went back into the country for setting. The average price paid has been about 11 cents per dozen. Then I went among the farmers, and they averaged from thirty-five to forty dozen a week while some fall below, others reach nearly 100 dozen a week. Of course these figures would have been larger, but this being the time of the year when every farmer's wife is setting every hen she can, and a large number of them have on hand now 300 little chicks. By these figures we can clearly see that this part of Kansas is awake to the profits in poultry. A number of our farmers have things very conveniently fixed for poultry-raising, and a number will build larger henneries after harvest. The writer is one of them. No State in the union has better advantages for raising chickens, and I do not know a farmer in Kansas that is so unlucky as to have a wife that does not take a great interest (in fact, all of it,) in poultry-raising, and I do not guess at things when I say if the farmers will only fix up things for a business in poultry for their wives, in five years cutting was not fully out of blossom, from to-day you will not hear so much although some of the seed was about about mortgages. But it has been a half grown. This variety is often wonder to me, sometimes, the way some

farmers' wives had things fixed for them, that they ever attempted to raise a chicken. These cases are getting more rare every year, and the faster the better, for Kansas alone can produce over and above what she does now, to cover up that big sum of 16,000,-000 dozen eggs that Uncle Sam has to

import every year to feed his children. I hear of some complaint of lice this spring, but if every farmer will only subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER and read its columns they will soon learn how to get rid of them.

J. R. COTTON. Stark, Kas.

The sunflower is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in thriving condition, and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry-raiser who tries it will find that this is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable for those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requiring very little care, and can be grown in fence corners and other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.-Iowa Home-

Plenty of gravel is an essential part of poultry diet.

Hens must have grit and gravel and sand and dirt and fresh water daily.

Things to be Avoided.

Do not place your coops, in the open field, yard or orchard, where rains will soak and the rays of the sun beat down upon them.

Do not give them more soft or moistened feed at one time than they will eat; nor allow them, if possible, access to impure water. And remember that wet and filth are the greatest enemies to fowls, whether old or

young.
When the young chickens are about to leave their mother, or what amounts to the same thing, she is about to leave them, decide for them their future roosting place and train them to go there in the evening.

If you want any for table use take those of inferior quality, and keep your best to stock your yard. Take them quietly from the roost the evening before, and do not capture them after a long chase over the farm with boys and dogs after them. Their roosting place should be dry all the year round, cool and airy in the summer, and closed up and warm in the winter. I do not believe in glass houses for chickens any more than for human beings to live in. If fowls are allowed to roost in the stables the warmth of the cattle will be beneficial and the yield of eggs increased during the winter months. This will be a question of expediency with the owner, as the presence of poultry in the stables is in some respects objectionable.

When they are kept over night in a sep arate chicken house, the floor under the roosts should be covered with dry earth or coal ashes, and be cleaned out and renewed once a week, or not less than once in two weeks, according to the number it accommodates. If you keep the roost poles and inside of your hen house dusty your fowls will not be troubled with lice, and the droppings mixed with the earth or ashes form an excellent manure, a source of profit generally neglected.

There ought also be kept a dusting box, containing several bushels of dry earth, to accommodate the fowls with a dust bath

during the winter season. A few cart loads of dust gathered off the road in the summer time and housed away, is the best that can be used for both purposes.

Do not keep your poultry confined in small pens; give them the run of the farm-yard and orchard whenever the crops al-

Do not allow the young to run through

the wet grass or be caught in a shower.
As to diseases of fowls, time will not allow me to say much on this subject. If you have observed the rules already given, the chances are your poultry will not be much troubled by disease. If, however, sickness shows itself, notwithstanding, separate the sick ones immediately from the rest; and, unless a valuable fowl, the cheapest remedy will be to take off its head and bury both the fowl and the malady deep enough under the ground to prevent the others from catching it. I will say this, that most of the diseases to which fowls are subject can be successfully treated if taken in time; such is my experience, and this includes both cholera and roup.—S. P. Eby, in American Poultry Yard.

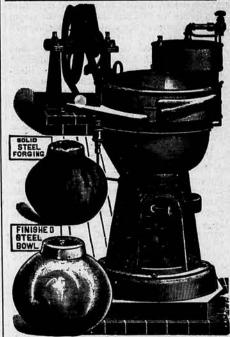
> Caustic Balsam. GARRISON, Colo., May 5, 1892.

