

ESTABLISHED 1893.
VOLUME XXXI.

PRESERVE THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

This SUPPLEMENT is issued as an extra, so that the regular space of the KANSAS FARMER may not be crowded too much nor our regular departments intrenched upon in any way.

So many of our readers have availed themselves of our premium offers, our special club rates, our commutation offer, and our book offers, that we republish the various special inducements offered from time to time, so that they may take advantage of other offers they may have overlooked, and our thousands of new subscribers are cordially invited to partake of the feast and do likewise. Circulate the KANSAS FARMER.

Notice the premium offers we are enabled to make to subscribers. While we cannot offer you a gold mine nor railroad shares worth 110 per cent., yet we can give you your money's worth. We are not dealing in stocks, but are trying to make our paper valuable and interesting to stock dealers and stock breeders; and in this connection we would call your attention to our list of agricultural and stock books which we can furnish you on short notice and at fair prices.

We will be pleased to order any paper or magazine in our clubbing list in connection with the KANSAS FARMER. Although money is scarce, a small amount judiciously invested will furnish you plenty of reading for a whole year.

1 Any one receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with red pencil mark across this item, will know that it is sent as a sample copy and is intended as an invitation to become a regular subscriber. Notice directions in another column concerning the sending of money.

2 You who receive a copy of KANSAS FARMER with a red pencil mark across this item will know that your term of subscription has expired and that you are hereby cordially invited to renew. We will always be pleased to have our old friends stay with us, but we wish to give you a chance to say whether you wish the KANSAS FARMER longer or not. Notice directions for remitting in another column.

ABOUT SUBSCRIPTION REMITTANCES.

In sending your subscription, it is just as safe to inclose us a dollar bill carefully in envelope, with name and address, as to send a postal note. A postal note can be cashed by anybody at any postal money order office, and is no more secure from misappropriation than a dollar bill. If you wish to avail yourself of any of our clubbing offers, and the amount to be sent is less than \$2, send us one dollar bill and the balance in 2-cent postage stamps. Direct to KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

Our Special Subscription Plan!

We have perfected an entirely new subscription plan whereby we are enabled to make a very advantageous offer to subscribers who send us either a seventy-cent silver dollar, a paper dollar, a dollar postal note, or any other kind of a good dollar. To all such we send the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for one year, and in addition thereto, we send a commutation card, a copy of which appears below, the checks of which will be redeemed, as specified on the face of the card, by leading merchants in the subscriber's own town.

farmers," you may say; "but what object is it to the merchants to enter into such an agreement?"

We will tell you: Every town has several grocery stores, dry goods stores, hardware stores, drug stores, etc. The KANSAS FARMER management selects a leading store in each branch of business, and calls and explains the plan. While the merchant realizes that he pays the farmer's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, yet he is only too glad of the opportunity, as it brings him trade at a



KANSAS FARMER COMMUTATION CARD NO....

The checks on this card will be accepted from Mr. or a member of his family as 5 cents each, as follows: Upon payment for each one dollar's worth of goods purchased one check will be accepted, as 5 cents, with 95 cents in cash, by any of the merchants whose names are given on envelope containing this card and bearing the corresponding number.
[Copyrighted by Kansas Farmer Co., 1892.] By..... Secretary.



The account for cost of the KANSAS FARMER, the best agricultural paper published in the West, then stands thus:

To KANSAS FARMER one year.....	\$1.00
Less merchandise.....	1.00
Net cost of KANSAS FARMER.....	\$0.00

HOW IS THIS DONE?

It is well known that competition among merchants has become very sharp, and that almost every business man is offering some special inducement in order to secure trade. The KANSAS FARMER avails itself of this condition of affairs, and issues a neat commutation card to each of its yearly subscribers. Each one of these cards contains twenty 5-cent coupons, which will be redeemed by the merchants in the town in which the subscriber does his trading.

Thus, it will be observed, the merchants pay for each and every subscription, for the KANSAS FARMER, in their surrounding territory.

"Indeed, this is a fine thing for the

comparatively small cost—less than that of ordinary advertising.

The plan is reciprocal. As every farmer is compelled to buy groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and implements, etc., and as all he has to do is simply to advance one dollar on these goods to the "old reliable" family, fireside, farm journal of the State, he will not permit such an opportunity to pass.

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

No such generous proposition was ever before made by any publisher.

Note.—To our friends in those counties in which we have not yet perfected arrangements with the leading merchants, we will say that to all subscribers received after this date, we will send the commutation orders for the merchandise as soon as arrangements are made with their merchants.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Do you read the KANSAS FARMER every week? If you do not it is impossible for you to realize how much you are lacking of enjoying your share of the good things of this world. Its space is so closely occupied with showing farmers how to provide a good living for themselves, their families and the rest of mankind that it leaves to the able political press all controversies of a partisan political nature and devotes its columns to such work as properly pertains to its several departments, as follows: The Stock Interest, Agricultural Matters, Economic Department, The Home Circle, The Young Folks, Editorial Department, Horticulture, In the Dairy, The Poultry Yard, Horse Department, The Family Doctor, The Veterinarian, The Apiary, and Market Reports. Each of these departments is edited with great care, and every week presents matters of such value no farmer's family can afford to miss a number. Besides the regular editorial staff of the KANSAS FARMER, several able writers, some of whom have world-wide reputations, have been engaged as contributors for 1893. Among these may be mentioned C. Wood Davis, the great farmer statistician and economic writer, Prof. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, whose charming contributions to the Home Circle department have delighted KANSAS FARMER readers during the past year. Prof. C. C. George, whose original experiments in agriculture and stock-feeding have placed him in the front rank of practical investigators, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, who has the happy faculty of writing on scientific subjects in such a plain and common sense way as to be easily understood. He will conduct a valuable department of Entomology. Many papers from practical farmers and farmers' wives on the various subjects which especially interest them will be found in the several departments of the KANSAS FARMER for 1893.

During the thirty years of its existence the KANSAS FARMER has justly earned the appellation, "the old reliable," and its publishers will spare neither labor nor reasonable expense to not only sustain but to exalt its position and to increase its value. It contains every week from sixteen to twenty pages. Subscription \$1 per year. Write to the publishers for free sample copy and this premium supplement stating special inducements, clubbing arrangements, etc., and pass them to your neighbors and raise a club for "the old reliable" KANSAS FARMER."

Any subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER is entitled to the advantages of our clubbing offers and to any premiums at the price named in this supplement, whether ordered at the time of subscribing or at any other time during the year.

LOOK AT OUR VARIOUS OFFERS, AND ESPECIALLY
SEE OUR SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PLAN!

THE PEERLESS ATLAS.

We have never offered a premium for subscription clubs which has met with as much favor as The Peerless Atlas. To those who wish it in connection with their subscription to KANSAS FARMER we would say that you may have the choice of two different styles of binding. For \$1.75 we can send KANSAS FARMER one year and the Atlas in paper covers. For \$2.00 we can substitute the Atlas in leatherette covers, which are more durable and handsome. The paper-covered ones are substantial and worth many times the price asked. Any one desiring the Atlas without subscription to KANSAS FARMER can have it by sending us \$1.00 for it in paper covers or \$1.25 for leatherette covers. If the latter is ordered it will be sent you expressage paid to your nearest express office. The other is sent by mail.

WHAT WE WANT.

What the publishers of this paper desire more than any other one thing is more subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER. We want every farmer who desires to prosper in his avocation to read this paper, and we believe that the farmer who does so regularly will succeed better than the farmer who does not read the KANSAS FARMER. We desire to be of real service to every farmer throughout the entire West, as well as every member of his family. The farmer should be happy and prosperous; but to realize this he must meet with better success in his business. The KANSAS FARMER will help him to do it.

This paper has many more readers this year than ever before, and yet we want still more, and we will have more than double the present number during the next thirty days if every subscriber will only secure for us one or more new subscribers. Will you do it? We believe you will find sufficient inducement offered if you will look over this premium supplement and take advantage of some of our offers.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to their friends and induce them also to become subscribers.

Special Club List!

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

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$3.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.75
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal.....	4.00	4.00
Topeka Capital.....	1.00	1.50
Topeka Daily Press.....	5.00	5.00
Topeka Weekly Press.....	1.00	1.50
The Advocate.....	1.00	1.75
Western Veteran.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas Methodist.....	1.00	1.50
Nonconformist.....	1.50	1.75
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.25	1.25
Fanciers' Review.....	.35	1.25
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.35
Iowa Bee.....	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas Christian Advocate.....	1.00	1.50
Holstein-Friesian Register.....	1.50	2.50
Board's Dairyman.....	1.00	1.85
W'ly Gazette, Kansas City, Kas.....	1.00	1.35
Daily Gazette, Kansas City, Kas.....	4.00	4.00
Weekly Wool and Hide Shipper.....	1.00	1.35
Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.30
Creamery and Dairy.....	1.00	1.75
Chicago Daily Herald.....	8.00	8.00
Chicago Saturday Herald.....	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman.....	4.00	4.00
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50
Western Horseman.....	2.00	2.50
Western School Journal.....	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Daily Republic.....	10.00	10.00
St. Louis Republic, Tues & Fri.....	1.00	1.75
Smith's Small Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
American Agriculturist.....	1.50	2.00
Harper's Magazine.....	4.00	4.00
Harper's Weekly.....	4.00	4.25
Harper's Young Folks.....	2.00	2.50
American Sheep Breeder.....	1.00	1.65
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50

BETTER STILL, and in addition to all premium and club offers, we furnish to every subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER our special commutation order, good for one dollar's worth of merchandise, redeemable in towns where we have completed our arrangements with leading merchants. These arrangements are being extended as rapidly as possible and will soon be made in all of the larger trading places.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—By Senator Peffer, is a book that every one should read who is interested in present financial and political conditions. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly-printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send four orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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

GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer.



The representation of the PREMIER GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.

In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

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

From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty: "We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

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

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

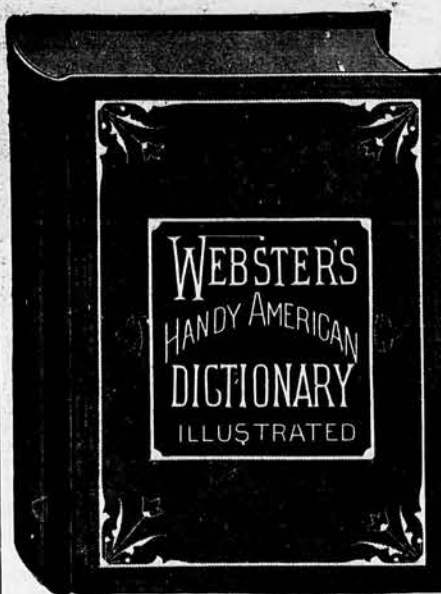
OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

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

Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.



Webster's Handy American DICTIONARY!

Illustrated with 670 wood engravings—revised and enlarged edition of 1892. Contains over thirty-two thousand words and phrases. Printed from clear type on good paper and stamped in Gold. The most complete handy Dictionary on the market. Price, 25 cents.

This Dictionary and KANSAS FARMER, together, for

\$1.15.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Instantaneous Photography for Everybody.

THE WONDERFUL TAKIV CAMERA.

Photograph your houses, your cows, your horses and yourselves.

"To catch the 'Figger,' You touch the 'Trigger.'"

Look at this Picture.

We have bought one and we know it is good. A practical every-day SNAP-SHOT CAMERA, simple enough to be operated and understood by any one. Sold at a price that places it within the reach of all. Constructed of wood and metal, covered with imitation leather, with nickel mounting and handles. It is a handsome as well as effective and durable instrument. Every lens tested and warranted. The character of the work it does cannot be excelled. Can be used for time as well as instantaneous work.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

consisting of Camera, Dry Plates, Chemicals and all Dark Room accessories. Price \$4.00, or \$4.50 with THE KANSAS FARMER one year.

To be shipped by express at purchaser's expense. Full directions with each Camera. Get subscribers for the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

For eight (8) subscriptions and, eight (\$8.00) dollars we will have sent to you from the makers one of these "TAKIV" CAMERAS. Weight, boxed for expressage, four (4) pounds.

Address

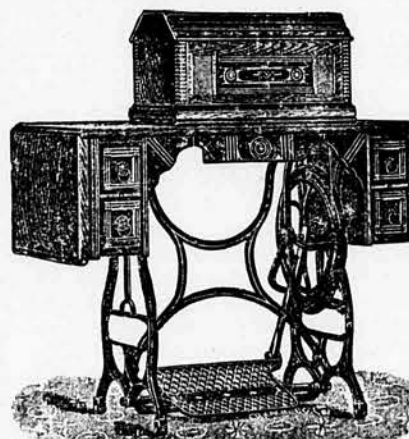
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Look Here!

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

If You are Thinking of Buying

A SEWING MACHINE.



The wood cut herewith represents The Kansas Farmer Sewing Machine, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the arm.

Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can have for less than half the money.

READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "Kansas Farmer" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted

by the manufacturers for five years, for only \$20, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

OR, if a less expensive machine is wanted, we will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "NEW SINGER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with attachments, and manufacturers' warranty, for only \$15, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

These prices are, of course, for strictly cash with the order.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 12.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

BRIGHTSIDE STOCK FARM.—Work horses for sale. Young, high-grade draft and roadsters for city and farm use. Call on or address C. C. Gardiner, Bradford, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

CATTLE.

T. J. McCREARY. Highland, Doniphan Co., Kas., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. Inspection solicited. Farm adjoining town. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. E. Haselgrave, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buocaneer at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

BROOKDALE HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.—Oldest and largest registered herd in the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Young stock for sale. Address Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb.

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

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—H. Mechtchilde Sir Henry of Maplewood heads the herd. Dam Mechtchilde, the world's butter record 32 lbs. 10 1/4 oz. in seven days. Have in herd May Aver, 2810 H. F. H. B., 34 lbs. 8 oz., Gerben 1030 D. F. H. B., 32 lbs., and others. First prizes at eight State fairs in 1892. Write or come. C. F. STONE, Peabody, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.—Kansas City Herd. Over 500 head in herd. The largest in the world. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. M. R. PLATT, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas. Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Choice lot of bull calves from choice cows and sired by the noted bull, Lord Clifden's Kloster No. 17033.

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

SWINE.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Young boars ready to use. Choice weanling pigs. Ten-pound Pekin ducks. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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

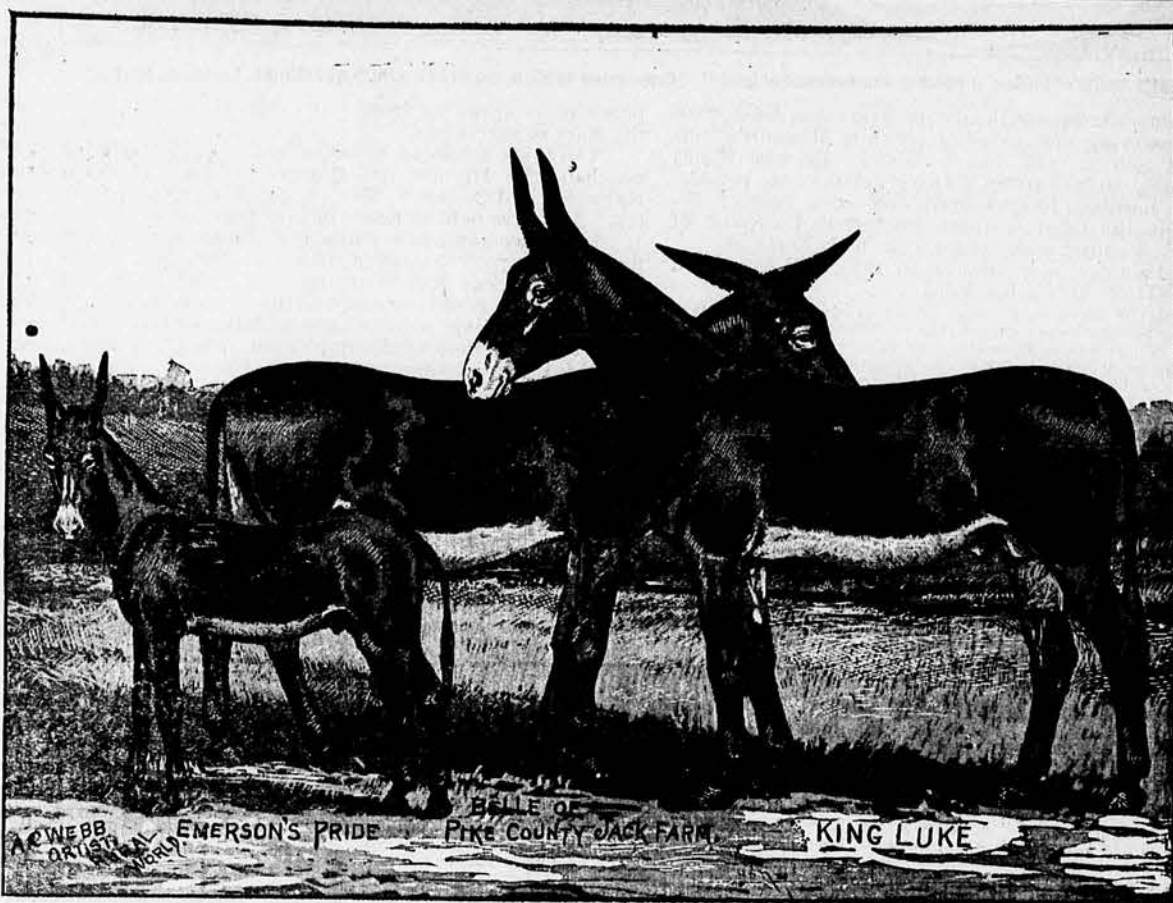
CHAMPION HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—Choice pigs by De Ef Boy 17203 and Lawrence Perfection 27899. Write, or better come and see. H. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.

QUALITY HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Headed by Seldom Found 23037 O. 7515 S., Kiever's Chip Vol. 7 S. Fashionably-bred pigs for sale. Part-ridge Coochin fowls. Willis E. Gresham, Burton, Kas.

BERKSHIRES.—Rutger Farm, Russell, Kansas, breeds first-class Berkshires, and have now on hand some fine young sows, bred, and some excellent young boars, fit for service. It will pay to price them.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4893 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. O. Vancell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

BERKSHIRES.—N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo. THE WORLD'S WINNERS. Send for catalogue. TWENTY MERINO RAMS FOR SALE NOW.



REPRESENTATIVE JACKS, OWNED BY LUKE M. EMERSON, BOWLING GREEN, MO.

SWINE.

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

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

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

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale and eggs in season.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. THIRD ANNUAL SALE October 18, 1893.

SHEEP.

SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Proprietors Merino Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Forty rams for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS are the egg machines. I have the finest yard of these birds in the West. Eggs \$1 per 13. Send early. Orders refused last year. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka, Kas.

I HAVE THE EGG MACHINES.—Thoroughbred stock. The Buffs have come to stay. I will sell eggs from large Buff Leghorns, \$2.50; White Minorcas and N. Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 13. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

E. E. FLORA, DALTON, KAS., breeds S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, B. Langshans, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, Part-ridge Coochins. Eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 20 cents each. Pekin duck eggs 10 cents each.

POULTRY.

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

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.—Fourteen for \$2. 28 \$3, 42 \$4. Well packed in light basket. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

H. H. HAGUE, Walton, Kas., breeder of recorded Poland-China hogs, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Twenty varieties of land and water fowls. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—\$3 each; eggs \$2 per eleven. Plymouth Rock fowls \$2 each; eggs \$1 per thirteen. White guinea eggs \$1 per thirteen. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Coochins, B. and W. Leghorns, B. Langshans and Pekin ducks. Write for prices.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, Marion, Kas.—S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, of Munger, McClane, Hereford and Knapp strains; S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13.