Garrison, Colo., May 5, 1892.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

While breaking a horse last fall I sweeneyed him, and having cured a number of cases of sweeney with your Caustic Balsam, I tried it. I used one bottle according to directions. It cured the lameness immediately, but the shoulder does not fill up. Perhaps you can tell me way to cure him. (Continue the treatment. L-W. Co.)

Frank E. Snow.



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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

Family Doctor:—I would like your opinion when to take off a bruised limb—before or after reaction—through the Kansas Farmer. I like your piece in our last paper.

Hiswatha, Kas., May 19, 1898.

If the limb is marrely bruised, it should

If the limb is merely bruised, it should not be taken off at all. It should be cured and left on. If it is crushed so badly as to destroy circulation and life in the limb, then, generally, the sooner the better, so that the patient will have practically one experience of shock and injury to recover from. Generally, primary amputation is much better than secondary, for the period of recovery is much shorter than the double recovery, first from the mangling and then from the amputation. But there are cases where that course will not do to follow. A limb may be so badly injured that from loss of blood and from nervous shock, and possibly from previous ill health, the patient cannot tolerate the added strain and burden of chloroform and amputation. In a few cases it is all we can possibly do to get reaction and save life from the shock of the injury without adding any other burden. In such a case we are obliged to wait and fight first the battle for life, and then make the amputation whenever the patient's condition will permit.

In such a case the very highest grade of surgical skill, knowledge and judgment are required. Imperfect knowledge, deficient skill or poor judgment have lost many patients in such emergent conditions.

Family Doctor:—How many tumors can one person have at the same time, and what proportion of the entire population have tumors?

S. D. J.

Garden City, May 19, 1893. You might almost as well ask how many dollars one person can have. There is no known limit to the number of tumors a patient may have. He may be covered with them as a toad is with warts, or a face with freckles. Every lymphatic gland in the body may become a tumor, and no man has ever given us the count of the lymphatics. Every cell in bone, cartilage, muscle and tendon may become the nucleus or center of

a growth properly called a tumor.

But, while the number of tumors possible is entirely unknown, yet the actual occur-rence of these growths is far less than the possible number. It is seldom that any per-son is afflicted with many tumors at any one time. In a majority of instances the number will not exceed two or three, while many have but one, on the other hand, some patients develop lymphatic tumors in large

crops, up to a hundred or more.

Only last week I removed from one pa tient thirty-two of these tumors at one sitting and left a goodly number for another day's work. They were thickly spattered over his neck and face, extending downward behind the collar bone, and in depth clear back against the spinal column. It was an exceedingly difficult and dangerous job. The growths ranged in size from that of a pea to a hen's egg. They were scattered all through the tissues of the neck, above, below and alongside of the carotid artery, jugular vein, and mixed up with all the smaller vessels and nerves and grown fast to muscles and tendons and everything they touched. Their attachments were as tough as leather and necessitated the most careful dissection to get them out and not take the patient's life. During the operation, arteries, and veins, nerves and muscles, were laid bare, and the dissections made so close to them that a slip of the knife or scissors might have proved fatal. But, fortunately, no accident happened, and the man is doing well.

As to the proportion of population subject to tumors, there are no certain statistics. it a very large majority of all have some form of neoplasm or false growth. It may only be a wart, a wen, a bunion, a corn, an enlarged gland, a tonsil or a weeping sinew. These neoplasms range in size from a millet seed to a hundred pounds or more. I have removed several tumors weighing from forty to seventy-five pounds, and cases are reported of much larger ones being successfully removed.

Family Doctor:—Could you tell us, through the Farmer, what would be the best remedy for constipation of an infant, age 5 months.

Topoles, May 18, 1808 age 5 months.

Topeka, May 18, 1893.