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

PURE-BRED LANGSHAN AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

FARMERS send 10c silver book of leading varieties, how to make MONEY & to keep the boys interested on the farm Os, Fuils, Jeffersonville, O.

POULTRY PAYS THE FARMER.

Why not improve your stock? We have 15 Standard Varieties, handled by 15 experienced fanciers, one business manager. Send 4 cents for 20 page catalogue Fowls and Eggs in season. Albion Poultry Yards, Albion, Ill.

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 300 choice chicks, old and young, bred from my show stock, for sale. Eggs in season. Large catalogue free. B. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.

CUT PRICES ON EGGS!

From \$3 and \$5 per setting to \$1.50, or two settings for \$2, for B. Langshan and Buff Coochins, and W. C. B. Polish \$2 per setting. Fourteen other varieties of eggs from prize-winners. Greatest yards known. Stock for sale. Send stamp for illustrated circular. H. E. GAVITT & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

DOGS of every description, Newfoundlands, Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Greyhounds, Bull Fox, Skye and Scotch Terriers, Collies, Pugs, Spaniels, Beagles, Foxhounds, Setters and Pointers; also Ferrets, Maltese Cats, pet animals, fancy pigeons, poultry, send stamp for price list. Live Foxes wanted. Herman Roesch, 215 Market St., St. Louis.

Headquarters for B. Plymouth Rocks.

Fifteen years breeders of B. Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Four fine yards of birds raised on four farms. Eggs \$1 for 13 or \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. A good hatch guaranteed. Give us your order for as many eggs as you want and see if we don't deal fair with you. JOE CUNNINGHAM & CO., Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

JACKS FOR SALE

Kentucky, Tennessee, Spanish and Mammoths. All guaranteed performers and breeders. Reasonable prices and liberal terms. Come or write for particulars. Please write or wire me when coming. T. A. SHIELDS, Tina, Carroll Co., Mo.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 59870 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

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We have a subscription as much favored to those who with their FARMER we have the choice of binding. KANSAS FARMER in part can substitute covers, which are handsome. are substantial the price as Atlas without FARMER at \$1.00 for it. leatherette ordered it was paid to you. The other is

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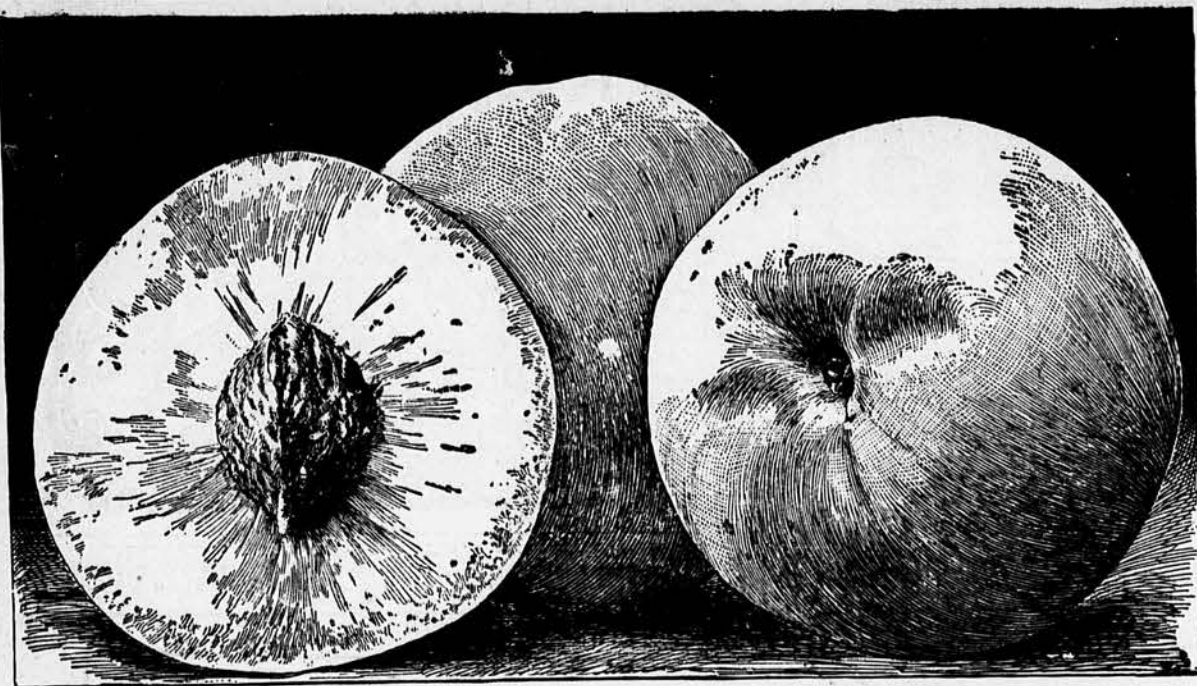
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SUMMER SNOW—"Juiciest of Peaches and Sweetest of Juice." [Copyrighted 1893, by the STARK BROS. NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.]

Summer Snow for nearly 50 years has been THE great preserving and canning peach in Missouri's banner fruit county, "old Pike." Why? Because it has never failed to REPRODUCE TRUE FROM SEED, because it is the hardiest, longest-lived, and surest bearer; because it is the most luscious, juiciest and sweetest of peaches. A snowy white cling, clear white to the pit.

Trees planted 35 years ago, in 1858, still bear—and BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

Washington Stark (a member of the original firm of Stark Bros., prior to 1858), Pres't Citizens' Bank, Windsor, Mo., Dec. '90: "Juiciest of peaches, and sweetest of juice—full of it. We can Summer Snow, using no sugar at all. Fruit buds stand 6 to 10 degrees more cold than any other peach; has borne numerous crops when all others failed. Bore this year on trees 33 years old, which I brought with me when I left old Pike, in 1858. One of the best peaches grown, and just about perfection for canning—far more delicious than Heath Cling, and ripens a month earlier. Of special value along the Northern borders of the peach belt."

U. S. Pomologist Van Deman, Feb. '93: "The Summer Snow is indeed very good, valuable for canning, and is peculiar in reproducing true from seed."

Above engraving gives scarce an idea of the original photo. in our beautiful book, FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES. This artistic work, the FRUIT GROWER'S GUIDE, and some other surprising things, are just off the press. We wish we could tell you what they're like. We cannot. Nor can any man. Every one of the hundreds of large

pages must speak for itself. It's a simple recital. But the story is marvelous.

You'll see scores of accurate new Copper Half-tone photos.—the Highest Art Process known—views in Nurseries and Orchards, lovely views of fruits and flowers. A 25-acre field of Roses in June time—and another. If you're a woman and are like her whose letter you'll find on page 79, "So tired of little roses by mail," you'll enjoy seeing our Roses—strong 2-yr. plants, 3, 4, and even 5 ft. tall. And they cost less than the puny things. That startling NEW HORTICULTURE—Stark Bros.' Colo. Non-irrigated Orchards! Photos. tell the story. Just think of 20,000 acres of orchards!

Then, the photo, "Digging Trees by Steam," another of the many new plans used only by Stark Bros.; innumerable scenes on packing and shipping grounds—in short, you'll see how a great Nursery business is done.

These pictures are not regulation gorgeous impossibilities, the baseless fabric of some "artist's" vision.

The Rural New Yorker says: "Photographs cannot lie. They must show just exactly what comes before them."

Would you not prefer to deal with practical Fruit Growers and practical Nurserymen? Are not men who have large orchards of their own, most likely to know which are the best varieties? Few buyers of trees know

where to buy and when buying, know whether they buy from the producers or several hands removed. We are wholesale growers on the largest scale. When you buy from us you get stock such as has made us friends everywhere during the past fifty-seven years.

Many nurserymen have not a single specimen, their grounds, much less an orchard. Some do not even grow a small part of the stock they sell—their nurseries are chiefly in their catalogues. Yet we sell thousands of trees to some of these very firms. Their customers could as well buy at first hands. But—well, perhaps we couldn't handle all the business that would come if their customers only knew. But they don't. Besides we don't want all the business.

But you want the most for your money—not apparently, but actually. A wise man takes chances only in his own business. When he invests in such an important thing as an Orchard he wishes to feel absolutely safe. He wants something that on its face carries conviction—disinterested endorsement.

Read the unnumbered thousands of letters from PLEASED CUSTOMERS who send us their orders year after year, some still buying who bought fifty years ago. Men do not as a rule, send the second, and the third, and even the twentieth order, to the firm that does not deal fairly with them. Weighty and worthy of consideration are these letters—coming from all over the world, practical, honest unbought testimonials, the every-day expressions of every-day people.

Doesn't an output of millions of trees yearly, tell a plain story of production at small cost, low prices and just and liberal dealing?

Don't think because we will sell you a tree or a rose for a third, or a half, what some others ask that they are not good. Trees offer great opportunities for cheapening out of sight. OUR fixed aim: QUALITY first. Next, reduce the price.

Wholesale prices for even small orders would not be possible but for our "really wonderful" nursery system. By this system we handle a world-wide business, shipping from Sept. to June. We run our own special cars to the "Big 3" cities—Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City,—and PAY FREIGHT—but see Wholesale Price List.

This one thing we do. Our life object is to acquire and impart EXACT INFORMATION ABOUT TREES AND FRUITS. We have not learned it all. But the knowledge gained in 58 years' experience is yours if you write for it. "Ask us anything about trees and we will advise you honestly—and be happy to do it."

But just here we incline, for the time, to say farewell. How "trees" are sent by mail, how Idaho pear blights and what the true name and history of the "Japan Golden Russet," how fell those other "gems from the sky"—wineberry, hardy orange, and how many more,—all these, with a variety of other delectable particulars, may be found set forth in the books—which are all yours if you write to Stark Bros., Dept. K, Louisiana, Mo. If you send stamps, we'll send 'em back—on the books.

Tested White Dent Seed Corn.

\$1.25 per bushel. Good every way. Sacks free. Address JAMES C. BURLINGAME, DELAVAN, ILL.

SEEDS.

We have in stock a complete line of Field, Grass and Garden Seeds. EDSON & BECK, 212 & 214 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

New and tried Small Fruits, the Kansas Raspberry—a Black-cap for the people, Roses, Shrubbery and Evergreens. Price List free. A. H. GRIESE, Kansas Home Nursery, Box J, Lawrence, Kas.

SEED CORN

For \$1.25 per bushel—Early White Dent, Iowa Yellow Dent (extra Early) and Early Mastodon—three of the largest and best early varieties of seed corn in the world. Write for catalogue. J. R. BATEKIN, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

NEW FRUITS LARGE STOCK. Eighty Varieties Low Prices. Catalogue Free. Address DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

TIMBER LAIM TREES AND FRUIT.

Large stock one and two-year Cottonwood, Locust, Mulberry, Ash, Cedars, Maples, Black Walnut, Sweet Gum, Box Elder, Sycamore, Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Dewberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants. Lowest prices. Write for Price Lists and save money. GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Strawberries -- Wanted:

To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

MANGELSDORF BROS. CO.,

424 Commercial St., Atchison, Kas.

Seedsman and Florists.

Our seeds are fresh, pure and reliable. Field, Garden and Flower Seeds and Plants, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Fruit and Evergreen Trees,

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,

Roses and Hardy Shrubs.

Send for prices to J. F. CHOIL, North Topeka, Kansas.

Test Your Seed Corn.

One hundred bushels bright Golden Dent corn per acre fully matured in ninety days from planting. Price \$1.25 per bushel. Send stamp for sample of corn, testimony and catalogue, to

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Pleasant Valley Seed Corn Farm, Box 772, Shenandoah, Iowa.

ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE.

The Seed House for the People.

Pkts. 2 to 3 cents each. Other seeds cheap in proportion. We warrant our seed to be fresh and of first quality. Send for catalogue. To any one sending a stamp to pay postage and packing we will send a sample packet of our seed FREE. Any one needing seeds should correspond with us before buying. ALLIANCE SEED CO., Gove City, Kas.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, FRUIT and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. Price Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852. PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY, Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Evergreens

Established 1854. 39th Year. LOOK HERE. Fruit and Forest Trees. 50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 200 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1. or 500, seven varieties, for \$5. 2 yrs. old, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 36 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens. FREE! R. H. Ricker Co. ELGIN, ILL.

FREE

Prettiest BOOK ever Printed.

SEED

ONE CENT A PACKAGE, and up, per rarity, scarcity, or cost. 1,000,000 extras. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Send your address. R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

Plant

Ferry's Seeds

and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. It is an encyclopedia of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.

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NORTHERN GROWN FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY, BULBS and ROSES

at wholesale prices to retail buyers. We give more for the money than any other nursery in America. You cannot afford to do without our Catalogue. It tells the whole story and will be sent FREE TO ALL who apply. THE J. W. MILLER CO., Freeport Nursery, Freeport, Ill.

MINNESOTA Grown Fruit, Shade and Ornamental TREES

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Largest and Most Northern Nursery. Established 1862. Hardy Iron Clad Varieties at prices of tender sorts. CATALOGUE AND PRICES MAILED Address, THE J. W. MILLER CO., Freeport, Ill.

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TREES!

Don't you want the best? You need not pay the high prices! Strictly reliable; extensive assortments. Freshly dug from the ground—sure to grow. Thirty-four years established. Catalogue free.

S. M. BAYLES, SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.

400 ACRES IN NURSERY. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue Free.

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO. Village Nurseries. HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

MERCER CHERRY. NO WORMS, ROT, or BLIGHT.

For a full description of this New Cherry, write for our new Catalogue.

PEACH Trees, Idaho and Wilder PEARS, by mail postpaid.

Abundance PLUMS, and STOCK Specialties.

400 ACRES IN NURSERY. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue Free.

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO. Village Nurseries. HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

SALZERS THREE HARDY FRUIT NOVELTIES 50¢

SALZER'S JUNE BERRY. SALZER'S TREE CRANBERRY.

THE GREAT BUFFALO BERRY.

THREE RARE, HARDY FRUITS, 50c.

No Dwarf Shrub Fruits ever introduced, created such a sensation as our Buffalo, June and Tree Cranberry. From the time the leaves begin to unfold they are a source of constant beauty, blooming and bearing continuously.

THE BUFFALO BERRY. Hardy, from the lava beds of the Dakotas. Extremely prolific. Each 30 cents; 10 for \$1.25, postpaid.

DWARF JUNE BERRY. A shrub of great beauty. Covers itself with a great mass of pure, white, deliciously fragrant blossoms, followed by large, dark colored berries, excellent for pies, sauce, etc. Each 50c.

TREE CRANBERRY. Everybody is fond of cranberries. Here we have shrub that will flourish and bear prodigiously in every section of America. These 3 shrubs are hardy as oak. Each 50c.

One plant each of above three novelties for but 50c, postpaid.

For 14c Postpaid (With Catalogue 22c.)

We will mail 4 pkg. Early Vegetables and 6 pkg. Flower Seeds; in all 9 PKG. listed nowhere under 50c.

This is done that you may test our choice Northern Grown Seeds for only 14c. Our Seed and Plant catalogue is the finest, largest, most complete catalogue issued in America. It is mailed upon receipt of 5c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

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Publishers' Paragraphs.

Valuable information is contained in the catalogue of spraying pumps, nozzles and machines, just issued by the Field Force Pump Co., of Lockport, N. Y.

ASPHALT PAINT.—It has been demonstrated from time to time that a paint made from pure asphalt is the best preservative known for the protection to tin, iron or metals. Campe's Imperial Asphalt paint, manufactured only by W. E. Campe Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo., combines all these properties and contains no coal tar whatever, and guarantees "absolute protection" for tin, iron or metals against decay and rust. It imparts no taste to the water, and adds a fine black finish to the roof, which adds very materially to the appearance of the building.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine comes to hand with a generous supply of good things for the entertainment of its rapidly growing circle of readers. The April number of this vigorous young magazine is the best that has yet been published, its table of contents showing great diversity of material and a most excellent list of contributors. The interest and value of its leading articles, the exceptional literary quality of its stories, poems, and department matter, are admirably supplemented by the fine press work and artistic illustrations which make this number as attractive as it is readable.

CREAM SEPARATORS.—Probably there is no recent invention being placed upon the market at the present time that so richly deserves more than a passing mention as does the DeLaval "Baby" Cream Separator, which is being so extensively advertised throughout the entire West just now. In our columns we present the announcement of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., in which they call your particular attention to this article, and ask you to write to them for circulars and catalogues descriptive of this and other creamery supplies. The DeLaval is the best Separator made, and as an adjunct to the dairy or creamery equipment is almost as indispensable as the churn would be in making butter. It does its work perfectly, quickly—you put in the milk, it does the rest. To every subscriber having a number of cows we would recommend its purchase from the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., general agents for the West.

The greatest attraction in Chicago in the musical way will be the Trocadero, situated on Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street. Dr. Ziegfeld, the well-known President of the Chicago Musical college, is the President and general manager of this Temple of Music. Dr. Ziegfeld's name is a sufficient guarantee that everything connected with the Trocadero will be of a first-class order. The foreign attractions engaged by Dr. Ziegfeld last summer are, the Buslow orchestra and Military band of Germany, Voros Miska's celebrated gypsy band of Hungary, Dimitri Iwanoff's world-renowned troupes of singers and dancers, and last but not least, the American Patti, Louise Nikita, who has whole Europe on fire with her beautiful singing. Miss Nikita has sung before all the crowned heads of Europe, and has received from them many beautiful presents, which, of course, she values greatly. Mr. F. Ziegfeld, Jr., sailed Tuesday, March 7, to Europe on the North German Lloyd steamer, Aller, and

will bring back with him the foreign artists which have been engaged, and on their arrival in New York a special train will bring them to Chicago. The Trocadero will contain many features which will be new to the American public, and has in store many surprises to the visitors. A fine restaurant will be connected with this establishment, so that the audience will not only have a chance to hear and see the best musical and terpsichorean attractions obtainable in the world, but at the same time have an opportunity to refresh the "inner man" with the good things of life. The price of admission has been placed at 50 cents, which is certainly within the reach of all. The very nature of this amusement enterprise is such as to make it undoubtedly the most prominent outside of the World's Columbian Exposition.

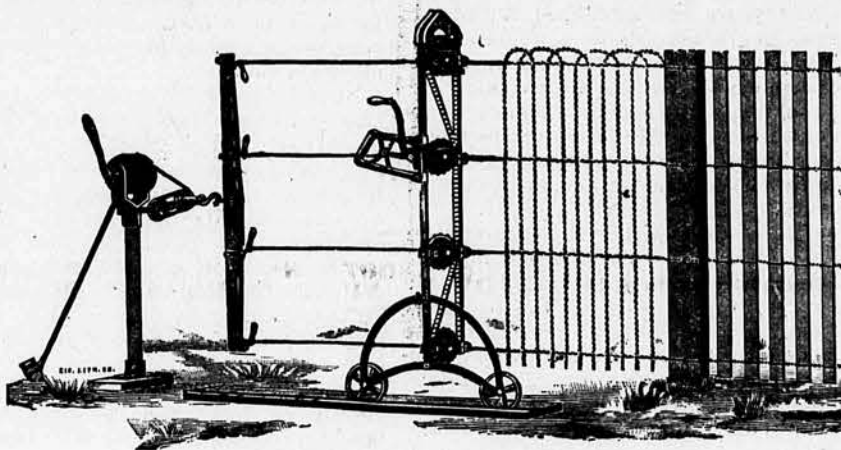
Gossip About Stock.

Something that every stallion-keeper should have, is a Perfect Impregnator. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper and write them for free book.