There is but one best remedy for any condition of ill health, and as the symptoms and physiological conditions are greatly diversified, and as there are no two cases exactly alike, and from your letter no means of knowing the cause or conditions, I cannot say which is the best remedy. There ed catalogue, giving prices to consumers are fifty or more remedies more or less that are less than retail dealers actual frequently used in constipation with succest. Send address and this notice to cess, and the remedy that will relieve one Alvah Mfg. Co., Dept. C295 Chicago, Ill.

type of case as if by magic, will do no earthly good in some other type of case. Constipation is not the disease at all in a vast majority of cases where it is present It is only a symptom of some disorder back of it, just as smoke is the sign of fire back of it. If you extinguish the fire you end the smoke, and if you cure the cause of consti-pation, you end the constipation. So the study of the case must be to find out the particular physiological disorder underlying the constipation. That found and overcome, all is well. There are a few remedies that become very frequently useful, from the fact that disorders of digestion are frequently the cause of constipation. Bryonia, chelidonium, nux vomica and sulphur are each serviceable in cases where the lubrication of the bowel is deficient or the muscular activities too dull. If there were always one best remedy for all kinds of constipation, and one best remedy for all types of cough, all types of headache, all types of rheumatism, and so on through the catalogue of diseases, it would be very easy for all men and women to become good doctors, because then as soon as the best remedy was discovered all could use it with equal success. But there is no such royal road to medical success. It is a continuous and weary plodding, a continual analysis of symptoms and physical conditions in the patient, and a careful scrutiny of life, habits and environment that enables any physician to determine which remedy any physician to determine which remedy is best in the midst of a maze of conditions and influences making up that complex con-dition we call disease in any given case.

The Beterinarian.

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.

HEAVES.—I have a mare, 6 years old, that has had the heaves for about two months. I have not given any medi-cine. Please tell me what to give her. Wanamaker, Kas. G. C.

Answer .- If you will take your mare off of dry feed and give her a run of two months on grass, it may cure her, but when the heaves once become confirmed, there is little to be done except to palliate the disease by careful dieting.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—Will you tell me what ails my horses? I have four head that have been running a whitish colored discharge for about four months. When they first took it they bled at the nose. One horse apparently quit running and then died.

Sunny Dale, Kas.

Auster —This may be a peculiar

Answer.-This may be a peculiar form of influenza of which we have seen a few cases this spring, but it may be something more serious, which can only be determined by a personal examination. We advise you to have the horses examined by a competent veterinarian.

SICK MARE—QUESTIONS.—(1) I have a seven-year old mare that has stoppage of the urine. A year ago she was bred in the morning and at night she was sick. We doctored her all night and in the morning called in a "horse doctor," and he said she had inflammation of the womb and would die so he tion of the womb and would die, so he would not give anything. She lay all day, and, in the evening, got better.

(2) Would it be sate to breed her again?

(3) Is the perfect impregnator advertised in the KANSAS FARMER a fraud, or not?

Answer .- (1) Your mare is troubled with indigestion. Give her a tablespoonful of the following mixture three times a day in her feed: Powdered wood-charcoal, bicarbonate of soda and gentian root, in equal parts, mixed. (2) Yes, if she seems to be all right. 3) I have never had an opportunity to test it but I see it highly recommended. Some mares are naturally barren and cannot be made to breed by any means.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold a picnic meeting at the residence of P. J. Sprang next Thursday.

Harness and Buggy-Free Offer. A \$10 set of harness for only \$4.55. A \$100 top buggy for only \$49.75. You can examine our goods at your place before paying one cent. Send for illustrat-

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD Tablets will completely destroy the desire for robacco in any form in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmiess, cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop Smoking or Chewing in a few days.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Messrs. White & Rial write the Kan-SAS FARMER under date May 20th as

Receipts for the past week were 19,-667 cattle; 42,388 hogs, and 19,896 sheep. The cattle market took quite an unexpected turn during the week, prices declining 30 to 50 cents. This was caused by the tightness of the money market. Packers having large stocks of meat in their coolers, preferred to unload rather than stock up, consequently bought very lightly, but the bad break of Wednesday and Thursday checked receipts, and we had a reaction of 10 to 15 cents yesterday and to-day from low point. Stockers and feeders suffered worse than any other class of cattle in the decline, especially anything on the western order, as we have had almost no demand for anything to go to the country the past week. Cows and heifers sold lower than previous week, but did not break as badly as steers. We think the outlook favorable for higher prices unless money matters should gradually get worse, which we are inclined to think will not be the case.

The hog market was very nervous and unsettled, but did not break as badly as cattle, prices bobbing up and down within a range of 10 to 20 cents, closing prices being much the same this week as last.