Inquirers for Galloway bulls and females will find this week an advertisement of a public sale at Kansas City on Friday, April 7. The offering is of the right kind and our readers should write the owner, Thos. H. Mastin, of Kansas City, for a sale catalogue.

J. B. Vancleave & Bro., Lake City, Mo., report last week's sales of jacks as follows: One extra three-year-old jack, Jewell City, Kas., price \$1,200; one four-year-old jack, Hoxie, Kas., price \$1,000; one four-year-old jack, Pacific Junction, Iowa, price \$900; two good young jacks, Brunswick, Mo., price \$1,800; one five-year-old medium jack, Pacific Junction, Iowa, price \$550.

Stockmen will certainly be interested in being present at the dispersion sale of the Twin Springs herd of Short-horns and other stock, owned by Julius Peterson, of Lancaster, Atchison county, Kansas, on April 13, 1893. The stock are well-bred, and the



THE EMPIRE FENCE MACHINE.

terms of purchase are such that it is a fitting opportunity for many of our readers, who should send for catalogue at once as per advertisement in this issue.

That successful breeder and importer of pure-bred Mammoth Catalonian as well as Missouri and Kentucky-bred jacks and jennets, Luke M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., has an illustration on our first-page of some of the stock of his Pike County Jack farm, which is one of the largest establishments of the kind anywhere. FARMER readers who need this class of stock will make no mistake in giving him a call.

Isaac Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb., whose fine herd of Short-horns were represented on our first-page February 22, will sell his whole herd on May 25. See his advertisement on another page in this issue of FARMER. He had advertised his sale for April 12, but on account of sickness has been compelled to set the date later. Those who attend his sale will have an excellent opportunity to procure thoroughbred animals of the most careful breeding.

Evidently poultry advertisers, as well as other breeders, realize splendid sales by reason of advertising in the FARMER. Wm. Plummer, of Osage City, writes: "My ad. of Light Brahmas, in the KANSAS FARMER during the past three months, has been the means of bringing me good sales of poultry. I have sold over one hundred birds during that time. Have just purchased three fine cockerels of Adam Rankin, of Olathe, Kas., and am preparing to exceed previous efforts in the poultry line."

tries, and is fast coming into vogue on this continent. The Cooper Dip has been in use fifty years, and is now used on 100,000,000 of sheep annually, the best possible proof of its sterling quality. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas, mail their "Guide to Dipping" free to all applicants.

How to Make a Good, Cheap Fence.

Among the implements for farm use, the fence machine has become one of the necessities, as it affords one of the best, and by far the cheapest, ways of making farm fence. With a good machine and some wire and some good rived or sawed pickets, a first-class farm fence can be made at a very low cost. If in a country where hard wood is scarce, or on prairie lands, a farmer can utilize any waste boards, slats, willow, poplar, or mesquite poles, or the material from an old fence, and weave them into a substantial fence with very little expense.

There are many machines on the market for this kind of work, but if you want one that will build fence on the posts in the field, or make it in rolls and stretch it up afterward, we would recommend the Empire Standard Fence Machine as one of the very best. The Empire has many advantages over other machines, weaving fence from two to six feet high, and utilizing any shape or size picket, and weaves over hilly as well as over level ground.

There are two features on the Empire worthy of special mention, namely, the tension and the twisting devices. The tension combines two most important features for a wire-stretcher, simplicity and power, and it can be used to stretch up the fence when made in rolls. The twisting device is perfect and is one of the greatest improvements ever made in fence machines.

The Empire is familiar to many of our readers, as it has been in general use for over eight years, giving the best of satisfaction, and as a practical fence-builder has proved a decided success. The illustration of the Empire gives a good idea of its sim-

plicity in construction and the simple process by which either farm or lawn fence can be made with it.

The Empire is manufactured by the Empire Machine Co., Richmond, Ind., whose reputation for reliable goods, prompt and fair dealing is of the very best. They have just issued their ninth annual catalogue, which is full of useful information in regard to fence-building and is sent free to any address. Persons desiring an agency, or wanting a good, cheap fence, will do well to write for their catalogue.

The Story of a Novel.

Mr. Howells' latest novel, "The Coast of Bohemia," now running through the pages of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, was written in four different States. Mr. Howells began the novel at his father's home in Ohio last May; continued it in Boston in June; took it to the mountains of New Hampshire during the summer and worked at it; brought it to New York and wrote a number of chapters there in October; took it back again to Ohio in November, and finally finished it in New York last December. And yet, despite all these changes of places of writing, the novel turns out really to be the brightest piece of work that Mr. Howells has done for a long time.

Live Stock Notes.

Never sell the best animals.
Wheat bran is good feed for colts.
The more cold the cow takes in, the less milk she will give.
Never feed corn or corn meal for either muscle or manure.
Fine silk hair on an animal indicates that it will fatten readily.
Too much corn, and filth, are the biggest causes of hog cholera.
For breeding, the well-bred thoroughbred is the cheapest animal.
Breeding, culling and feeding, are the three needs of stock-raising.
At this season especially, all classes of stock appreciate a clean, dry bed at night.
With horses, it is not so much matter what kind you breed, provided it is the best kind.

It must be the best for the purpose for which it is bred.

With all classes of stock, it is quite an item to understand what the market demands.

Better stock and earlier maturity must be secured, at present prices, or we cannot keep cattle with profit.

In feeding for the most profit, we must feed no more, no less, than the stock will eat up clean before leaving the trough.

A dollar expended on healthy, thrifty, young animals, in putting on flesh, goes farther than two dollars endeavoring to put flesh on matured animals.

That breed is the best that is the best cared for; generally, what you like best you will care for, and that breed will, in consequence, be the best for you.

Hogs are raised for their flesh, and the fewer days it takes a pig to accumulate enough flesh to be of a marketable size, the more profitable to its owner.

A breeder or farmer does not want the stock of an animal that has no individual merit to back its pedigree, no matter how gilt-edged the latter may be.

Pure-bred animals show by the tenacity of color in their offspring their purity of blood; long generations of breeding in one line, fastens the color indelibly.

The principal advantage in grinding the food for the stock is, that it is then in a much better condition to be mixed with other materials, to make up a complete ration, and the feeding can be done with less waste.

How much food can an animal consume with profit? is a question of greater importance, than the amount of stock that can be kept on a given quantity of food. Economy should be measured by the returns made by the animal consuming it.—*Wool and Hide Shipper*.

Notes of the Kansas City Markets.

[From Monday's Drovers' Telegram.]

Hogs at \$7.50.
No good cattle to-day.
All packers bought hogs to-day.
Largest sheep receipts since last May.
Packers bought 20,502 hogs last week.
Dealers figure on 30,000 hogs this week.
Highest price paid for cattle this week in 1892 was \$4.70.
Unusually light receipts at all the Western markets to-day.
Eighteen thousand cattle this week will fulfill expectations.
New York exporters bought thirty cars of cattle here last week.
The packers to-day generally reported the quality of hogs good.
Last week's receipts of both cattle and hogs were the smallest of the year.
To-day's receipts of sheep were the largest since 8,418 head on April 30, 1892.
The four Western markets to-day had fewer cattle than Chicago alone had last Monday.

There were 6,022 hogs shipped last week, against 9,121 the week previous, and 13,320 a year ago.

There were twenty-one cars of cattle in the Texas division to-day, against fifty-four last Monday.

Actual receipts last week were: 19,185 cattle, 371 calves, 26,881 hogs, 10,005 sheep, and 908 horses.

There were 2,200 head of cattle in the Texas division last week, being the second largest week's receipts of the year.

Armour bought last week 1,575 sheep, Kingan 109, Fowler 124, Dold 225, Swift 2,176, Schwarzschild 355, butchers 47; total 4,611.

One hundred and thirty-six cars to-day, including Sunday's receipts, being the smallest of the year for Monday and twenty-six smaller than a year ago.

So far this year about 205 fewer cars of feeders have been taken to the country than during the same portion of 1892, amounting in round numbers to about 5,100 head.

At the four great Western markets this week last year the receipts were 93,500 cattle and 199,000 hogs. This week's receipts will not be far from 95,000 cattle and 155,000 hogs.

This week last year the bulk of hogs sold on Monday at \$4.40@4.50, advanced to \$4.50@4.60 on Wednesday and Thursday, and closed at the opening. The highest price of the week was \$4.70.

Hog values hopped up and down last week, but on Saturday there was not much change from Monday. The week opened with the bulk at \$7.20@7.40, top \$7.50, and closed at \$7.25@7.35, top \$7.45.

If you want to succeed, be orderly and do everything in season.

"Patience is a plant of slow growth, but it bears precious fruit."

All lives, in town or country, have their humiliations and triumphs.

If you are afflicted with cancer, ulcers or catarrh read, Dr. Bye's advertisement.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 13.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.
MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

SUGGESTIONS TO SWINE-GROWERS.

By G. W. Berry, Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

The interesting figure of \$8 per hundred, approximating \$1,500 per carload, for hogs, form considerations pleasing to the mind of the person fortunate enough to have on hand stock to dispose of at these profitable and fascinating prices, and may well serve to bring matters of concern, inquiry and discovery to those who, from their position of circumstances, may envy the good fortunes of the hog-raiser.

By study of the matter from a business stand point, it will be seen that too many have engaged in the business in times past, without matured plans or defined objects in view further than to take advantage of existing circumstances, engaging in the business when prices were high, and going out of the business when prices were low—thus assisting to bring about the fluctuations in supply of products, and, in part, corresponding fluctuations in prices. They who have engaged in the business as a permanent branch of farming, and who have worked under safe, conservative business methods in feeding and management have generally been successful. It is like following the advice of Talmage: "Choose your occupation, young man, then stick to it." If this is the line upon which success may be acquired in the trades and professions, how true must it be of the stock-raiser.

The question of supply and demand in farm products is one which has commanded so much attention from the best thinkers in the land that I shrink from approaching the subject. However, the ex-President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in his annual address a few days ago, asked the pertinent question: "Where is the 'Big Four'?" Doubtless the gentleman imagined he had propounded a "stunner," from his prominent position, amid the brightness cast by the dizzy light of present prices. Allow me to say to you that the "Big Four" is putting up at the old stand, and mark my words, unless there is a change, the future will still find the "Big Four" or the "Big Three" in business at the old stand. I do not hesitate to say that, at this time, as well as every day during the last decade, the price of every hog and every beef is dictated in Chicago. Supply and demand may influence, but they do not control prices. The faring of the grain market from 30 cents to \$1, and down again to 60 cents in one day, was clearly the work of speculators. The fluctuations in price of beef and pork is just as clearly the work of the packing-house owners. That the "Big Four" has the power to hold up prices to the producer while disposing of the accumulated products of the packing-house to the consumer is logical.

The gradual reopening of foreign markets has proved to be a boon to hog-raisers, not only as an outlet for products, as competing markets, at a time when ruin stared at those who remained in the business, while many were actually giving up in despair, but as a bright hope in the future, and clearly illustrating the grand idea of free, open markets for the farmer. These are questions which come home to every tiller of the soil and merit the consideration of every one who has at heart the welfare of those who depend upon fair and honest returns for the products of labor.

I believe the action of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association endorsing government inspection of meats, and favoring the extension of the same to cover the entire meat product, was one of the prime factors in elevating prices. The system of inspection whereby certificates of soundness are attached to the carcasses, creates respect abroad and inspires confidence among home

consumers upon the question of healthful food.

How long will present range of prices reward the hog-raiser? No one can definitely answer. It is safe to say that prices will be remunerative throughout the next twelve months, and possibly two years, possibly longer. The packers must necessarily hold out respectable prices as a matter of policy to the producer, while selling the accumulated stores now on hand and bought at present prices.

The question of breeding and management for future profit, basing plans and calculations upon present conditions, is one which should be met by calm judgment and discretion rather than feverish excitement and speculation. Take care not to overstock the farm beyond its feeding capacity. Keep no more than can be well fed and provided with comfortable shelter, ample yards and pastures. There is more satisfaction, more pleasure and more profit in half the number of well-bred and well-fed hogs than in a whole lot of half-starved, squealing, hungry brutes. Breed from the best stock and be content with no other. Easy-feeding, early-maturing are the sort that can be raised and marketed within another year. The slow-growing hog that requires eighteen months to two years to mature and fatten belongs to a slow-going man who will reach the end of the road to find the chestnuts all raked in by some more progressive and energetic neighbor. The coming hog is one that can be marketed in six to nine months.

Management of Mutton Breeds.

The high price of sheep during recent years has awakened interest in the English breeds to a degree never before witnessed in this country. Our people are gradually becoming acquainted with the tenderness and flavor of well-fed mutton, and we may look for no retrograde movement, but rather a rapidly-increasing demand in the future.

Heretofore with our flock-masters wool production was the primary and mutton a secondary consideration; truthfully says the *Breeder's Gazette*. Now many are beginning to see that for the older sections of the country, and especially in the vicinity of our large cities, the production of choice mutton and lambs opens up an industry the possibilities of which are as yet little realized. In taking up the mutton breeds of sheep, one of the first requisites is to dislodge from our minds as soon as possible many of the preconceived notions in regard to successful management, for in this country our knowledge of sheep husbandry comes almost entirely through handling descendants of Spanish flocks, and such sheep are very different in quality and requirements from the English breeds.

The first and greatest difference is seen in the marked ability of the Spanish sheep to be crowded into large flocks, in which particular they have no equal. In most cases our sheep descended from the Spanish have been maintained upon a very limited variety of food during the winter months. The mutton breeds will bear no such crowding into large flocks, and will not thrive upon a diet restricted as to variety. These differences are easily comprehended when we reflect upon the great differences of management in the past history of the breeds. With the mutton breeds those conditions which have brought them into their present form and favor in England must surround them here if we hope to hold them to a high standard. The basis of sheep husbandry is the turnip. In Canada, where these breeds have succeeded admirably, the climate and crops are quite different from those of the Mississippi valley. Intimately connected with the British Isles by descent and agricultural methods, the Canadian farmer has always been partial to the root crop, and to this we may ascribe in a large measure his success in maintaining the high standing of English breeds on Canadian soil. It may be possible that in bringing these sheep to the United States we can cut loose from all traditions relating to their management, but such seems unreasonable, and thoughtful persons

will scarcely dare make the venture. They have a large frame-work, which is covered with deep, juicy, tender flesh; to produce such a carcass will call for a high art in feeding and management.

Can our American flock-owners hold English breeds up to the English standard? The main difficulty seems to lie in the lack of succulent feed during our long winters. We have never taken kindly to root culture; the American farmer utters a groan at the mention of the root crop. To him there are just three crops; corn, oats and hay, with the oats for horses only, and unfortunate is the animal that calls for "side dishes." Corn and hay alone will never suffice for winter feeding of the sheep in question. There must be something succulent. Much as we pride ourselves on our agriculture we have lessons to learn from our foreign neighbors to ignore which will be to court failure. We are led to these reflections by the case of the farmer who recently embarked in this line, and last winter was complaining that his first crop of winter lambs, nearly one hundred in number, were not thriving. Investigation discovered that they were costive, and no wonder; they and their dams were kept upon hay, corn fodder and dry grain. The owner had started into this new industry without a thought of providing succulent feed for winter, and severe losses were the result. If winter lambs are to be raised, roots are a prime requisite; they should not be neglected, even though lambing time be delayed until spring. It is quite probable that corn silage will take the place of roots where sheep have sufficient age to masticate it, but we can hardly expect it to be suitable for lambs in winter. From numerous reports it certainly has proved well for older animals.

Another point of importance is that smaller flocks of the mutton breeds must be carried than of Merinos. While a large number may be gathered together for a single winter's feeding, few farmers can maintain large flocks of these breeds for any length of time with profit. Our idea of the size of flocks are made up from Spanish antecedents; let the beginner shut his eyes to this condition and accept English experience and English practices instead. Because large profits are possible with twenty or forty head of ewes, they figure corresponding returns for twenty or forty times that number. Nothing is more delusive than this sort of mathematics. It is the hidden rock in the sea of activities which wrecks many of our calculations. A little learning is a dangerous thing, and many in starting with the new breeds had better ignore preconceived notions on the subject entirely, and form their ideas and practices from our British and Canadian friends whose success is beyond question. These heavy-weight, rapidly-maturing breeds cannot be successfully managed on the basis of average American Merino experience.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Use of Grade Males.

Thoroughbred males of good individuality may be purchased now at very reasonable prices, so low, in fact, that there is no sensible excuse for a farmer using a grade sire. The day of fancy prices has long since passed away and pure-bred sires are within the reach of every stock-raiser.

The *FARMER* readily coincides with the *American Dairyman* that there are few snares into which farmers who do not make a specialty of stock-raising are more likely to fall than they are into the use of grade males for breeding purposes. A grade calf may be almost perfect in form, be beautiful in color, and in every way appear fully equal to a thoroughbred. The farmer having a bull calf of this description, and wanting to keep a bull, will be strongly tempted to follow a natural inclination to keep a creature that he already owns rather than be to the expense of purchasing one which will look no better, but will cost considerably more than he can obtain for his own stock. But if he follows this inclination he will surely make a mistake. The trial has been made too often, with results which were too deplorable, to justify any

A Veteran's Story



Joe. Hemmerich.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

PATENT Lambskin-with-wool-on shoe-swoob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Leather Oil, 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

further experimenting along this line. The stock which a bull will get will vary a good deal with the character of the cows which he serves. Many of the animals which he gets may be very good, but in many cases there will be a going back to the inferior quality of his ancestors. The new generation will also be likely to perpetuate and intensify defects and weaknesses in their descendants. It is very true that thoroughbred bulls do not always get good stock. This fact only lays the greater emphasis on the risk of using grades, which, from the nature of the case, must be inferior to thoroughbreds for breeding purposes. The objection to the use of grade bulls for breeding applies with equal force to grades of other classes of animals. It is a safe and a wise practice to use pure-bred males when raising any class of farm stock.

Costs Only a Two-Cent Stamp.

One of the most helpful books to the Kansas farmer that has ever been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and one of the best books ever issued by any department for the benefit of the people, is the somewhat bulky volume on "The Sheep Industry of the United States," lately compiled for the Bureau of Animal Industry, by E. A. Carman, H. A. Heath and John Minto. The book is too large for a comprehensive review in this place, but its valuable facts should be made accessible to every farmer who feels an interest in this much-neglected branch of animal industry. Even should the farmer feel no great interest in the sheep as a wool-producer, he should remember that there is a wide field and a fine market for him as a mutton-producer, and that the sheep has few equals as a weed-destroyer and land-enricher. The book is well worth the Columbian stamp it will cost to write to your Congressman for it.

It is a mistake to stint the feed of the calves, as at that age the growth is more cheaply obtained than at any other age.

The trouble with most cough medicines is that they spoil the appetite, weaken digestion, and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it gives immediate relief, assists rather than impairs the assimilative process.

CANCER CAN BE CURED!

We have cured thousands. Testimonials from hundreds of the most prominent people in this country. Most of the cases cured were considered hopeless. Patients cured without the use of the knife and with little or no pain—**BY THE DROK METHOD.** Send for illustrated pamphlet and photographs of persons cured. **FREE.** FINGER & TRAXLE, 241 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

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FIRST-CROP AND SECOND-CROP POTATOES FOR SEED.

Whether growing potatoes should be classed as agriculture or horticulture, may be a question in dispute, but the settlement of it is of less consequence than the fact that the horticultural department of our State Agricultural college has, during the last few years, conducted some experiments, the results of which are of great practical value to Kansas farmers. The details of these experiments are published in Bulletin No. 37 of the Kansas Experiment Station. The following excerpts from the bulletin will be found both entertaining and valuable:

EXPERIMENTS WITH SECOND-CROP SEED.

Our first experiment in the growth of a second crop of potatoes the same season was made in the summer of 1889.

From a list of potatoes planted March 15, two hills were dug from each of sixteen of the earliest sorts July 11, and the same day planted on ground cleared of early peas. They were all rather slow in starting, and made at first but an uneven stand, while Early Ohio, Ohio Junior and Ladies' Favorite failed to appear.

It was noticeable that the tops were in all cases small. The yield was very little, ranging from one to ten pounds to the thirty feet of row planted. Some of the tubers were of fine size, and all were very smooth and firm.

The following spring, seed of the best

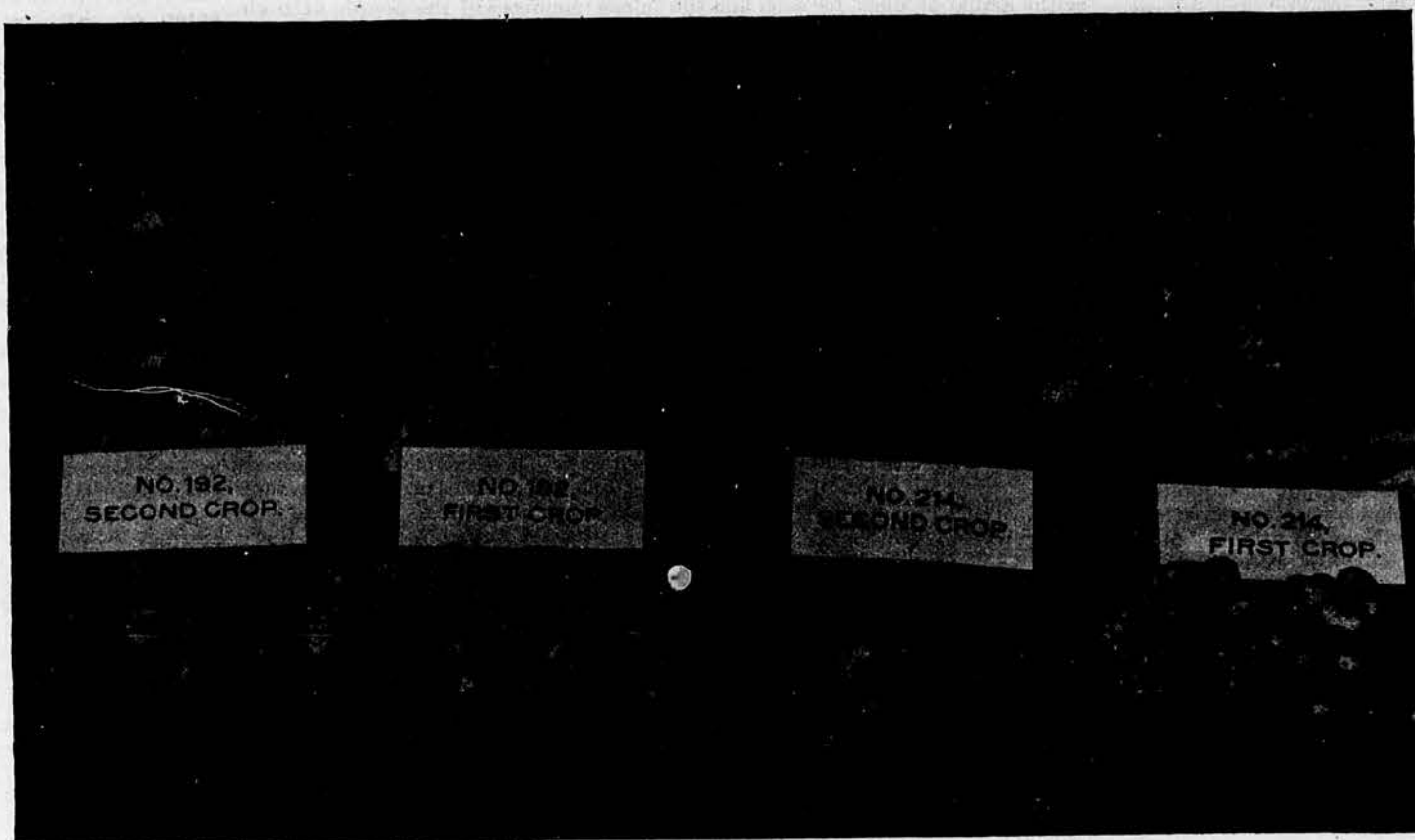
the much more uniform size and high percentage of marketable tubers in lot III was still stronger evidence in their favor.

On July 24, the date of digging the last half of these lots, five pounds of seed from each variety in lot III were planted for second crop. The season following planting was in this case unusually favorable, the rainfall for August being abundant, and a good stand was the result. The product from five pounds of seed ranged from fifteen to thirty-two and one-half pounds, the highest being at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. The potatoes were very fine, and the same superior keeping qualities were noted as in the previous year, being firm and scarcely sprouted at planting time, while main-crop sorts were usually much sprouted and shriveled.

ground, with the small ones in front. The ratio of marketable to small is well shown, but the small tubers, being in front, appear too large in proportion.

The total product shows a much higher balance in favor of second-crop seed than the early digging, which may be explained by the fact that the latter part of the growing season for these lots was quite dry, and the superior vigor of the second-crop vines seemed to carry them to maturity, while the others were cut short.

In 1892, the amount of second-crop seed at disposal was small, and the planting was made quite late, May 18, when the second-crop seed was also considerably sprouted. Five pounds of selected tubers, of eight varieties of each class of seed, were cut, as usual, to three-eye pieces and planted in 100



THE EFFECT OF KANSAS CLIMATE ON POTATOES.

Potato-growers in Kansas meet with conditions differing widely from those which prevail in the more northern States, where potatoes have been a staple crop for many years.

Our growing season is long, it often being possible to plant by the middle of March, and always by the 1st of April.

Periods of heat and drouth during the summer are liable to check the crop, while succeeding rains will induce a second growth in the form of knobs and projections, or very late sorts may be set back beyond recovery.

After the crop is matured we still have one or two months of quite warm weather, during which it is a question whether potatoes are better off left in the ground or stored in the warm cellars which such a climate affords. It naturally follows that the bulk of Kansas-grown potatoes are marketed early for immediate use, and that those which are stored for winter are usually inferior in texture and flavor to those shipped in from cooler regions. These same home-grown potatoes at planting time are often found to be much sprouted and more or less shriveled. How much their vitality and consequent value for seed is reduced by this, is a question of much importance.

The sprouting of potatoes left in the ground during August and September, and the occasional growth of small new tubers, has probably been the means of suggesting to a few gardeners the idea that a second crop could be grown in the latter part of the season. The use of these potatoes for seed the following spring having often been found to give much better returns than planting the regular crop, and the advertisements of certain dealers claiming superior merits for second-crop potatoes for early planting, led us to make a series of trials of this method of culture and comparisons of this seed with that commonly used.

nine sorts from this lot was planted in comparison with that from the early crop from which it was grown, and with a third lot of the same varieties grown later in the season.

The three lots were as follows:

Lot I, seed from early planting; tubers rather shriveled and small, having sprouted badly in storage.

Lot II, seed from main planting of April 24; tubers of good size, firm but slightly shriveled, having sprouted but moderately.

Lot III, second crop, grown from seed dug from the rows that produced lot I; tubers of medium average size, very firm, none sprouted.

Three pounds of seed were used of each, cut to three-eye pieces. These were planted about a foot apart, making the rows of variable length, according to the number of pieces. The ground used being of as nearly uniform quality as could be secured, each lot had a fair chance on its own merits.

All were planted the same day, March 18. Lots I and II were the first to appear, coming up at about the same time, April 14 to 16. Only one sort in lot III appeared on the 14th, the others ranging from the 19th to the 32d; but when they came it was noticeable that they were much stronger and darker green than the others, and in a few weeks they grew much beyond them. Blossoms were much more numerous on lot III than on the others.

Half of the crop was dug June 24-26, when of first table size, the balance July 24, after they were ripe. The average for all varieties of lot I is estimated at 53.2 bushels per acre; of lot II, 77.6 bushels; and of lot III, 97.5 bushels.

That all of these yields are light, is explained in part by the early digging of half of them, and more fully by the dry growing season they had to endure, all varieties, under all methods of culture, suffering severely. The relative value of the three kinds of seed is clearly suggested by these results; and

In the spring of 1891 a more extensive and systematic trial of this quality of seed was made than had been possible before.

Ten pounds of second-crop seed from each of eight varieties were planted in comparison with equal amounts of first-crop seed, with the exception of three sorts, in which only five pounds of the second sort could be spared.

The tubers were cut to three-eye pieces, and planted at the rate of five pounds to the 100 feet of row, the entire list being planted April 8.

The first-crop sorts were all in sight April 24. The second-crop sorts were from the 27th to the 30th in appearing, came up much stronger and darker colored, and rapidly outgrew the others.

At the time of blooming, the difference in size and vigor in the parallel rows was striking. All the rows from second-crop seed bloomed heavily, while of those from first-crop seed but three bloomed, and these scantily.

As noted June 19, the average height of tops for first-crop sorts was fifteen inches, while that of the second-crop rows was twenty-one inches. The tops of the latter, from samples dug, weighed 50 per cent. more than the others.

A rod of row from each class and variety was dug at the above date, all sorts being as nearly as possible in marketable condition as "new potatoes." Of these, six sorts gave the greatest total yield from second-crop seed, while in the other two the first-crop yield was ahead, but when sorted to marketable size the second-crop lots were in all cases ahead, not only in actual weight of marketable tubers, but in average size and appearance of these.

The accompanying plate is from a photograph of the product of five hills of each lot of No. 192, Thorburn, and No. 214, White Prize, in which the difference was most marked in favor of the second-crop seed. The marketable tubers are shown in the back-

feet of row. There was in this case but little difference in the time of appearance or of blooming, and the growth of tops did not differ as much as in previous years. As noted July 8, the tops of second-crop rows were usually somewhat taller and heavier and of darker color, with the single exception of Rochester Favorite, in which the rows, as tabulated and recorded, showed a condition of things exactly the reverse of the usual results; tops on first-crop rows much taller and more rank. The suspicion that these lots of seed may have been transposed in planting seems to be a valid one in this case.

In three varieties the product from first-crop seed was greater, though the percentage of marketable potatoes to the entire yield is still in favor of the second-crop seed, with the exception of Rochester Favorite, previously mentioned.

In digging potatoes to plant for a second crop, the questions arise, first, at what age they shall be dug; and second, whether they should be planted at once, or the seed exposed to light and air for a longer or shorter time, and then planted. The seed used in 1889 was dug at 118 days from planting, and planted the same day. That of 1890 was dug 128 days from planting, and planted the same day. Of these, we had the nearest to a full stand in 1890, but how much of that was due to the seed, and how much to the more favorable season as regards rainfall, is uncertain.

The conclusions, as far as they may be drawn from these experiments, are, first, that by the early planting of early varieties seed may be secured in July sufficiently matured to produce a second crop that season; second, that this second crop will be comparatively light under the most favorable conditions, often small but firm, and of fine quality; third, that the potatoes keep through the winter and until planting time in remarkably fine condition, coming out

sound, firm, and nearly free from sprouts, under the same conditions in which the ordinary crop of the same sorts become badly sprouted and shriveled; fourth, that this seed planted on an equal footing with that from the usual crop gives in nearly all cases a greatly increased yield, and that of much better average size and quality; the average gain in 1890 of the product from second-crop seed over that from main-crop seed being 27 per cent., and in 1891, 70 per cent., an average of 48½ per cent. for the two, while the gain for varieties best adapted to this trial has in several cases been more than 100 per cent. Now, an average gain in product of nearly 50 per cent. evidently gives this crop a greatly increased value for seed, and points to this as its most profitable use. The greatly increased growth of tops and the more abundant bloom seem to indicate greater vigor and vitality in the plants, an inference strengthened by their greater resistance to drought.

There is little doubt that these advantages are due to the seed not having sprouted in storage, and hence to its unimpaired vitality.

Again, from seed not planted till May 18, and both lots badly sprouted, we get an average gain in product of only 14 per cent. from second-crop seed, though the size and quality is still considerably better, showing that this seed, if allowed to become sprouted and soft before planting, loses much of its advantage. It will be seen that the growing of a second crop is only practicable where the growing season is of considerable length. In 1889 and 1890, about 225 days elapsed from the planting of the first crop to the digging of the second, and frosts interfered somewhat with these plantings, both in spring and fall. In 1891, the season was backward, and the first planting could not be made till April 8, shortening the growing season to 195 days, which proved too short for a successful second crop. The southern part of the State would doubtless prove better adapted to this method than the northern counties. Plenty of moisture during the month following planting, either from rainfall or irrigation, will be found necessary to the full success of this crop.

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.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT AGAINST GRAIN GAMBLING.

The defeat of the Hatch-Washburn anti-option bill by delay, procured by the lavish use of money and other unworthy influences, should not prevent the friends of that measure from persistently urging its enactment until producers are protected from spoliation by that kind of gambling. Temporary defeat should not under any circumstances be permitted to become permanent, and the honest people of the country should by no means permit the gamblers to triumph in this matter.

That KANSAS FARMER readers may have an idea to what extent grain gambling has received public condemnation, we present below editorial remarks from several prominent papers expressing their views in the early part of 1892:

[Boston Herald Editorial, May 6, 1892.]

The Hatch bill recently reported to the House of Representatives is the first serious attempt on the part of the government to interfere with that sort of gambling known as "buying on margins." For years there has been a growing sentiment that some restrictions ought to be thrown around the unscrupulous games which are played in great trade centers by speculators in cotton and the various food products. There may be a difference between the hazard taken by the speculator and that taken by the faro player, but most reflecting men fail to recognize it, and the one transaction can be defended about as readily as the other.

The question involved in cotton, grain or oil speculation is of such a character that the legal correction of

abuses is not easy to compass. For instance, there is legitimate speculation around which no legal impediment ought to be thrown, and there is another sort of speculation, which is betting upon the market price-list pure and simple.

The Hatch bill is aimed at the latter. It seeks to interfere with no *bona fide* contract between buyer and seller, and hence it does not violate the constitution. Whoever has money to buy a genuine commodity for immediate or future delivery can do so freely after the Hatch law is enacted. But that class of speculators who have little money and no responsibility, and who put up margins on commodities which never existed for a delivery never contemplated, will find their occupation gone. The markets will return to normal condition, the volume of business in any one line will be measured by the actual product for sale, and the gambling feature of trade exchanges will be relegated to a place beside pool-selling, faro-playing and policy-writing.

One of the great objections being urged against the Hatch bill is that it will kill off the speculator and there will be no one to buy. Such an argument, it is hardly necessary to say, is absurd. It is not the speculator who now buys the real cotton and corn for manufacture and sale to supply the world's wants. On the contrary, the exchange from producer to consumer is hindered by speculation, and, in case of "corners," such hindrance amounts to extortion and theft, and Congress is right in taking cognizance of the fact and in protecting honest trade from dishonest and unscrupulous competition.

The Hatch bill aims at a desirable reform, and Congress can do no better than to give it that careful and favorable attention which the subject deserves.

[Atlanta Constitution—Editorial, May 3, 1892.]
The Hatch bill to prohibit fictitious dealing in agricultural products is the first serious attempt on the part of Congress to stop the great gambling games that go on in Chicago and New York.

The nature of the question is such as to present serious difficulties to the legislator. Anything which has a semblance of the equalities inherent in a genuine contract is not easy to reach without running afoul of the Constitution; but the evil complained of has gone so far beyond the original meaning of honest buying and selling for future delivery that some characteristics of the genuine contract are wholly missing, and there is no doubt that this commercial gambling ought to be as much amenable to law as an ordinary game of faro.

It is worthy of remark that the boards of trade, which have memorialized Congress against this bill, themselves condemn and prohibit by stringent rule the very practices which the bill seeks to prohibit. These bodies of traders put the ban of their disapproval on "puts," "calls," privileges and options; that is to say, upon fictitious transactions which amount to nothing but bets on the market. In this they concede the essential justice of the measure, for as Mr. Hatch said to Mr. Samuel Allerton in the committee: The bill does not seek to prohibit the actual owner of any commodity from selling it for future delivery. It is important to notice that this bill recognizes the absolute right of men to sell a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat for delivery at any time he may see proper, and the absolute right of the man who buys it in good faith to resell the product for any price he is willing to take for it. The bill does not undertake to stop the transaction so long as it is the actual owner who sells. This gives the legitimate buyers of grain or cotton a fair chance to guard against risk by selling in advance the amount they have bought. That is just what every grain merchant does when he orders a carload of corn for an Atlanta grocer, just the same as the contractor does when he takes the job of building a house and lets it out in detail to subcontractors—it is legitimate business.

But when a commercial gambler is allowed to put up a margin of a dollar a bale—say 2½ per cent. of its value—and throw upon the market in one

breath as much cotton as ten counties will produce, when a fictitious seller is allowed to discount the work of thousands of toiling producers, there is something rotten in the system.

The New York papers which are howling against the anti-lottery bill have lifted up their voices in holy horror at the real estate speculations of the South and West; yet the real estate speculations are held down by a heavy cash payment of one-fourth to one-third of its value, the half being sometimes demanded in advance. It is just such limitation of reality that the honest men of the country wish to see put on the dealings in futures. In a word, futures are to be confined to actual buying and selling. With this restriction, no one can buy who has not the money to pay for the commodity, and no one can sell who owns nothing.

The secret of the objection from pious members of the boards of trade was let out by Mr. Allerton, who replied to Mr. Hatch's assertion that the bill did not prohibit the owner from selling for future delivery.

"But you have killed the speculator, and who is to buy?"

The answer is that any man can buy who has the money to pay, but the man who has only 1 or 2 per cent. for margin is shut out. In other words, the lambs are shut out and that is what troubles the wolves. Furthermore, they will find it much harder to influence the market. When they must hunt a commodity for a contract before they can buy it, and will be compelled to buy before they can sell, it will not go easy to carry things their own way. The amount of any commodity offered on the market will then have some relation to the actual supply. If only actual owners sell, there will only be the actual quantity to offer at a given time, no matter how many times it has been bought and sold. This brings back the market to its original bearings, with the law of demand and supply in full operation without unnatural disturbance.

As we said at the outset, it is no child's play to frame a bill that will reach the question. Mr. Hatch has given the matter careful and mature deliberation, and it is the duty of the House to take his measure in hand and perfect it.

[Northwestern Miller—Editorial republished by Chicago Tribune.]

The following editorial which appeared in the *Northwestern Miller* will interest President Hamill, Director Wright and the other merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade who have been fighting the Washburn and Hatch bills at Washington:

The only people who now oppose the amended Washburn bill to any extent seem to be the tin-horn gamblers, who deal in wind exclusively. These rather shady folks have been left in an extremely uncomfortable position by the withdrawal of their legitimate allies. The latter have deserted them, and left them to their own devices. This is certainly as it should be. There ought to be no sympathy between the men who actually buy and sell wheat and the irresponsible, mischievous crowd who buy and sell wind. If the Washburn bill can destroy this class it will certainly accomplish a much-needed and long-sought reform. It begins to look very much as if the days of the wheat gamblers were numbered. This Congress is in no mood, evidently, to give ear to their lamentations and protestations. It must be gratifying to them to realize that, after all, even if they are forced to desert the wheat pit, there are other games still left which appeal to the same instincts and are successfully manipulated by the exercise of the same peculiar talents which have brought them reputation and fortune on the floors of the exchanges and board of trade. Again, it must be comforting for them to remember that the World's Fair will soon begin, and the innocent and confiding strangers will flock thither in countless throngs. What with such ingenious devices as fly-loo, three-card monte, and the good old gold brick and bogus freight-bill games, there will still be a chance for the Chicago grain gamblers to keep the wolf from the door. Let them, therefore, take heart. They may not be as

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccupping or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. C. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

respectable in the future as in the past, but, as long as a greenhorn is born into the world every minute, they may count on exercising their talents with profitable results.