The continued heavy receipts of sheep has caused a still farther decline in prices, and while there is a fair demand for good sheep at the decline, common sheep are almost unsaleable.

The live stock that paid the best in the fields lay in the shade to rest.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes be place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. 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. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.



Important to Ladies

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR

A NEW DRESS

we have a suggestion for you.

Drop us a postal card or letter asking for samples. We will cheerfully send them to you if you will state as nearly as you can the kind of goods you wish and about the price you desire to pay. Our assortment of Spring and Summer Washable Dress Goods, Silks and Wools represents the largest and most beautiful line ever brought West by us.

Address

Bullene Moore Emeryolo, Kansas City.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Alfred C. Reynolds, Secretary of the St. Louis Commission Company, writes the Kansas Farmer: Prices for wool have declined every day this week, with a tendency to further decline. Receivers are free sellers at appended quotations, while buyers reluctantly pay them.

For Kansas and Nebraska: Medium, 17 to 18c; fine medium, 15 to 16c; light fine, 14 to 15c; heavy fine, 12 to 18c; extra heavy and low, 8 to 9c; common or carpet, 12 to 13c.

Of all meat mutton is the healthiest, especially in hot weather.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building. 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

PhilipJagode&Co.

No. 12, 14 and 16 Letitia Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

CASH ADVANCES MADE. Refer by permission to

Independence National Bank, Philadelphia, Girard National Bank,

(First published May 24, 1893.)

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas at Topeka Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, June 19, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a detached ward cottage for the insane at Osawa-tomie. Kansas, under the provision of House Bill No. 245, approved March 11, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, Ptste Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after May 27, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to 8. M. Scott, President or the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas shiguidated and asvessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before June 27, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any

and give the required bond on or before June 27, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the state so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked 'Proposals for wo k and materials required for the completion of a detached ward cottage for the insane at Osawatomie, Kansas." and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names, as well as the firm name, with their addresses.

All bidders are invited to be present at the open-

addresses.
All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.
Office Board of Public Works.
S. M. SCOTT, President.
WM. WYKES, Secretary.

(First published May 24, 1893.)

PROPOSALS

For Material Required to Cover 100,000 Feet of Roofing, to be Delivered f. o. b. at Lansing, Kas.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, May 22, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at the penitentiary, Lansing, Kas., until 2p. m., on the 14th day of June, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter, per foot for all material required to cover 100,000 square feet, more or less, of roof for the State penitentiary, Lansing, Kas. Bids to be per square foot.

Lansing, Kas. Bids to be per square foot.

Each bid must be accompanied by samples and specifications, and the successful bidder shall send one competent man to oversee the execution of the work, and shall be required to give good and sufficient bond, guaranteeing to keep the roof in wateright condition for five years. No bids will be considered for tin or corrugated iron. All felt used must be 3-rly.

sidered for tin or corrugated iron. All leit used must be 3-ply.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before june 20, 1893.

The right is reserved by the board to reject any or all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above

designated.

Bach proposal will be enclosed in an envolope, sealed and marked, "Proposals for material required to cover 100,000 square feet, more or less, per square foot of roofing, at the Kansas penitentiary," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of Board of Public Works, in care of Warden Chase, State penitentiary, Lansing, Kas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names, as well as the firm name, with their addresses.

addresses.
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.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 22, 1893.
CATTLE—Receipts, 5,983 cattle; 46 calves
The receipts of cattle were the largest since last
November. The market was steady and rather
higher than a week ago, and a little better than
Saturday. The following sales made indicate

the range of	f the	marke	t:	rde m	uicate
			D SHIPPING	STEER	s.
No. 17. 70. 24. 19. 18. 48. 28. 30. 22. 4. 127. 22. 40.	Wt. 1,537 1,394 1,286 1,276 1,195 1,028 950 943 783 1,077 1,139 1,104 1,049	Pr. 5 25 5 00 4 90 4 85 4 66 4 55 4 45 4 45 8 90 8 75 4 40 5 8 90 8 70	No. 27. 94. 38. 32. 24. 37. 11. 29 s. w. 15. 131. 222. 25	Wt1,347 .1,289 .1,019 .1,381 .1,253 .1,184 . 924 .1,260 .1,126 .1,066 .1,066 .995	Pr. 5 12½ 4 95 4 72½ 4 70 4 62½ 4 50 4 42½ 4 40 4 50 4 85 8 95 8 50
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		~	Y VPVRCI		