[Chicago Herald, in its Market Report of February 28, 1892.]

One of the prominent men in the trade, one of the prominent figures in the export trade, has this to say about the proposed anti-option legislation: "I think Hatch will modify his bill. But some sort of a measure will be reported to the House. My theory is that it will be a bill prohibiting short-selling; that is, a bill prohibiting selling unless a man has some sort of a certificate of ownership. Now the crowd here is of the opinion that the first effect of even a favorable reporting of any such bill will be to demoralize prices. I don't agree with that opinion. I think that the first effect of such a bill will be to advance prices. In our market the main relief which a short seller gets when he wants to cover is from the offerings of some other new short seller. Now suppose that the favorable reporting of some such measure as Hatch's upset the trade and tended toward a general readjustment for long and short account. My theory is that the short would suffer worst in that readjustment because there would not be the new set of shorts to help the old set cover their lines. In other words, I think that the unexpected would result; that instead of a decline there would actually be an advance.

[Enterprise, Adams, Mass., May 4, 1892.]

Another measure which the people at large are much interested in will come up in a few days also. This is Mr. Hatch's anti-option bill. There is every reason to believe that the bill will pass the House, though a vigorous fight will be made against it. The object of this measure is to stop the gambling and the making of "corners" in farm products. The option trading or buying and selling "puts" and "calls" in these products by those who do not own or intend to become owners of a single bushel of anything, not only causes unhealthy fluctuations in prices at times, but is a traffic demoralizing in its tendencies and against every consideration of public policy. It ought to be prohibited just as every other species of gambling is made illegal. Yet the friends of that kind of speculation are working to defeat the Hatch bill and set up as one of their arguments against it that such a prohibitory law would interfere with our foreign commerce, as under the present system purchases are made for foreign delivery. This claim is all rot—the thinnest kind of special pleading. There can be no possible reason why *bona fide* foreign orders for produce of any kind cannot be as readily filled in a legitimate way as by the option method.

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 have been troubled with catarrh in head and throat for fifteen years. Sometimes I do not mind it hardly any, until I take cold, then my throat feels sore and my head too, with considerable dropping in back of throat. Most of all it is little by little, destroying my hearing, until now I am quite hard of hearing. A continual roaring sound in my ears. Is there anything through which I could hear better, and what is the best catarrh remedy for my case? Dr. B. A. Canfield claims his sound discs will positively give hearing in cases like mine. Do you think he is reliable? Mrs. S. S. B.

Council Grove, Kas.

Your condition is like that of hundreds of others afflicted with chronic catarrh. There is nothing that will improve your hearing except to get a cure of the disease that is producing the deafness. Your trouble arises from inflammation and consequent thickening of the membranes lining the air passages in the head and ears. What is called the eustachian tube that conveys air from the back part of the mouth up to the ear drum is so swollen and thickened that it is partly closed up and does not admit as much air to the inside of the drum-head, or membrane tympanum, as is admitted through the outer ear to the outer side, and that causes unequal air pressure, which prevents full and free vibration of that membrane and gives rise to dull hearing and the unnatural sounds you complain of. What you need is such treatment as will take away the inflammation and thickening of the membranes and restore equal air pressure on both sides of the drum. Nothing that you could wear in your ear, whether called "Sound Discs" or hob-nails, or drumsticks will do any permanent good in such a case. Don't fool away any money on any such clap-net devices. Go to some educated physician who knows something about catarrh and let him cure you. It cannot be done by a single prescription. It requires patience and perseverance, and when the case is cured, the same doctor cannot cure the ever-recurring atmospheric conditions that constantly produce and reproduce catarrh. The art of making such a cure permanent consists in teaching the patient how to get promptly rid of every fresh cold that one takes. The man or woman who sits down with a fresh cold and waits for it to "wear off," as so many thousands do, will soon prove themselves to be catarrh victims. They will wear out before the cold will. A neglected cold is the cause of all catarrhs and half the fatal diseases in the world. A neglected cold pays a larger tribute to the undertaker than war, pestilence and famine combined. Everybody is trying vastly harder to wear it out than they are to wear out all the old clothes in the kingdom.

You ask for the remedy that will cure you, and I must answer that it cannot be named without a good deal more information on the subject than is contained in your letter. There is no sure cure for catarrh nor any other disease. In order to cure you, a careful study must be made of all your ailments and symptoms, as well as your constitution and family history, and then you will need to be taught how to take such care of yourself as to prevent the constant taking of fresh colds, and how to get rid of them promptly if you do take them by accident. There are a hundred good catarrh remedies, each one capable of curing certain types and varieties of the disease, which is itself hydra-headed.

Do I think Dr. C. is reliable? I do not think anybody is reliable who promises to "make a whistle out of a pig's tail," or a man fat on mud pies.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Will you tell us how it happens that so many people are plagued with piles, and why they are so difficult to cure?

"The history of hemorrhoidal medication is simply appalling. Every old lady, every hack-driver, shoemaker and blacksmith, has a favorite pile remedy, a sure cure, which seldom or never does cure. I take issue with a large amount of current literature as to the causation of a majority of hemorrhoids. It is a favorite method among writers to charge piles to constipation. I prefer to reverse the proposition and charge a large amount of constipation to hemorrhoids, and a large percentage of hemorrhoids to the butcher's block and cleaver.

"The next time you go to the shambles for your favorite porterhouse or sirloin steak, watch the process of preparing it. See it laid upon the block under the vicious strokes of the meat ax or the ravening saw. See the splinters and slivers and spicula of bone clinging to that which you carry or order home. See them go from block to broiler, from broiler to table, still clinging to the flesh, that will not slip from the bone, because not long enough dead and far enough

decayed to do so. During the meal see men, women and children clutching at the osseous splinters which they have just missed swallowing. And if you could stretch a fine sieve across the alimentary canal and screen out the bony fragments that elude detection in the mouth, you would be amazed at the result.

"Digestion separates meat from bone and these spicula find lodgement in the rectal pouch, where the unassimilated pabulum is dried to a shapely mass by absorption; fine, sharp, ragged fragments lodge in the delicate rectal membrane as the stool is expelled, like a sliver in the flesh. At each subsequent defecation the fragment is driven a little deeper, until it sets up local irritation and sphincterian contraction, just as a cinder in the eye induces palpebral spasm; and as the sphincters (one or both) tighten up, they compress the hemorrhoidal veins and induce first congestion, then venous stagnation, then engorgement of capillaries and venous branches and trunks, and in this stage of the process you have built up the pile tumor, which incipiently is nothing more nor less than a strangulated vein unable to deliver its contents into the return circulation. If careful search be made during the acute state, the offending spicula may very generally be found meshed in the sympathetic plexus of nerves about the internal sphincter or the spinal plexus at the outer constrictor."

The above is an extract from a paper on "The Surgery of Hemorrhoids," by the Family Doctor at the last annual meeting of the State Medical Society, and answers a part of your question. The reason piles are apparently so hard to cure is simply because the right treatment is not instituted. People will go on year after year taking all kinds of patent medicines and quack nostrums that are advertised in the papers without a moment's thought of their adaptation to cure anything. They don't even cure people of their folly of wasting their money on quacks and frauds. If you had a sliver in your hand all the quack medicines in the world would not pluck it out or cure the sore; and so, if you have a splinter of beef bone, or fish bone, or fragment of egg shell or oyster shell lodged in the tender membrane of the bowel, no patent medicine on earth will cure the trouble. But a pair of surgeon's forceps would easily remove the offending substance and the cause of most cases of piles. But so long as people will not think or exercise horse sense about such matters, just so long they will waste their money on pile salves and nostrums, and still go about groaning over their malady and wonder why they cannot get cured. The man would be just as sensible who would plant a piece of pine board and then wonder why he did not get a crop of apples.

Simple Method of Propagating.

What is called the mud system of rooting cuttings is often used for small quantities. A shallow dish of any kind which will hold two or three inches of sand is selected. The sand is entirely covered with water, which is renewed as evaporation takes place. Cuttings or slips are set in this mud bath, which is placed in the warmest window of the house. Being surrounded by moisture they can stand the sun without wilting. Root the hardier kinds first, such as geraniums, verbenas and fuchsias; coleus, heliotropes, etc., can be left until later. This method is well adapted for small house conservatories as well as the window. A bottom heat, ten or fifteen degrees above the air in the room, causes the quickest growth, and this is sometimes obtained by heating an enclosed space with a common oil lamp placed below it. Young seedling plants are very apt to (what gardeners term) "damp off" in their young stages. It is found that this occurs simply from exposure. If the young plants just as soon as they can be handled are lifted and reset in the soil deep enough only to expose the seed leaves, this damping off is completely checked and it rarely occurs again.

Doing is better than complaining.

Hood says: "Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart."

It seems to be a pastime to some persons to be always tardy.—Pittsburg Post.

Not a little that passes for science is but jargonized guessing.—Jersey Bulletin.

A life that helps others is always widening and deepening itself.—Ram's Horn.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Many men, like new ground, do better after they are broken up.—Genoa Tribune.

Matches are made in heaven. No need of starting a fire in the other place.—Puck.

The Horse.

William Austin's Horse Sale.

The dispersion sale of draft and trotting horses held last week at Emporia, Kas., by the well-known and successful importer and breeder, Mr. Wm. Austin, was fairly well attended by representative horsemen and farmers from Kansas and adjoining States. The offerings were according to Mr. Austin's sale announcement, and consisted of 104 head, all ages, and were, after considering the prices realized for the young things in connection with the matured individuals, fairly well sold, notwithstanding the crowding on and flooding of the American horse market with nondescripts, chunks and inferiors, whose contaminating presence has, perhaps, done more than all other causes combined to bring about the present depressed condition of the horse business.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, who did the honors of the sale from the block, and the practical horsemen in attendance, conceded that the prices realized, ranging from \$50 to \$1,050, fully sustained the idea that horse-breeding, if pursued with the intention of producing none but the best, is now, and will continue to be profitable, and bring a fair return for the labor, time and money expended by the judicious and determined breeder. The far-seeing man ought now to take hold and lay the foundation with the best obtainable, and by the time the crest of the surely coming upward tendency will have arrived, the produce will undoubtedly bring the prices realized in years gone by.

An Unique Stake.

Clark's Horse Review, of Chicago, Ill., which for enterprise and energy is without a peer in the range of turf journalism, has given another striking example of its progressiveness and originality by inaugurating the most liberal, unique and co-operative stake ever devised. On December 8 last that journal deposited with the Atlas National bank, of Chicago, \$5,000, which sum is to be trotted for by the get of nominated stallions making a season during the present year, and all the resulting progeny of



THE PERFECT IMPREGNATOR.

1894 are eligible to trot as two-year-olds in 1896. All that is necessary to nominate a stallion is to secure a club of twenty-five yearly subscribers to the Review at \$3 per annum, which nominates every stallion owned by the sender of the club, making all their 1894 produce eligible without further cost of any kind until within thirty days of the race, so that there is no possibility of a forfeit or lapse of nomination.

A postal card directed to Clark's Horse Review, Chicago, Ill., will secure you a free sample copy of this unexcelled turf publication. The stake provides for all breeders, rich or poor, and stallion-owners can find no better way of protecting their patrons, while owners of mares are equally interested, as their colts by nominated stallions are entered without cost.

Horse Notes.

The dam of Patsy Curtis 2:16½ is to be bred to Patchen Wilkes 2:29½. She is now with foal by Mount Airy 2:19½. Patsy Curtis and his dam are owned by C. N. Curtis, Abilene.

Governor Lowelling has appointed Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, of Topeka, State Veterinarian. Kansas farmers and breeders will find Dr. Pritchard well qualified for the position, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Bonnie Maid, dam of the young horse Bonnie Boy, sire of the two-year-old pacer Bonnie Belle 2:18½, died from the effects of a rattlesnake bite when her son was but a few weeks old, and, like his distinguished grandsire, George Wilkes, he was brought up on a bottle. Bonnie Boy was sired by Patchen Wilkes 2:29½.

The Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders announce the following

Have It Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner.

Equally good for human flesh.

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

stakes and purses for their fall meeting to be held at Abilene, the last week in August:

No. 1. Yearling trot, Kansas stake.....\$500 00
No. 2. Yearling pace, Kansas stake..... 300 00

The following are open to Kansas and adjoining States and Territories:

No. 3. Two-year-old trot, 3:00 purse..... 500 00
No. 4. Two-year-old pace, 3:00 purse..... 300 00
No. 5. Three-year-old trot, 3:00 stake..... 500 00
No. 6. Three-year-old pace, 3:00 stake..... 300 00
No. 7. Two-year-old trot, 2:35 purse..... 500 00
No. 8. Two-year-old pace, 2:35 purse..... 300 00
No. 9. Three-year-old trot, 2:40 purse..... 500 00
No. 10. Three-year-old pace, 2:35 purse..... 300 00
No. 11. Stallion trot, 3:00 stake..... 500 00
No. 12. Stallion trot, 2:27 purse..... 500 00
No. 13. Stallion trot, free for all, purse..... 500 00
No. 14. Trot, 2:35 class..... 500 00
No. 15. Trot, 3:00 class..... 500 00

The illustration on this page is intended to give the reader, especially if he be the owner of barren mares, or the keeper of a stallion, an idea of the latest instrument, called the Perfect Impregnator, that has been invented for the purpose of overcoming barrenness in mares. It is simple in its construction, and by its use cases are easily and surely successful, notwithstanding the many supposable causes and theoretical practices that have been entertained by the modern horse breeder. The practice of artificial impregnation was thoroughly tested during the year 1892, by the most eminent veterinarians and horse-breeders in the United States, and the results of the many trials fully confirm its positive suc-

Value Your Time and Labor.

On many farms there is room for improvement in the line of conveniences. Many steps could be saved by doing things in a more systematic way. With the farmer time is money, and the successful man must practice economy in both. Many things appear insignificant of themselves, but in the aggregate they amount to considerable. The shortening of one mile of railroad over which fifty trains pass daily, means a saving to the company of fifty miles of travel and a corresponding amount of time. Equal gain may be made in farm work. Use gates instead of bars. Put snaps on the ends of all lines and straps. Fill a spare stall with straw and have bedding enough for a week. Prepare enough slop for the hogs at one time to last for three days instead of at every feed. Use a good latch instead of fastening with a chain. A score of things will suggest themselves to the observing farmer. Special attention should be given to the arrangement and location of new buildings. Five minutes gained every hour make an hour every day; half a day every week, two days every month, and nearly a month every year.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Man and the Child.

An old man stood by the wayside,
Where a group of children played,
And listened awhile to the music
Their innocent laughter made.
He gazed on their fair young faces,
Bright symbols of Love and Truth,
Glowing cheeks where dwelt the roses
Of the garden of their youth.

A deep and a solemn silence,
A feeling of childish fear,
Sprang up in their timid fancies
As they saw a stranger near.
Then up and along the highway
They sped as before the wind,
But one, the youngest and fairest,
Transfixed, she remained behind.

The old man raised her up gently
In his trembling, feeble arms,
And sought with his soft caresses,
To soothe all her wild alarms.
He stroked her flaxen tresses,
And the child to him closer drew,
As he kissed away the tear-drops
From her innocent eyes of blue.

"Fear not! my bright little angel,"
He slowly and softly said,
"I love you, dear little children,
For the sake of mine that's dead,
Gone years ago into Heaven
With their mother up above.
Come, little darling, tell me
Who you are, and whom you love."

Then the tender creature nestled
Close to the old man's breast,
And her tiny fingers lingered
In his withered hand at rest.
"They call me Nan," she answered,
With a knowing little nod,
"And de best t'ing dat I love is
My Fader, Mudder and Dod."

She crept away in the sunlight
And left him with Thought alone;
Nor saw she the pale face darken,
Nor heard she the bitter moan—
"Oh! that Life and its woes were ended,
That this weary path were trod,
Till my darlings cry out in Heaven,
We're with father and mother and God."
—James J. McCorry, in New York Weekly.

HINTS ON PAPER HANGING.

As spring approaches, the good housewife thinks of renovating and cleaning the interior of her home. This room shall have a new carpet and curtains; that, a coat of paint and paper. Wise is she who manages to have painting, paper and carpet all new at once.

Having decided which room shall be papered, the next thing is to get paper that suits you, even if it is sky blue, or pink, with a green border; but don't get this unless you like something very bright. If you have not good taste, let the paper-hanger select it. Tell him the tint you want. This plan is generally satisfactory. Put the children to bed and put by your knitting; conscientiously decide whether you can afford to have the work done. Think the matter over carefully. If the paper is hung well and tastefully, with no wrinkles, and no bursting loose from the wall, won't you use it about twice as long as if poorly put on and liable to fall? But if, after thinking it over, you decide that really you can't afford to hire it done, then do it yourself, and pray for your family while you are about it.

I will give some simple directions for I have hung a good deal of paper, and always find use for most, if not all of them. Inform your family physician that you are thinking of attempting suicide, and ask him to be ready in case he is needed. Get a bottle of arnica and a package of court-plaster for bruises. If chewing gum helps you to keep your temper, get a quarter's worth; you will need it. Pull down the blinds, so that callers will think that you are not at home. Kiss your husband before you begin, for the probabilities are that you won't kiss him again until you are done, and even then you are liable to think marriage is a failure. Make a grand resolve that whether you have a war with Chili or not, you will paper that room or die in the attempt. Perhaps you will be successful, and perhaps you won't. You can be your own judge and jury.

I give you these simple directions, that you may know wherein you will be likely to fail. If you have never attempted hanging paper, profit by the experience of others.

My husband and I had been married only a few weeks, not long enough for the honeymoon to wane, when we decided to re-paper the sitting-room. We selected the paper all right, and knowing, having heard, I should have said, we hadn't proved it, that economy was the road to wealth, we decided to hang the paper ourselves and save the expense.

We had read instructions about hanging paper until we were positive we knew all about it. All we had to do was to get the paper and put it on; what could be easier? We made our paste and preparations according to rule. We measured from the ceiling to the base-board, then cut the first strip six inches too short. We laid it aside,

cut another, and put the paste on. My husband gently scaled the step-ladder with the paper held at arm's length, and then asked me what he should do next. I told him to "hang it," and he did, wrong side up. We tried to take it off and turn right-side up with care, but succeeded in landing in the wood-box.

We cut another strip, and I very indignantly informed the partner of my joys and sorrows that I could do better than he could. I did succeed in getting it on, but it was so wrinkled and torn, where I had put my fingers through it, that I promptly tore it off and threw it in the wood-box, which was about full by this time. My better-half stood by, astounded beyond words at such a display of extravagance and bad temper, and he seemed to say, "I thought I had married an angel, but I find I haven't."

Well, we put the paper on after a fashion, but we used as much again as we needed, and we quarreled all the time we were at it. I never could endure that wall paper, though I liked it before I tried to put it on. I have done a good deal of papering since, but I think it is like a good many other things, about as expensive to learn as to hire it done.—Housekeeper.

Whalebone in Stacks.

In a little brick and stone structure on the Potrero shore of the bay there is a million dollars worth of whalebone stored, and it is guarded as jealousy as if it were so many \$20 gold pieces or its weight in precious stones. It is the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and came off the whaling barks Beluga, Mary D. Hume, Agenor and America, lately in from the Arctic.

The building is a perfect vault with brick and stone sides, iron roof and iron doors. All around the top runs a perforated pipe by means of which the whole interior could be flooded if a fire should by any possibility break out. Rats are thick on the water front, and can do a great deal of damage to a cargo of whalebone, so small iron doors have been put in to answer as barricades when the big ones are opened to air the place. Oilskins, such as the fire patrol use, are spread over the cargo as the final additional precaution that human ingenuity can suggest.

The uninitiated, on first stepping into the cold, cheerless place with its damp cement floor, are apt to wonder why it has all been done. The long, black stalks don't look like much piled against the walls, and to hear their immense value set forth is enough to take the breath away. But the place does not always contain a \$1,000,000 stock. The season just closing was a most profitable one, and in consequence the warehouse is nearly full.

"The lady purchasing a few sticks of whalebone on her shopping tour scarcely realizes the immense risk and the great amount of labor necessary to place it on the counter," said W. R. Wand, one of the representatives of the whaling company, yesterday. "There is a big risk even here. We can take no chances. In the rough, after a simple polishing, the bone is worth \$5 a pound, and we have at least 200,000 pounds on hand now. When the vessel docks at the wharf yonder we pitch in and work day and night until the cargo is housed here, and then we try to get it off on the railroad as soon as possible. While it is here this little structure is guarded day and night. A million dollars is something of a responsibility, I can assure you."

"Where does most of the bone go?" was asked.

"A great deal of it goes to New York," replied Mr. Wand, "but most of the cutting is done in Paris and Bremen. A little is done in London. We polish it off here, get the color, assort it out, and put it up in bundles. Then it is forced through to its destination as rapidly as possible. You see, the bone with a light or pearl shade is worth more than the black, and we have to separate it."

Several of the bundles bore the mark M. D. H. in a diamond. "That," said Mr. Wand, "is the name of a vessel from which the bone was taken; in this instance the Mary D. Hume, a vessel which brought the most valuable cargo ever received from the Arctic seas. One or two of these bundles are marked 'cut,' you observe. This is to guide the buyer when the bone is offered for sale. It signifies that the bone is nicked in some portion of it. The value is greatly reduced, and we must therefore handle the cargo like eggs. If roughly handled a cargo of whalebone can be well-nigh ruined. The slightest cut in a stalk brings it down in value about one-half."

"The bone, you know, is the teeth of the whale, and a fair-sized front molar is worth about \$50. In every whale's jaw there are 473 teeth, and one good-sized head is worth a good deal of money. On the last trip the men on the Jesse D. Freeman brought one big fellow alongside, the head of which produced 3,000 pounds of bone. The mouth of the whale is simply a huge suction-pump. The monster travels along with his mouth wide open on the surface. The only food he will take is a little red bit of animal life that floats on the Northern seas. He sucks in



Does any person suppose that Ivory Soap is expensive and therefore only suitable for cleansing the more delicate household articles and garments?

Those who have tested it have found that there is a double economy in its general use. A cake of Ivory Soap will do more work than a cake of the ordinary, poorly made, highly chemicalled soaps, and it will save five times the difference in price.

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enough to make a good mouthful and then ejects the water. The food is sifted down through the soft teeth, and is filtered like a lot of sawdust would be in a sieve.

"This black hair that fringes the bone has a separate value. It is cut from the teeth and is used for making fine furniture. It has become so valuable, however, that it cannot be used to any great extent."

"When do you expect to ship this cargo off?"

"As soon as ever Providence will let us. It is something extraordinary for us to have such an enormously valuable load here, and we won't hold it a day longer than necessary, I can assure you."

"Ever troubled by thieves?"

"No," was the laughing response. "The bone is a trifle too heavy to run away with and the place is too well guarded. Fire is the greatest danger, and you can see how that has been guarded against."

Out in the bay six of the most unsightly ships that ever huddled together in port were tossing. Put up at auction the lot would scarcely bring its value in old lumber, but those hulks brought in as valuable a freight as many a treasure ship has been laden with.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Memory of Alfarata.

In exchanging papers with a neighbor, among other papers were several copies of the KANSAS FARMER. In a hurried glance through them, my eye caught the lines: "Oh! why does the white man follow my path," etc. This sounded very familiar, though somewhat like an echo of the past, for I had often heard my brothers sing it. Then just above it the old familiar lines of "Alfarata." "Why," I thought, "Wesley and Esther used to sing that when I could just but remember it," and on looking at the signature of the writer, it proved to be from the facile pen of the "Family Doctor." Then all the mystery was made plain, for I had often heard the "Family Doctor" singing those same lines, in his fine tenor voice, in the old log house where I was born. "The orchard, the meadow, the creek that ran by it," all came in view; the two tall poplars,

the Doctor himself had set out, the row of bee-hives near the cherry orchard, that lovely garden, whose gate was flanked on either side by lilacs and roses, that the Doctor had set out for his invalid sister. The Times excursion must have been very enjoyable, yet to my mind a trip through the dells and dales of dear old Wisconsin, would be as replete with genuine enjoyment.

CREEDE.

History Should Begin at Home.

Every city and town should have its history written with some details for use in the schools of that town, and with this should be included a proper treatment of the geography of the region writes Winfield S. Nevin in the March New England Magazine, in an article on the importance of the study of local history. Such a work has been done for Dover, Massachusetts, and the book is in use in that town to-day very successfully. This local text-book may be put in the form of a catechism, with questions and answers, or in the narrative form. It should begin with a clear statement of the location of the place, to be followed with something on the topography; the geology and the botany; then the history of the settlement of the town; the establishment of the first church; the growth and municipal history; notices of the important public buildings; military history; to be followed by accounts of the industries, railroads, principal highways, commerce; a brief sketch of the schools and other educational institutions; something about the noted men and women who were born or have lived in the town, or have visited it. These topics need not be arranged in the order here given, but according to the plan best adapted to the locality. This study, I believe will be found very helpful. It is one to awaken instant interest in pupil and teacher. The child loves to read and talk about places and things with which he is familiar, as we older people are more interested in anything about countries we have visited than those we have never seen. The local history and geography are the easiest for the child to grasp, and he will learn other history afterward, more readily.

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The Young Folks.

Entering In.

The church was dim and silent
With the hush before the prayer;
Only the solemn trembling
Of the organ stirred the air.
Without, the sweet pale sunshine;
Within, the holy calm.
Where priest and people waited
For the swelling of the psalm.

Slowly the door swung open,
And a little baby girl,
Brown-eyed, with brown hair falling
In many a wavy curl,
With soft cheeks flushing hotly,
Sly glances downward thrown,
And small hands clasped before her,
Stood in the aisle alone.

Stood half-abashed, half-frightened,
Unknown where to go,
While like a wind-rocked flower
Her form swayed to and fro;
And the changing color fluttered
In the little troubled face,
As from side to side she wavered
With a mute, imploring grace.

It was but for a moment;
What wonder that we smiled,
By such a strange, sweet picture
From holy thoughts beguiled?
Up, then, rose some one softly,
And many an eye grew dim,
As through the tearful silence
He bore the child with him.

And long I wondered, losing
The sermon and the prayer,
If when some time I enter
The many mansions fair,
And stand abashed and drooping
In the portal's golden glow,
Our Lord will send an angel
To show me where to go?
—Sunday School Visitor.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
A PIGGISH PENSIONER.

BY ANNA P. PAYNE.

Once upon a time, there lived a little girl who made a playmate of every living creature about her, and she often talked to the clam shells that served as dishes on her mud-cake tables. When the child, whom we will call Miverett, was about four years old, she formed a close acquaintance with a lone pig that had come into possession of the family. In a sunny corner of the yard was the play-house, and here the little pink-nosed squealer made himself at home, wandering about among the play dishes, lying down for a nap in what the young housekeeper was pleased to call her oven. And everywhere that Miverett went, the pig was sure to go.

When the acquaintance began, he often went to the door with his young friend, but when Miverett disappeared, and the door was closed, the pig sought his straw in the pen.

Miverett often had crackers in her play-house, but one day the demand for crackers was so great that the child's mother followed the companions, and was surprised to see Miverett sit down, break the crackers in pieces and feed them to the pig. Talking to her companion as she fed him, she laughed at his grunts and squeals. One day he followed her into the house, and that was a delight to the child, but not to the grandmother. The pig was shown to the door, aided by grandma's broom, and Miverett wept at sound of his scratching, squealing and grunting, which continued outside the door. The grandmother's trouble began when the door was left open during a part of the day, as when Miverett came for her doll or any other plaything, she was followed by this sociable pig. He soon learned that the cat's dish held milk, and one day grandma found him asleep in the big rocking-chair, carefully covered with one of Miverett's fresh gingham dresses. Grandma was tired and sat down there to rest, but how spry she was in leaving the old rocking-chair as a squeal, a muffled grunt were heard, and, all buttoned into the dress, the pig rolled from the chair to the floor. Grandmother used to tip the chair over against the lounge, so that this troublesome visitor could not sleep in it, because, one day while the minister was visiting there, and sitting comfortably in the big rocking-chair, the pig came in at the door, walked up to the minister, and looking as though to say, "That's my chair," tried to climb to the minister's lap. The young man from Hartford seemed surprised and frightened, and grandma declared that he trembled when he took her hand at parting.

Then it was decided the pig should have a pen, but Miverett continued to be on friendly terms with him, and was often seen standing on a box, reaching over to feed and pet him. It was in vain that the little one's mother and grandmother told her that the pig would soon be so big and ugly that he was liable to bite her; she was not content without him, and felt great pride in his size. Miverett complained of his table manners, saying that he "put his feet in his breakfast," but it was a severe lesson that cured her affection for the pig.

A pretty straw hat had been bought for Miverett; a peaked crowned, white straw, trimmed with blue ribbon; and one day after the child had been to ride, she stopped

to see her old friend, before coming to the house. Standing on a box, she bent over towards him, when her hat fell into the pen. The ungrateful porker put one foot on the white straw hat, pushing it down into the trough, and taking the brim in his mouth, tore the pretty hat all into pieces and trampled upon them.
From that time Mildred lost all faith in pigs, little and big.

A Rooster That Could Swim.

Who has ever heard of a chicken that could swim, that preferred swimming to walking? There are some seeming contradictions in the world of nature; for example, the cat that shrinks from wetting even her velvety soles is driven to distraction by the smell of fish, for very love of it. And a great scrawny rooster, that never should be so much as seen taking a bath except in a nice, dry, dusty place in the road or ash-heap, deliberately walking into a pond of water and swimming across it is a queer sight indeed.

Yet that is what anybody may have seen last summer at the mill-pond on a little stream called Baker brook, which flows into the river St. John just beyond the border of Maine, in Canada.

He was a big fellow, dignified and important from the top of his flaming comb to the tips of the stiff feathers that grew at right angles to his feet like wings, or "pantaloons." He had always taken his bath in the dust-heap, until he grew old enough to lead his charge of hens far away from home, about the more distant fields, even beyond the brook, where all day long they nibbled blades of tender grass and chased the grasshoppers. But once around the pond and across the brook, the most direct course back to the roost lay in a line across the mill-pond, and how often he and his family were caught by the darkness upon that side of the stream, and just how the thing was managed at first, no one will ever know. But one evening the men who were working near the mill saw a flock of hens and a rooster on the wrong side of the brook, looking wistfully toward the other side and home. One by one the hens, taking a good start off the high bank, flew across, leaving the rooster alone. But only for a moment, for instantly he walked to the water's edge, waded in without the least hesitation, and struck out for the other shore. He sat up high, well out of water, like a duck, and as it was only about sixty feet wide there, he was across in a jiffy. Then shaking his feathers clear of moisture, he ran away after the hens as fast as his long legs could carry him.

This remarkable occurrence was witnessed several times; as often as the chickens, tempted by the more remote, richer hunting-grounds, wandered in that direction.—Harper's Young People.

A Big Derrick.

The largest traveling derrick ever raised for practical use or experimental purposes, is the one which will be used in placing the great steel roof of "The MacKaye Spectatorium," at Chicago. This derrick is an immense affair, weighing nearly seventy tons, and is necessary to place in position the 1,000 tons of steel which will be used in the roof of this building. This derrick is 180 feet high and it was raised only after the most strenuous exertion, the first four attempts made being failures on account of the tackle used not being strong enough. The feat, one of the most extraordinary ever known to modern engineering, was successfully accomplished on the fifth trial.

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(BEST AND GOES FARTHEST)
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Alteration of the Earth's Axis.

The Royal Society of England has just been informed by Sir William Thompson that the axis of the earth is altering its direction. Berlin was some time ago discovered to be further north than it has been previously marked on the map. Geographical investigations at Honolulu prove that the Sandwich Islands have moved just about as far south as Berlin has moved north, so the eminent geographers decided that the axis of the earth must be changing its angle to the ecliptic. If the progression is very rapid North America is likely to become somewhat tropical and the United States would lose its place in the temperate zone. The change is taking place so slowly, however, that nobody need get into any heat over it.

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Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who was commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to study the dairy methods of Denmark, has made a preliminary report, dated at Copenhagen, February 7. He has learned the cause of the uniformity and excellence of Danish butter and briefly describes it in this preliminary report. His account of a Danish dairy farm is especially instructive and will appear in our dairy department next week.

Eastern Kansas farmers are in the market buying cattle. The writer recently met in Ness county an Osage county farmer who was buying nearly everything that was offered. This week two farmers, one from Pottawatomie and one from Jackson county, went to Kansas City to invest in cattle for their farms. The turn in prices for cattle has come at last and the shortage which was recently shown to exist is likely to become more marked by the action of well-to-do farmers who are buying and holding for growth and increase as well as advance in prices, large numbers of both young cattle and females.

The remarkable showing of the experiments of Profs. Popenoe and Mason with "second-crop" seed potatoes adds another to the lengthening list of triumphs achieved in the betterment of products by intelligent handling of seed. Every farmer should observe carefully the plate published with the article and study the description of the methods by which the difference in the tubers of the same varieties were produced. It is not too much to hope that these experimenters will place it within the power of the Kansas farmers to produce potatoes in as great abundance and possessing the superior excellence of the tubers raised in the mountain districts west of us.

Stark Bros., the great nurserymen and fruit-growers whose principal place of business is Louisiana, Missouri, are sending out some literature of great value to every farmer who plants even a few trees for home use and of still greater value to the commercial orchardist. Their 96-page quarto entitled "A Pleased Customer the Best Advertisement" is so live and full of suggestions that even those who do not fully agree with them cannot fail to be instructed and derive valuable information from its perusal. Their "Fruits and Fruit Trees" is an artistic publication, highly illustrated and full of points for fruit men. All who are contemplating the purchase of fruit trees should write to Stark Bros. for these publications. Their advertisement appears on another page.

POTENT MINORITY IN CONGRESS.

The potency of an organized minority to defeat needed legislation demanded by the people and favored by an imperfectly organized majority has seldom received a more striking illustration than in the defeat of the anti-option bill. The national House of Representatives had passed the bill; it had gone to the Senate where, after various delays, it had been slightly amended and passed by a good majority and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The gamblers had organized a determined fight on the bill in the Senate and had succeeded in delaying its passage in that body until a late date in the session. When the bill went back to the House the "rules" of that legislative branch were found to be conveniently constructed for the use of the agents of the speculators. It was only necessary for them to secure the services of a majority of the committee on rules to defeat the taking of a vote on the bill even though by a vote 172 to 124 the members of the House had expressed their desire to vote on the bill.

It has frequently been a cause of great wonderment to honest people at home that so few of the measures advocated on the stump are incorporated into law. Their defeat is generally, as in the case of the anti-option bill, owing to the influences organized by those who have a moneyed interest in their defeat. These gamblers in agricultural products are fattening from their nefarious games and willingly spend thousands of dollars to secure immunity from hostile legislation. The "boards of trade," into which these gamblers have organized themselves, had at Washington a numerous, able and well paid lobby to work the officers, committees and members of Congress, while the only representative of the farming interests was C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, who paid his own expenses and contributed his time for the good of the farming interests.

What was done by the gambling interests is also done every session by the transportation interests, by the trusts, the money interests, and by combines of various kinds to such an extent that legislation for the protection of the people against their rapacity is nearly impossible, even when the people elect to each house a strong majority of members in favor of their interests.

This is a serious situation for which but one remedy has been seriously proposed. This is shadowed with more or less clearness by the *Christian Union*, which journal, in discussing the defeat of the anti-option bill, comments as follows:

"The debate upon it made more clear—that is every month becoming clearer—that the Democratic party is dividing into two hostile camps—"Jeffersonian" Democrats and social Democrats—those who believe that the people ought not to be governed and those who believe the people ought to govern. Mr. Cleveland is a Jeffersonian rather than a social Democrat, and very probably would veto the bill if it should pass the next Congress. Yet its defeat by means of filibustering or its defeat by means of vetoes will but strengthen and solidify the growing movement which repudiates Jefferson's maxim that the government that governs least governs best, and, on the contrary, demands that the government shall perform those social and moral duties from which society cannot divest itself."

RECIPROcity WORKING BETTER.

A few months ago the **KANSAS FARMER** took occasion to examine, by the aid of the reports of the Treasury, the effects of the reciprocity treaties upon the trade of the United States with those countries with which such treaties are in force. Contrary to everybody's expectation the result showed that at that time the balance of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity treaties was much more largely against us than for corresponding periods before the treaties took effect. It thus appeared that those of our citizens who were engaged in foreign commerce were able to buy more and sell less in the countries affected by the treaties than under the old arrange-

ment; or, to state it otherwise, that the traders of these countries were able to out-trade American merchants.

The later Treasury reports are more favorable to this country, and show substantial average increases in exports to these countries accompanied by decreases, or at most only moderate increases of imports. Thus, during the twelve months ending January 31, 1892, we exported to Germany \$91,187,453 worth, while for the corresponding period of the last year our exports to that country were \$95,637,313, an increase of \$4,449,860, while for the same periods our imports from Germany decreased by the sum of \$3,017,670. For the twelve months ending in 1892, the balance of trade was against us by \$69,961, while for the corresponding period ending in 1893 the balance was in our favor by the sum of \$7,397,569. This change resulted from a decrease of imports and an increase of exports as compared with our trade with Germany for the previous year.

Our trade with Cuba shows gains of both exports and imports, but the gains of exports exceed those of imports by more than \$11,500,000. The balance of trade with Cuba is still heavily against us, however.

Our trade with Brazil continues to show a rapidly increasing balance against us. The other countries affected by these treaties do comparatively but a small amount of trading with this country and are about evenly balanced as to changes in trade relations with this country under reciprocity.

While, on the average, reciprocity is working better than a few months ago, the aggregate of the changes of imports and exports are, on account of the immense increase of the Brazilian balance against us, still adverse.

GROUND SWELL COMING.

The *St. Louis Republic* of March 17 contains a special from Carthage, Ill., giving an account of an exodus of well-to-do farmers from Hancock county, in that State, to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. These farmers are selling out because they are able to do so at a nice profit. There appears, according to the special, to have been a great advance in land values in that part of Illinois. A leading and successful farmer is quoted as saying:

"My idea is that these men want to get out West where land is now cheaper with the hope that Western lands will soon be as valuable as they are now in Illinois. Land in Illinois is rising rapidly in price. It is now worth all the way from \$20—the poorest on an average—to \$80 and \$100 per acre. A good many farmers in this State are selling off their lands at enormous figures and are going West to load up again, believing that in a short time farm lands in the West will rise in value. I do not think that any man is leaving Illinois because he cannot raise good crops. Of course we have had a few poor seasons, but farmers are getting out of debt, and our lands are steadily increasing in price. So when you read about a train load of Illinois farmers going West you need not fear that they are disgusted with Illinois lands—not a bit of it. They are simply going West to buy more land, which, when the prices jump up, they will sell and go on to where land is cheaper. To a certain extent it is speculation, yet the land is farmed, of course, so long as they have it."