2......1,080 4 25 4 420 8 00 40 Col....1,090 8 75 40 Col......1,090 8 75
HOGS—Receipts, 4,569. Nearly 3,000 common hogs, mostly light and thin Southern stuff were carried over Sunday, in speculators' hands, who bought along from time to time last week, but were not able to unjoad them. A big share of to-day's arrivals were Southern hogs and pigs. The native hogs were about an average in quality. Top prices were slightly better than a week ago. The range of prices is shown by the following from the record of sales made:

CALVES.

PIGS AND LICHTS.

No. Dock. Av. Pr. 941195 75	No. Dock. Av. Pr. 25 401856 25
98801676 90 . 62174 7 05	52401656 90 64 801707 10
1011637 121/2	47 1797 171/2
REPRESENTA	TIVE SALES.
113	65 120 218 6 90 72 240 255 7 10 69 160 224 7 10 69 200 225 7 15 46 0 281 7 15 57 40 227 7 20 69 120 287 7 20 69 40 264 7 20 63 120 25 7 20 72 200 212 7 17½ 29 80 301 7 20 44 80 212 7 20 21 40 217 7 20 77 200 288 7 25
212317 25 581202887 25 822307 30	592667 25 7580 2477 27½ 721602837 80
OTT	000 Ti11- man

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,982. Early supply was small and made up of one lot of good Texans that sold readily at \$4.65, which was 15 to 20 cents higher than the low time last week. The following sales are reported:

872...... 100 4 65 85...... 101 4 65 25...... 98 4 65 700....... 90 4 75 St. Louis.

St. Louis.

May 22, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300. Few natives on sale. Market strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50¢4 55. Texans, \$2 50¢4 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600. Market steady. Sales were at \$6 50@7 50.

SHEEP—Recepts, 4,000. Mostly through Texans. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@4 75.

CATTLE — Receipts. 10,000. Twenty nine steers, average 1,500 lbs, sold at \$6 00. Beef steers, \$4 25@6 00; sto kers and feeders, \$3 00@4 40; bulls, \$2 50@3 90; cows, \$2 00@3 90. HOGS—Receipts, 20,000 Quality good. Mixed, \$7 25@7 65; heavy, \$7 20@7 75; light weights, \$7 22 @7 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000. Market

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 55@6 80; lambs per cwt., \$4 60@6 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. May 22, 1898

May 22, 1898.
In store: Wheat, 994,267 bushels; corn, 184,175 bushels, oats, 47,044 bushels, and rye, 4,826 bushels.
W. EAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 41,000 bushels. W EAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 41,000 bushels.

w EAT—keeelpts for forty-eight hours, 41,000 bushels.

The market was slow and weak. Better receipts both here and at other leading Western points and a less decrease in the visible supply than expected, causing a more bearish feeling. July opened at 64½c, sold up to 64½c and then fell back to 63½c, at which it closed. September opened at 67½c, sold up to 67%c, and closed at 66½c By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 5 cars 60 pounds at 69c, 3 cars 69 pounds at 68c½c, 1 car spring at 68c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 58 pounds at 68½c, 1 car 60 pounds at 68½c, 2 cars spring at 66c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 56 pounds at 64c, 2 cars at 65c, 1

oar smutty at 64c; rejected, 1 car at 65c, 1 car at 64c; No 2 red, nominal at 71@72½c; No. 3 red, 68@70c, and No. 4 red, 64@66c. CORN—Beccipts for forty-eight hours, 101,500

66c? No 2 red, nominal at 71@72½c; No. 3 red, 68@70c, and No. 4 red, 64@66c.

CORN—Beceipts for forty-eight hours, 101,500 bushels.

The market broke badly under the influence of heavy receipts, and even at the sharp decline there was no especial life to trade, though fair sales were made both of white and mixed. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 white, 34½65c; No. 3 white, 34½65c; No. 2 white, 34½65c; No. 2 white, 34½65c; No. 3 white, 34½65c; No. 2 white, 34½c; Cars local at 33½c, 1 car local at 33½c, 1 car local at 33½c, 1 car local at 33½c; No. 2 pellow, 3 cars local at 33½c, 1 car socal at 33½c; No. 2 pellow, 3 cars local at 34½c, 2 cars local at 34½c, 2 cars local at 34½c, 2 cars at the river, at 37¼c, 3 cars Memphis at 40c; No. 2 white, 10 cars local at 34½c, 2 cars local at 34½c.