No doubt farming land throughout the country has been lower than it ought to be. Abnormally low prices are as sure to be followed by a rise as are abnormally high prices to be followed by a fall. Probably in no part of the country have farming lands been farther below their real value than in Kansas. In no part of the country more than in Kansas have lands more signally demonstrated their productive value within the last few years. The fact that Illinois farmers are selling at good prices and coming West to buy more land is an added indication that the long expected turn in land prices has been reached. The reaction surely coming indeed has commenced in Kansas. Farms in this State are a splendid investment at a good deal above present prices.

AMONG THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Under this title it is the purpose of the **KANSAS FARMER** to give, from time to time, brief reviews of the work of the various experiment stations in the United States, in so far as their work seems valuable or interesting to our patrons. It is also intended to review, briefly, other agricultural publications which may be received and which have sufficient merit to warrant it.

One great terror to cattlemen in the Southwest has long been the Texas fever, and any reliable information bearing upon this disease—its causes and cures—will always be acceptable to those who handle cattle in or near the infected districts.

In Bulletin No. 24, of the Texas Experiment Station, it is shown that cattle ticks are directly associated with this disease and that measures effective in preventing the presence of the ticks are also preventive of the fever. Some of the conclusions reached are of special interest. It is noted that the removal of ticks prevents the communication of Texas fever. Ticks are more abundant during hot, dry seasons, when grass is scarce, and, like other parasites, attack the thin and weak members of the herd by preference. It is also noted that they prefer to prey upon the Short-horn to any other breed, and that the fever is more fatal to this breed than to any other.

The keeping of the animals in a fat and healthy condition and away from wood and brushy pastures during the hot weather is one of the best preventive measures, while the spraying of the herd with Cannon's, Hayward's or Little's Sheep Dip has been found to be the only practicable method of destroying the ticks when once the herd becomes infected.

"Animal Parasitism" is the subject of Bulletin No. 20 of the Arkansas Experiment Station. A large portion of this bulletin is devoted to the cattle tick and its influence in the transmission of Texas fever. It is shown that, while there may be outbreaks of Texas fever within the "fever district," where there is seemingly no unusual development in the number of ticks, the presence of these insects is always productive of the fever symptoms in some form.

In Virginia a great drouth which began on June 25 and lasted until after corn had matured last fall, was experienced, and some experiments made at the Virginia Station in dry weather cultivation and the use of fertilizers for corn, may prove of interest to Kansas farmers. Bulletin No. 23 of the Virginia Station shows that shallow culture after the corn had begun to grow well produced the best results by reason of the conservation of moisture arising from the practice of keeping the surface finely pulverized and frequently stirred. This bulletin deals especially with fertilizers for corn and gives results arising from the use of several. It was found that eighty pounds of dissolved bone black per acre gave an increased yield of 5.8 bushels, and that this was the best fertilizer and the most satisfactory quantity used in the trial.

The effect of detasseling corn to increase the yield has been a matter of experiment in several stations. The latest one is reported from the Cornell University Station and shows a marked increase in yield of corn when the tassels were removed on their first appearance without injury to the leaves. In Nebraska the tassels were removed with a corn-knife and the results were "decidedly unfavorable." In Maryland a slight decrease in yield was noted. In Kansas (Bulletin No. 30) the results in favor of removing the tassels when they first appear from three-fifths of the rows of corn were most decisive.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of the Cornell Station, shows that in two lots of purebred and grade Jersey milch cows, consisting of eight animals each, a ration of grain fed during the grass season (May 22 to October 23) to one lot of eight cows, the gain was three and one-half pounds of milk per day per cow when compared with the other lot to which no grain was fed. Also,

that the grain-fed lot gained in weight on an average of fifty-three pounds per cow more than the other lot. He further shows that the good effects of feeding grain during the season in question were very plainly shown in the following season when no grain was fed to either lot. This residuary effect amounted to a gain of a little more than 16 per cent. in milk yield in favor of the lot of cows to which grain had been fed the previous season. The grain ration consisted of corn meal, cotton seed meal and bran in proportion of one pound each of the two latter to two pounds of corn meal. The Professor concludes that a grain ration fed during the grass season is profitable and is especially valuable when fed to young cows, because of its marked benefit in the development of the animal as a milker as well as in the present increased flow of milk.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The experiment of selling to farmers direct and thereby saving to consumers to the advantage and profit of the retailers was tried last year by some wholesale dealers who had been shut out by the trust. One company which did a large business reports to the KANSAS FARMER that on the entire season's business it lost not a dollar, but every purchase made by the farmers was paid for according to the contract. This is so much better than the usual experience of selling to retail dealers that wholesalers are warranted in naming to farmers the very lowest prices.

We have now on our desk a letter from Shields & Co., of Kansas City, in which they say that they propose to deal directly with farmers in the sale of binding twine and to furnish No. 1 American hemp twine, running about 550 feet to the pound, as per samples which will be sent on request to the farmers of Kansas and Missouri, at wholesale price delivered at Kansas City, Mo., in any quantity from one bale and upwards, or the Russian hemp twine as per samples as above, at wholesale prices, delivered at Kansas City, Mo., in any quantities from one bale and upwards. They offer the above named twines to the farmers at wholesale prices, and will send farmers samples of both grades of twine on their application for same, and warrant the twine, and agree that the twine shipped them will be as good as the samples, and should it prove not to be as good as the samples on receipt of the twine, the purchasers will be authorized to ship them the twine back to Kansas City by freight C. O. D. for the amount of money or note sent with the order, and in addition to this, collecting as advanced charges the amounts of freight that said farmer or farmers paid on the twine from Kansas City to the point of delivery. They are trying to establish a business with the farmers in the territory tributary to Kansas City on the same basis as Montgomery, Ward & Co. deal with them in the territory tributary to Chicago. They say that if farmers are disposed to help establish this kind of a trade at Kansas City, they will not confine themselves to the sale of twine alone, but will be able to furnish farming implements of all classes during the coming year. Many of the manufacturers who are not associated and owned by trusts, have been able to foresee the coming result, and have been placing their goods in the hands of merchants in the large cities who carry on other business, and are not depending wholly upon the sales of twines and implements for their living and profits, but have other branches of business that occupy their time and that of their employees during the entire year. Therefore they can afford to sell twines and implements at a legitimate profit; whereas, the dealer who makes a specialty of a business that only lasts from three to six months in a year must make a sufficient profit to pay his expenses and furnish a living and a profit for the portion of the year that his business does not bring him in a revenue. As an evidence of this reference is made to one of the largest establishments in Chicago, namely: Seigle, Cooper & Co., who have recently added a line of farming implements to their stock of dry goods,

groceries, boots, shoes, etc. The name of Seigle, Cooper & Co. is mentioned to show the sign of the times. If farmers were fully aware of the expense incurred between the manufacturer and the consumer for unnecessary expense of salaries and traveling expenses, they would readily see why they were compelled to mortgage their farms and even their chattels in order to pay these unnecessary expenses in addition to the legitimate price of the goods. Shields & Co. are not confined to the sales of twine alone, and will only be compelled to look after it during the selling season, thus they can furnish the twine at a very slight advance over the cost at the factory and transportation to Kansas City. On application for samples they will send a circular giving any inquirer estimates of the profit that is made by the National Cordage Company on adulterated twines, also giving some facts and figures about the increase of the price per acre of farming lands in the States where hemp has been grown, and twine factories established, and hemp twine manufactured. There is no sufficient reason why Kansas farmers should continue to send their money to the trusts in New York city, and by so doing increase the number of millionaires and enable them to control legislation. Full information will be furnished in a circular on receipt of application for samples and prices on the different grades of hemp twines.

Good Everywhere.

In western Kansas may be found a great body of really valuable land which has not yet been utilized to the greatest possible extent, because of peculiar climatic conditions. In this territory the rainfall is generally light, and it will probably never be materially increased by man's influence. In a very large share of this country irrigation is impossible because of a lack of water supply, and yet the soil is rich and easily worked and only lacks a proper development to furnish homes to thousands more of people.

The solution of the question of the proper utilization of this country for agricultural purposes lies, not in the discovery of a means of compelling a more copious rainfall, nor in irrigation, but in the creation of a new agriculture especially adapted to the conditions which there exist.

Wheat-raising may be depended upon, but this, without other crops and stock and fruit, is not farming. It is speculation.

Of considerable interest in helping to determine the possibilities of this section will be found in the little book called "Clover Culture," lately issued by Henry Wallace, of the Iowa Homestead. While the whole book cannot be utilized by the farmer of western Kansas, the chapter on alfalfa and the remarks upon the culture of the legumes in general will prove very valuable to him.

Where there exists a porous, sandy subsoil with sheet water at no great depth, alfalfa will prove a sure and paying crop, both for hay and grazing, while on uplands, further away from water, it may reasonably be depended upon for excellent pasture and seed. It must not be pastured the first year, and it is wholly useless to sow it in any soil beneath which lies a clay, gumbo or hardpan subsoil or rock, unless irrigation is possible.

Finely pulverized ground, broadcast sowing, disc-harrowing and rolling and all done in the latter part of April or first of May, seem to be the essential points in successful alfalfa-growing "out West."

Wheat-growers in the far western part of the State are still anxiously hoping for rain. The late sown grain lies dry and unsprouted.

The big coal combine of Minnesota is being investigated. Testimony introduced showed that this organization compelled every dealer in the State to pay \$1,000 or go out of business.

There is nothing superior to Salvation Oil for the relief and cure of wounds of all kinds. Its effect is marvelous. 25 cents.

With all products, the home market should not be overlooked.

How to Catch Carp.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will answer your Colorado inquirer. Some time in April commence to feed your fish with shelled corn or grain of any kind except oats, which is not good, as it floats and drifts to the shore, where it tempts fish enemies to accumulate. Every day have a regular time to feed—say in the evening, at sundown—always in the same place you intend to catch the fish. If you wish, you can get them tame in a short time so they will eat out of your hand. You can whistle a call of some kind, always the same. A bell is the best, and you can soon see the water move by the coming carp. Be careful never to allow your fish to become shy by allowing one to escape after you capture your fish, as they soon learn, like a rat, to avoid a second capture. I will try to explain the traps I use. One is at one end of my lake. Dig a place several feet deep—some ponds have a natural neck that can be cut off by making a drop gate. Feed in the small place for a week or more, leaving the passage open from the lake. The most delicious or tempting bait to induce the carp or cat to partake of is a corn pudding, or mush as I call it, made of meal boiled to a stiff condition. If you have some old tallow or fat meats of any kind to cook in with it, all the better. After you find your bait to be disappearing go to your lake on a sly any time between sunset and sunrise and drop the gate to shut off the little basin. The gate must work easily, making all escape to the large lake impossible. Now get your dip-net attached to a stick—or if too wide have a small seine—and scoop out all the fish; then open your gate for more fish in the future. You cannot follow this up every day, as they become suspicious. I use three different ways of catching, in scattered locations. The second one is a large dip-net on a swing-pole on the dam at the deepest point. Put in a corn cake for bait. Have the swing-pole balanced with a large rock bolted fast. Make the net stay to the bottom by putting a prop under the rock so you can knock it from under. Have your arms ready to pull down and swing the net to the shore. I have often, with this net, made a haul of over 100 pounds of carp at once. Be careful and forbid strangers to swing this pole when you are absent, as it takes several hours for fish to return. I often have a curtain hung back of the swing-post to hide my approach. Unless you hoist quick your chance is played for the next six hours. Now for floating trap. Mine is a screened frame six feet long, three feet wide and two feet high, mounted on two wheels; it has a zinc bottom and a solid top made of lumber so as to make the cage float, the main part of the cage being under water. Hinge one of the top boards so it can be swung open to put in feed and take out your catch. You should have holes punched in an inverted dish so as to allow the fish to come through a large hole into this raised space to get air. I have often kept 600 to 700 pounds of carp in this cage for weeks. It is a trap similar to a rat trap. The wire I make my drops of are made of copper wire; the pivot is soldered fast so the fish in passing in to get the bait raises one pair of bars—only raising the ones required to enter. These drop as fish pass in, closing the retreat. Thus the fish keep coming in but cannot escape. When I want a few fish I take a small dip-net, made by myself, scoop out what I want, and row back to the shore. This cage is the safest and surest, as you can lock both boat and cage door. But you must take out most of the fish several times a week as they worry to get out. I run mine out to the shore occasionally and empty it. Being mounted on wheels it runs out easily. I have also a good cane patent pole and tackle, to amuse visitors, but never had occasion to use it myself as I can get them more easily. Carp will readily bite a kernel of corn on a small hook. I saw my brother take up a fine carp with a crooked pin, string, cob and hedge stick for a pole. Dough rolled in cotton is the best bait for carp.

I wish some one would give instruction through your valuable paper how to construct a fish wheel, as my pond over-

flows several times a year and many large carp go over. These would be caught in a wheel. I have screens, but rubbish blocks and tears them down.

H. W. RIEGEL.

An Excellent Vegetable.

A great many little things go to make the sum total of the enjoyment a farmer may get out of life. Success in growing grain, good cattle, good horses and good swine are powerful influences which determine the enjoyability of farm life, and may be counted as among the things which will answer the question "why the boys do not leave the farm?" Mere success in these lines may pall upon even an enthusiastic capacity in this direction unless the farmer is successful in caring for himself as well as his grain and stock. One cannot properly care for himself without plenty of good food, and that of various kinds. To be a really successful farmer then means to be a successful gardener as well, and one of the most delicious and health-giving vegetables that can be raised in any garden is the celery.

A very short time since this plant was practically beyond any but the rich; now, according to Mr. T. Greiner's little book, "Celery for Profit," it can be successfully cultivated by the tyro.

He recommends the White Plume for early planting and the Giant Pascal and New Rose for the late crop.

Start the seed in a shallow box filled with good rich sandy loam, keep covered for the first ten days or two weeks, water well, transplant to a larger box or "flat" and set three-fourths inch apart in rows three inches apart, and finally transfer to a well-manured, well-prepared plat of garden and the work is well nigh done.

As the plants mature they may be bleached ready for use by simply leaning a wide board against the tops from each side and allowing them to remain there until bleaching is complete. This for the early varieties. The little book is published by W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, and is sold for 30 cents.

February Weather, Officially.

The following bulletin is issued by the Kansas Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Board of Agriculture:

A cold February—but ten colder during the past thirty-six years, February 1875 and 1885 being the coldest on our records, the mean being 25.3° in each case. During the past thirty-six years the warmest February occurred in 1882, when the mean temperature for the State was 40.5°. The mean temperature is below normal in all parts of the State except the extreme northwest, the line of normal temperature passing through Norton, Decatur, Thomas, Wallace, Greeley, and out through Hamilton; west of this line the temperature is above normal, while eastward the deficiency increases until it reaches upwards of four degrees in the counties around the mouth of the Kaw. In the southern counties of the middle division this deficiency diminishes to less than two degrees. The month opened with a cold wave which changed the mean temperature of the eastern division thirty-two degrees in twenty-four hours. A decided rise occurred on the 5th, followed by an equally decided fall on the 6th, the temperature moderating after the 7th. The mean temperature of the State, 29.2°, is 2.4° below the February average; the highest local mean, 35.7°, occurring at Shields, and the lowest, 21.5°, at Quinter; the highest temperature, 80°, also occurring at Shields on the 19th, and the lowest, 18° below zero, at Monument on the 1st.

The precipitation has been deficient in all parts of the State except the extreme northeastern counties, where it is slightly above the normal; the line of normal precipitation passing southwest through Wyandotte into Douglas, then trending northwest through Jefferson, Jackson and Nemaha. The greatest deficiency occurs in the southeastern counties, where it amounts to upwards of an inch. The average precipitation for the State is 0.58 inches, and is 0.39 below the February average; the greatest precipitation, 1.69 inches, occurring at Leavenworth, and the least, none, being reported from Burr Oak and Kirwin.

The prevailing direction of the wind was north.

Thunder storms occurred on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 27th.

Auroras were observed on the 9th and 20th.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Observer Weather Bureau, Director

Horticulture.

EXPERIENCE WITH WHOLE AND PIECE-ROOT GRAFTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of February 15, I notice a reply to the report of committee appointed by the State Horticultural Society on Whole-Root vs. Piece-Root Grafts, in which one Mr. "Jayunge" severely criticises the report, which was given publication in the FARMER in a previous issue. I think he is misleading to those who are not acquainted with both methods of propagation.

Now, as I have been a nurseryman for many years, but now retired, I have no small amount of experience in the method of propagation in question. I would be pleased to give some of my dearly-bought experience on the subject. "Jayunge" first gives the report of the committee and then sarcastically comments on it in the following language: "Now, Mr. Editor, we rise to inquire just how long these seedling roots have been known to be unreliable? Who on earth made the important discovery? Was it this committee of the K. S. H. S.?" Now, in reply, I will say that I have for thirty years known that over 40 per cent. of apple seedlings were wholly unreliable and another large percentage partially so, not only for the reason that they were not hardy, but a large per cent. are so feeble in growth that they are unable to sustain strong growing varieties, such as Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, and many others, to that degree which is required to make a vigorous and healthy tree. Go into a seedling nursery and you will soon find that a very large per cent. are rejected. Some nurserymen allow these scrubby, gnarly, feeble plants to stand the second season for the very purpose of whole-root grafting, and sell them at double price. In 1886 I grafted and set out 175,000 piece-root grafts and 10,000 budded on whole roots, which is the same as grafting. The very feeble seedlings have not budded and the strong ones made a very strong growth and a very fine tree, for the very reason that they had been set the spring before and more fully established. The winter of 1886-7 was severe and the conditions were such that they did not go into the winter in first-class condition. The following spring, when it came time for them to start in growth, I noticed that my one-year-old budded trees did not start regularly; also, that some varieties which were grafted on the piece roots, were backward. Examination disclosed the fact that those varieties that had not taken root from the graft, such as Winesap, were in the worst condition. When we dug down to the piece roots they were grafted on, these were found to be dead. Upon examination, I found that the Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis, so far as the piece root is concerned, was in the same condition, but they had taken root at the crown and were perfectly self-sustaining. I then returned to my budded trees and found that the bark of the stocks or seedlings was perfectly black and dead and the bark would slip off clear up to the bud. The buds, however, were all right and perfect, even to the margin line of the bud. About 30 per cent. were entirely dead and fully that many more were injured. As much was being said about whole-root vs. piece-root, I thought this was my time to educate my customers, and I did so. I showed them to hundreds of people, by the thousand trees, which satisfied all who saw them. I have also noticed that the seedling root of two-year-old trees was dead, which fully satisfied me that the sooner we got a tree on its own roots the better and healthier the tree.

From the above statement, the proprietor of Black Hill fruit farm will see the committee was not the first to discover that seedlings were not all reliable. Furthermore, it is understood among nurserymen that the piece-root is the most reliable, and they advocate the same in a reasonable way, but as they do not wish to impose upon their customers by telling fabulous stories about how much more they will bear in order to get three or four prices for their

trees, and they did not blow their horn so loud as those that have the whole grafted trees for sale.

With regard to the setting of "Jayunge's" orchard, I conclude that he had a good season for setting the whole-root trees and a bad succession of years for the piece-root grafted trees, which is often the case.