OATS—Beceipts for forty-eight hours, 22,000 bushels.

More coming in and market slow. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 23@29c; No. 3 mixed, 23@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 mixed, 25ars at 28½c, 2 cars No 2 mixed at 28c; No. 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 100 more, 2 core no 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 cars no 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars no 2 mixed at 28c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car row, 2 cars no 2 ca

EGGS—Market slow but steady. Fresh candled, 10c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts were better, but demand was good enough to clean up the market early in the day at strong prices. Everything was quick sale. We quote: Chicks, broilers, 11c per pound; chickens, light, 8%c; reseters, old and young, 20c each: springs, per d zen, \$4 00@5 00; turkey hens, small, 11c; large, 10c; gobblers, 10c; ducks, old, 8c; apring, 8%c; goese, full feathered, 6c, Pigeo 18 75\%\frac{2}{3}\$ i per dozen.

POTATOES—Market steady, demand good. Table stock: Northern table, 8\%\frac{2}{3}\$ i per bushel; Colorados, \$1 00@\$1 40. New, \$2 25 per bushel.

STRAWBERRIES—There were a few crates

Colorados, \$1 00@\$1 40. New, \$2 25 per bushel.

STRAWBERRIES—There were a few crates received and the demand was good at firm prices. The choleest brought \$3, and from that on down as to quality. Most as the stock was in such poor shape that \$2 00@2 25 was an average price. Sunday's receipts were in bad shape, and they sold at \$1 25@2 25 per crate.

WOOL—Dull, at unchanged prices. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 13@15c; light fine, 16@19c; medium, 19@21c; medium combing, 19a21; coarse combing, 18a20c; low and carpet, 15a18c. Tab-washed, per pound, choice, 29a32c; medium, 27a30c; dingy and low, 24a2/c.

BROOMCORN—Hurled green, b@5%c per pound; green, self-working, 4@5c; red tipped, do, 3%@4%c; common, do, 3%@8%c; crooked, half price.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

May 22, 1893.

St. Louis.

May 22, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,00) bushels: shipments, 72,000 bushels. Market closed ½c below Saturday's figures Cash, No. 2 red. 68c; May, 67½c; July, 70½6(71½c, closing at 70%c; August, 72½c; September. 74c.

CORN—Receipts, 143,000 bushels: shipments, 34,000 bushels. Market closed unchanged. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37½c; May, 37¾c; July, 38½@ 38½c; September. 39½c.

OAIS—Receipts, 72,000 bushels: shipments, 12,000 bushels. Market steady. No. 2, cash, 32c; May, 32c; July, 27¾c.

WOOL—Receipts, 315,400; shipmen*s, 113,100, Market quiet, steadier. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 11@19½; Kańsas and Nebraska, 15@18c; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 18@20½; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 17@20c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 16@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 14@16c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@217c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 14@16c. Tub washed, choice, 32@32½c; coarse, 28@29.

Chicago.

May 22, 1893.

Chicago.

May 22, 1898.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—Receipts, 45,283 bushels; shipments, 175,517 bushels. No. 2 spring, 71c; No. 3 spring, 656272c; No. 2 red, 71c.

CORN—Heceipts, 187,315 bushels; shipments, 226,287 bushels. No. 2, 41%c. No. 3, 394c.

OATS—Receipts, 891,620 bushels; shipments, 557,901 bushels. No. 2, 30%c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34% (336½c) No. 3 white, f. o. b., 33% (334½c).

WOOL — Kansas and Nebraska wools are quiet, as the lofts are barren of these woo's. Prices continue unchanged and range from 14 (316c for the fine (heavy), 16(319c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2c and 4c per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Liverpool, Eag.

Liverpool, Eng.

May 22.

WHEAT—Market was steady; demand poor holders offer moderately. No. 1 California 6s 1d 26s 2d per cental [\$0.388 to \$) 90 per bushel]; red western spring, 6s 5½ d@*s 7½ d per cental [\$0.398 to \$0.954 per bushel]; No. 1 red western spring, 6s 4½ d@*s 5½ d per cental [\$0.93 to \$0.942 per bushel]; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9d 25s 10d per cental [\$0.84 to \$0.82 per bushel]. Heceipts the past three days were 101,00 centsls, [168,333 bushels] including 67,000 [111,666 bushels] American.

lean, CORN—Market easy; demand moderate, Mixed western, 4s 1½d per cental [\$0.56 per bushel]. Receipts of American corn the past three days were 90,000 centals [163,700 bushels, 1 cental—100 pounds.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.

The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand

Materials Proportions
Barytes 59.36 per cent.
Oxide of Zinc 34.18 per cent.
White Lead 6.47 per cent.
Less than 7 per cent. white lead.

Analyzed by
Regis Chauvenet & Bulphate of Lead 4.18 per cent.
Oxide of Zinc 45.04 per cent.
Bt. Louis.
No white lead in it.

"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."

Materials Proportions Analyzed by Materials Proportions Analyzed by

Misleading Brand

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., I Broadway, New York.

ALFRED C. REYNOLDS, Secy. and Treas ST. LOUIS COMMISSION COMPANY, General Commission Merchants

S. E. COR. MAIN AND PINE STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Experienced and competent men in every branch. Our WOOL DEPARTMENT receives our special attention. We solicit consignments of Grain, Wool, Cotton, Hides and Furs. Sacks, Tags and MARKET REPORTS furnished on application. References: Third National Bank, and the Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Cannon's Dip.

(Made at Lincoln, Eng.) Non-Poisonous.

Cures Foot-Rot, Mange, Scab, Warts, Sores, and kills Ticks, Lice, Fleas and Mag-gots.



Cannon's Liniment. (Made at Lincoln, Eng.

Great Curative Qualities. Destroys Screw Worms, heals Wounds and Saddle Galls and expels Internal Worms.

General agents for this Celebrated Dip and Liniment. Price of Dip, \$1.50 per gallon. One gallon will dip 100 sheep. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Send for circulars, samples and prices of the best grade of

Don't neglect it. We furnish it in large or small quantities, DIRECT TO THE FARMER, at prices that are less than manufacturers sell to the jobber or dealer.

Write To-day for Prices and you will be Convinced.

Send in your orders at once and twine will be sent by freight, C. O. D., to your station agent, subject to examination before acceptance. If cash is not convenient, good notes, payable October 1st, without interest, are acceptable.

We represent the strongest opponent of the cordage trust in the United States.

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS or liquor hab-ticured. Home treatment. Best and cheapest cure known. Sent secure from observation. ENO CURE CO., Box 253, Station A, Des Moines, Iowa.

MILLET AND CANE SEED



THREE-MINUTE TALKS

ABOUT

ABOUT

NEW MEXICO

The profits of fruit raising are set forth in detail; also facts relative to sheep, cattle, and general farming. No other country possesses such a desirable climate all the year round. Write to G.T.

NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., for free copy.



Established 14 years. **FUNSTEN COMMISSION CO.,** Capital paid in, \$25,000.

W. G. MOORE, President. Formerly Funsten & Moore.

MO.

Liberal advances on consignments. Funsten's wool reports sent FREE.

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1,000 gallon case, \$16; 100 gallon packet, \$2. SWIFT & HOLLIDAY, TOPEKA, and all Dealers

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Township, School District or City Supplies, KANSAS LAW BOOKS, ETC.,

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TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Will be sent free to you and your friends. Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent cago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

NESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions, Whispers heard



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

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Very respectfully.

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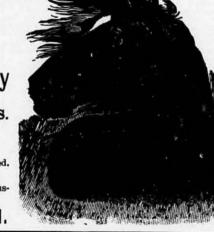
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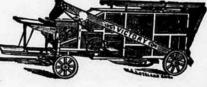
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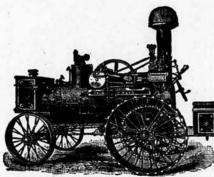
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

A. E. Jones desires to announce to his friends that he is a candidate for County Treasurer, and respectfully solicits their support, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

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Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom 1
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1893.

Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Dreyer, P. O. Turner, May 2, 1893, one dark bay gelding, 16 hands high, 4 years old, white star in forehead, shod on fore feet and had on leather halter; valued at \$40.

Elk county-S. D. Lewis, clerk. STEER—Taken up by James L. Pitts, P. O. Oak Valley, March 23, 1883, one white and red steer, 4 years old, right horn slightly drooping; appraised value, \$10.

Barton county-R. P. Typer, clerk. Barton county—R. P. Typer, clerk. —
HORRE—Taken up by J. S. Delziel, Independent twp., March 6, 1898, one grey gelding, 14 hands high, branded D on left sh ulder; appraised value, \$40.

MARE—Taken up by C. P. Mathes, Wheatland twp., one sorrel mare, scar on face; appraised value, \$40.

MULE—By same, one brown mule, blemish on left front foot; appraised value, \$65.

MARE—By same, one drum mare, white spot on forebead; appraised value, \$40.

COLT—By same, one grey horse colt, white spot on nose; appraised value, \$20.

HORRE—By same, one black horse, no marks; appraised value, \$20.

MULE—By same, one mouse colored mare mule, no marks; appraised value, \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1893.

Pawnee county-James F. Whitney, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John B. Stites, in Pleasant Ridge twp., April 6, 1893, one iron gray mare, medi-um size; appraised value, \$85.

Cherokee county-P. M. Humphrey, clerk. COW—Taken up ty C. W. Kimbro, in Lowell twp., one red and white spotted cow, dehorned, supposed to be 7 years old, split in right ear, slope on left ear; valued at \$15.

Cowley county-J. B. Fishback, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Atherton, in Spring Creek twp., April 24, one dark bay mare, left fore foot and right hind foot white, sta-in forehead, mane clipped, tail docked; value when taken up, \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1893.

Osage county-Geo. Rogers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. H Mountz and Sam Kirshner, in Elk twp., P. O. Overbrook, November 28, 1892, one steer, white spot in forehead and white bush on tail. STEER—By same, one steer, white and red belly and white bush on tail.

Reno county-J. E. Eaton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. A. Birket, P. O. Abby ville, April 15, 1833, one brown mare. 15 hands high, barb wire scratch on left fore leg; appraised value, \$20.

Finney county-T. C. Laughlin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Adam, in Pierceville twp., P. O. Pierceville, May 3, 1893, one black horse, 10 years old, branded X below an O on left shoulder and U below an X on left hip. MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, ringbone on left fore foot, branded YG on left shoulder.

Anderson county-J. T. Studebaker, clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. P. Lesh, in Westphalia twp., one bay mare, 4 years old, barb wire cuts across breast and fore legs; no other marks or brands visible.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Settu, in Shawnee
twp., P. O Crestline, January 25, 1833, one black
mare, 10 years old; shod in front, had on headstall,
branded on left hip and left shoulder.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Raffety, in Shawnee
twp., P. O. Crestline, May 3, 1893, one brown mare,
8 years old, 5 feet high. harness marks, shod all
around, branded WC on left shoulder.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 4 years old,
4 feet 8 inches high, blaze face, white under lip,
had on bell.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Hodson, in Gordon twp.,
April 25, 1893, one bay pony mare, 14 hands high, 12
or 14 years old, both hind feet white, one lop ear,
branded A on one jaw; valued at \$25.

Shawnee coulty—J. M. Brown, closk.

Shawnee county-J. M. Brown, clerk. COLT—Taken up by John Ropp, in Rossville twp., one bay horse colt, 9 months old; no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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I will offer at public sale at my farm, 6 miles southeast of Maple Hill, (Wabaunsee Co., Kas.) on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific FRIDAY, JUNH 18, 1893, Railroad, on State of Maple Hill, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.) about 35 head of fine Cows, Heifers and Bulls. I have paid especial attention to developing the milking qualities of my cattle for several years, and have many excellent milkers. The bull now at the head of my herd was got by 8.0. Cowar's imported Cruicksbank bull, Scottish Lord, and out of a Victoria cow. I will also sell 15 head of pure-bred Poland-China Gilts and Pigs. Stock in good breeding condition. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms, Cash! Six months' time may be abtained on bankable paper. Parties from abroad met at Maple Hill afternoon before and morning of day of sale.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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