Furthermore, he criticises the ability of the committee with sarcasm by calling them learned horticulturists. Now, for the information of the writer, let me say that I am well acquainted with the committee and know them to be men of much experience. Mr. William Cutter, of Junction City, who made the experiment for the society, is an old nurseryman, a practical fruit-grower and an honest man. The experiment was not made for the purpose of downing anybody, but for the interest of the public and the advancement of horticulture.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been as brief as possible in this article, and hope you will give it publication for the benefit of horticulture.

A. L. ENTSMINGER.

Silver Lake, Kas.

Tree Planting.

Those who contemplate planting trees of any kind should not fail to see the catalogue of the Elgin Nurseries, of Elgin, Ill., before placing their order. The hints it gives on planting and caring for trees are valuable, especially their "How to Grow Evergreens, Illustrated." This firm is credited with having the largest stock of evergreens and deciduous trees to be found in any one nursery in America. The illustration shown herewith is an engraving from a photograph taken last May of a gang of men trans-



TRANSPLANTING NORWAY SPRUCE AT ELGIN (ILL.) NURSERIES.

planting Norway spruce in the Elgin nurseries. Their evergreens are all grown from seed on their own grounds, and are not to be compared with forest-grown or imported plants. These nurseries have been established thirty-nine years. They claim that past experience has proven that a sample order of their trees sent into a neighborhood more than serves the purpose of the best advertising they can do; therefore they have arranged three sample orders which they send at greatly reduced prices. Their sample order No. 1, is 200 evergreens, three varieties, two years old, for \$1; their No. 2, is 535, seven varieties, for \$5. They send them by express, prepaid. The firm is reliable and responsible. Get their catalogue, and compare it with others before placing your order. You can get it free by addressing The E. H. Ricker Co., Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.

If a purely-bred male is bred to a "scrub," all of the offspring will advance; but if a hybrid from the best male is bred, the issue will descend to the lower level of the "scrub."

In nearly all cases, those who make the best success with any class of stock, are those that commenced in a small way and increased as he learned to breed, to grow, and to feed.

The conditions under which a ration is fed, is an important item with the quality of the meat. A clean, healthy ration may be much lessened in value by feeding in a filthy trough or manger.

"What's in a name?" Well, that depends. For instance, the name of "Ayer" is sufficient guarantee that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine, scientific blood-purifier, and not a sham, like so much that goes by the name of "sarsaparilla." Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the standard.

Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, 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 send 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 letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

Winter Campaigns.

The entomologist knows what the farmer frequently does not, that there is no time in the year when insects are not to be found in some stage. To be sure, insects are not a very prominent feature of the winter landscape, but there is no difficulty in finding a great many of them, nevertheless. From the economic standpoint, the winter habits of the insects are of extreme importance, and we are often able to reach them with less trouble and more effect than during the summer. A great many of the forms that are injurious in the orchard, winter in the imago stage, hiding in and under rubbish, or under the bark of trees, especially old apple trees, or in the decaying or injured twigs or branches. It is very good practice, therefore, to make use of some spell of pleasant weather to give the orchard a thorough cleaning up. Not a rubbish heap, not a dead twig or branch should be left anywhere in it. The bark of the trees should be carefully scraped, so as to remove all the loose flakes, and with them

also all the insects that are hibernating under them. This will also destroy many of the insects that winter in the pupa state, like the codlin moth, of which I have seen pupae under every scale of the old apple trees in a carelessly kept orchard. A very little winter work in orchards of this character may make an appreciable difference in the quantity of perfect fruit the following season. In the twigs and branches that are dead or dying many long-horn borers may be found in some stage, not the least important of which may be species of *Elaphidion* (twig-pruners). These may all be destroyed by thorough removal of the infested wood. At this season it is easy to find the eggs of the tent-caterpillars on the trees infested by them. The well-known belts are easily seen with a very little practice, and they are as easily picked off and destroyed. Perhaps the most important of the pests that may be reached in the winter are the scale insects, many species of which infest the orchard and the nursery, often proving very destructive to young trees. Young pear trees infested by the scurfy scale can be entirely rid of them by washing with a strong whale oil soap the trunk and larger branches; or, instead of the soap, a solution of one pound kainit in one gallon of water may be used. This will leave the trees in good condition in spring, and a healthy growth may be expected. Many other species of scales spend their life on the twigs and branches and are not so easily reached. For these the kerosene emulsion is best, and it can be used at a much greater

A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arresting waste—assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.



Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

strength than would be advisable in summer, when the foliage would have to be regarded. Kerosene emulsion diluted nine times would be fatal to most of the scales infesting our orchard trees, even if only a single application were made. At this strength, even if it does not kill the scale, or the eggs which may be under it, part of the waxy or other material composing the scale will be loosened from its fastenings so as to allow water to penetrate and complete the work begun by the insecticide. As a matter of practice, a second spraying, two or three weeks after the first, is to be recommended, that the work begun by the first may be completed. Few scales, indeed, will survive such treatment, and the trees will show the beneficial effect early in the season, having nothing to retard their growth. This practice is especially important in nurseries, from which it is certain that many of the plant diseases and injurious insects are widely spread at the present day.—Prof. J. B. Smith, in *Entomological News*.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Answer to C. H. P., Manhattan, Kas.:—There are several formulæ for making kerosene emulsion for use as an insecticide. One of the most satisfactory in our experience is made by thoroughly mixing two measures of good kerosene oil with one measure of a warm soapsuds made by dissolving common hard soap in water at the rate of one-half pound to the gallon. The combination, to be stable, should be made by some method that will stir the ingredients violently for several minutes. We find it best to employ for this purpose a small force-pump, of the pattern commonly called an "aquapult," supplied with a nozzle with a rather small outlet through which the mixed fluids are thrown forcibly back into the supply pail. This process continued for ten or fifteen minutes, or less if the soapsuds be hot, gives a creamy consistency and color to the mixture which, after cooling, becomes still thicker and jelly-like. In this form the ingredients will not readily separate, a bottled sample in our possession having retained its original condition for over a year. For use, the emulsion so made is to be diluted, at the time of using, with ten or more parts of water, according to the strength desired.

To Believe the Truth

About the efficacy in obstinate cases of dyspepsia of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, requires no stretch of credulity. Are you troubled with dyspepsia? If so try it, not occasionally, spasmodically. Take a regular, persistent course. Prompt relief, ultimate cure will be the result. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the rheumatic, the malaria and kidney-troubled attest its efficacy. A wineglassful before meals.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1892 were \$1,842,177.72, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

In the Dairy.

Shall We Try to Dry off the Persistent Milker? No.

The following letter to Governor Hoard and his answer thereto will be found timely and instructive:

"I have a seven-eighths Jersey heifer nine months since calving and due again in two months. She is giving about fourteen pounds of milk, 5 per cent. fat daily. Do you think I had better continue milking her or not? If I continue milking, how long before and after calving is the milk unfit for use? Or in that case is the milk good continually?"

"If I dry her up I shall lose something like thirty pounds of butter, which at 25 cents will be \$7.50, but as she will not need as rich food during this time we will call it \$6.00. Will she spring on her milk enough more after calving if allowed to go dry to make up this \$6.00?"

"If I dry her off it will be necessary to restrict her to a low diet for some time. Will not this change to a poorer feed affect the fetus? It will not be noticeable to the eye but like the loss of fat in gravity-setting over the centrifuge will it not still make a loss?"

"Drying her off will start her to laying on flesh. Is it not true that every time she does this it will make her more disposed to do so again?"

"Is there as much danger of milk fever or a caked udder if the milking is continued? It was caked badly last spring."

A. L. GREENGO.

Waukesha Co., Wis.

"We are mindful of all that has been said and sung about the unwisdom ascribed to the practice of milking a cow from calf to calf. But when a heifer or cow gives unmistakable signs of being naturally a constant milker, a man dries her off at his great peril. A Jersey heifer that still gives fourteen pounds per day, two months before she is due to calve, we should expect would be greatly damaged, if not ruined, if forcibly dried. Above all should she not be dried say a month before parturition—for she has then commenced to 'spring' again."

"She will 'spring' again after her calf is born, so as to give probably more than double the milk she is giving now. At least that is our experience with a cow that was milked twice per day every day from her first calf at 2 years old, till she was 15, and had borne fourteen calves in the time. All cows might not be affected the same, but to all appearance her milk was good to within three days of calving, and was purer within three days after parturition than that of other cows that had been dry several weeks, was in five days."

"We would feed her well right along, much the same as we would if she was to have no calf. So treated, there is not much danger from milk fever or caked udder, even if she is a great milker. The calf may not look so fine, when a few days old, as it would if the mother had been dried, but at ten days old, if well fed, we doubt if any one can tell the difference."

"We think our correspondent is correct in thinking that such a cow forcibly dried several weeks before calving, will put on flesh easily, if fed well, or rather if not kept down by semi-starvation, and would then lose part of her capacity as a great and persistent milker."

"Others may have their views, but individually we think well of the cow that never dries up; and to know that fact when we are buying her would pull another \$10 on the price from our pocket without regret."

A Talk About the Cows.

A writer in the *American Cultivator* says we often hear the remark made by town consumers that they would rather eat oleomargarine than "some" cow butter. It is too bad that some cause exists for such a feeling, but we notice that they never verify their statements by calling for oleo at the store. People who have been so luckless as to get a sample of ill-smelling, ill-tasting butter, take that vehement way of expressing their disapprobation of the miserable quality. Instead,

however, of buying the oleo, which they might be free to say that they would prefer, they begin to search the market for a better grade of cow butter at once.

It stands to reason that what people are always eager to get somebody must be kept busy in supplying, so we have the spectacle of a perpetual brisk market in the gilt-edged grades of butter. Oleo is not to be compared to butter in any form. At its best it is a vile imitation, and its further production a gross fraud on every man who keeps a cow. It is a shame to even license its production under a stamp, and its manufacture should be absolutely prohibited.

We all love the spring and the fresh warm days of early summer. It is such a joyous relaxation from the cruel cold of winter. Who is not made to feel younger, in spirit at least, by the warm sunshine, the bursting buds, and the greening grass of May? If it makes mankind physically young in spirit, what must not the change of season do to rejuvenate the cattle liberated from stable confinement?

To well-kept stock the change is and should not be very great, but to cows that have shivered over scantily-filled mangers through the cold season the transition is like a relief ship to starving castaways. How pitiful it is to see instances of this kind, and we are extremely thankful that they are growing scarcer year by year.

Everywhere we see the good seed sown by the farmers' institutes springing up and bearing fruit. There are less manure heaps rotting away their fertilizing substances in exposure to all weathers than a year or two ago, and now we see the droppings and compost of the stable drawn out daily and spread freshly on the land, or stored under cover till wanted for use.

Another feature is that it does not at present take half of the summer for the poor cattle to wear off the dried, crusted manure from their flanks, gathered by an all-winter's lying in excrement and urine. This indicates that cows are now bedded with an idea to both its humanity and economy.

It is also refreshing to notice the growing absence of parasitical plagues among dairy cattle in the past so prevalent at the spring season of the year. This can be attributed to general sanitary improvement in stable construction and to a better diet and care. A cow that eats nothing but dry hay and straw all winter is just in a condition to become a prey to lice and vermin. When such unfortunate creatures get out into the warm spring sunshine they spend the time in rubbing off great patches of hair in a desire to be freed from their torment. Lousy cattle are always poor cattle, no matter if they are comparatively well fed, as the food seems to do them no good.

All of these conditions of neglect and mismanagement in the dairy during the winter bear most disastrous fruit in the first half of summer. No dairyman really wishes to reap such a harvest as invariably matures from the cause we have named, and ordinary care will obviate it.

As regards prices for dairy products, it is inevitable that they have their ups and downs, and he who can maintain a high yield of milk and butter through the thick and thin of quotations, has the least reason to complain when the price hovers below par. In a measure, habit controls men's actions, so get into the good old profitable habit of causing the cows to give lots of milk the season through. There is no risk about it; it will pay you big.

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address
J. P. DAVIS, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Order Eggs for Hatching.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A large majority of people, in their beginning to raise fine chickens, think that from six eggs they should raise one cockerel and five pullets. Sometimes they do, but it is not always the case. You should make no mistake in ordering your eggs by thinking that you will hatch all the eggs and raise all the chickens. There is where a great many beginners lose two or three years, by not ordering enough eggs to start with. Now, if you want to get a good start in the raising of fine poultry, you should order two or more settings of eggs from the breed that you think the best. From the two settings, or twenty-six eggs, you will hatch probably about three-fourths of them, if they have not been chilled or one egg broken in the nest and spoiled the rest, and from the twenty young chicks you will raise to one year old, about fifteen, and from the fifteen you will find them to be about half cockerels and the rest pullets. By this it will give you a good chance to pick out a good cockerel and five or seven good pullets, and the surplus cockerels are always in demand at good prices, and by selling all of them you will come out ahead in the end.

Other people think that eggs that have been shipped by express will not hatch, but such is not the case, as my experience has been that eggs that have been shipped 1,000 miles will hatch just as well as those that are laid at home, if they were not chilled on the road by shipping too early, as in January and February, as I have had eggs from New York, Ohio, Michigan and other Eastern States in March, and have found them to hatch as well as those that were laid by any of my own eighteen varieties at my yards. In receiving eggs that have been shipped by express, it is best to set them away for at least twenty-four hours before you set them, as it is said they will hatch much better. HARRY E. GAVITT.

Topeka, Kas.

Spring Management.

In March set your hens. This secures early chickens, which will make capital roasts for Thanksgiving and plentiful eggs the following winter. The larger Asiatic breeds will cover fifteen eggs to the hen, the smaller European breeds not more than thirteen. Cover the sitting hens with a wire or picket screen, so that no other hens will trouble them, and keep them well supplied with food and drink. Keep the nests well sprinkled with sulphur, but do not anoint the sitting hens, as eggs touched with kerosene are rendered worthless. On the nineteenth or twentieth day it will be well to immerse the eggs, especially with the Asiatic breeds, for one-half hour in warm water, else the chickens may not be able to liberate themselves from the tough shells. If the nest is made on a thick sod, this will supply moisture, and the immersion will not be necessary. If the hen leaves the nest, even till the eggs get thoroughly cold, do not get nervous. Doubtless her ladyship knows her business. I have known eggs to be cold for hours and yet receive no harm. I have reason to think that the heart of the embryo chicken may commence beating again with returning warmth, even though it had stopped for a brief time because of a long chill. It is well to assure ourselves that the inclination to sit is strong before we sup-

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amaro, Plympton, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

Prompt to act, sure to cure

ply the eggs, though with Brahmas this is not very essential.

The young chickens should be kept in dry, warm, clean coops, and must be constantly supplied with clean water and nourishing food. Scalded mush, hard-boiled eggs, and crumbs of bread and boiled potatoes are all excellent food for young chickens. A single hen will safely brood twenty to thirty chickens, and two broods, if hatched about the same time, will be kindly received by either mother, and at quite a gain in prospective eggs.

After setting all the hens desired, I should advise killing or selling all the cocks, as they should not be allowed to run with the hens in late spring and summer.—Prof. A. J. Cook, in *Michigan Farmer*.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood-purifier.

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 that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.

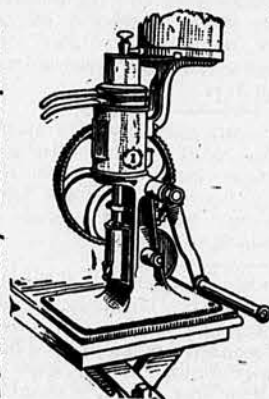
Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,
cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh
and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.
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If you have as many as ten milch cows, you cannot afford to be without a

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Write for our large Creamery Supply catalogue.

Creamery Package M'fg. Co.,
1408-1410 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Apiary.

Edited by REV. E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Spring Care, Etc.

A subscriber writes from Melrose, Kas., as follows:

"I bought a stand of bees last spring and am trying to study them. I have 'The New Beekeeping Text Book,' by King. My bees did not swarm last summer nor make much honey. I did not take any from them. I put some cakes of sugar candy over the cluster, according to your recommendation in the KANSAS FARMER. My bees are flying on warm days, and to-day they are carrying out lots of dead bees. They are also carrying out the sugar. I can hear a humming sound in the hive like the cylinder of a threshing machine. I should think at the rate they are carrying out dead bees they will soon have them all out. Can I do anything for them? Please answer in the KANSAS FARMER."

There seems to be nothing wrong with your bees. At the end of a long cold winter like the present one, there are sure to be some dead bees in the hive. Many of the bees were no doubt old when they went into winter quarters, and therefore could not be expected to live through the winter. Not being able to fly out on account of the continued cold, they would necessarily die in the hive. Judging from what you say your bees are in good condition. They have begun early to clean out the hive, and you should give them what aid you can.

All bees should be examined now, and the hives thoroughly cleaned. Do not leave trash of any kind on the bottom-board. This furnishes a good nest for the moth miller, and should be all removed. A good way to proceed is to take a new, clean hive and set the frames out of the old hive into this, setting the new hive on the old stand. Clean the old hive thoroughly and then go to the next hive and set the frames out of this into it, and so on until all the hives have been examined and thoroughly cleaned. See that the dead bees are all brushed off from the combs and everything left clean and sweet.

If you wintered your bees on sugar candy, and there is any of it left, take off the cakes and melt them up, making a thin sirup, and feed this to the colonies that are short of stores. A good way to feed is to set a pan, or better, a wooden butter dish, such as grocers use, in the top of the hive, leaving a small opening so that the bees can get up without too much upward draft. In the evening fill the pan or dish with warm, thin sirup, and the bees will have it all stored into the comb before morning. Lay a newspaper over the top of the dish or pan, so as to keep in all the heat. A stick laid across the dish will keep the paper from getting down into the sirup. If you use a tin pan it will be necessary to put some floats of wood in it to keep the bees from drowning. It is best, however, to use a wooden dish, as bees can climb up this without any trouble, and you will rarely find a dead bee when they are fed in this way.

Remember that the bees are rearing brood now, and the less they are exposed to the cold the better. Make all changes as quickly as possible, and keep the bees covered so there are no upward drafts. It is also well to contract the entrance and leave it so until the nights are warm. The secret of success with bees is to have all colonies strong when the honey flow comes. In order to do this it is necessary for you to know when the main honey flow makes its appearance in your locality, and feed up accordingly.

"King's New Beekeeping" is about as poor and meager a text-book as one could have. "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," is the best book of the kind published.

The Bee-Keepers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Ottawa, Kansas, April 6 and 7, 1893.

Program for first day—Address by

President, "Bee-keeping in Kansas," "Different Races of Bees," "Economy in Bee-keeping," "Bees and Horticulture Relations."

Program for second day—The subject of hives, by Mr. P. Shaub, of Olathe, "Best Methods of Producing Comb Honey," "Best Methods of Producing Extracted Honey," "Ups and Downs of Bee-keeping," "Exhibit at the World's Fair, and What Shall we do About It?" "The Different Honey Plants of the State of Kansas."

L. WAYMAN, Secretary.
Chanute, Kas.

What the Nations Owe.

A prominent New York banking company has recently published an approximate statement of the debts of the principal nations of the civilized world:

"Great Britain and Ireland owe about \$3,350,000,000, less sinking fund—\$87.79 per capita.

"France owes about \$4,446,000,000, less sinking fund—\$116.35 per capita.

"Prussia owes about \$1,109,000,000, less sinking fund—\$37.03 per capita.

"Spain owes about \$1,251,000,000, less sinking fund—\$73.85 per capita.

"Italy owes about \$2,324,000,000, less sinking fund—\$76.06 per capita.

"Austria-Hungary owes about \$2,866,000,000, less sinking fund—\$70.84 per capita.

"Russia owes about \$3,491,000,000, less sinking fund—\$30.79 per capita.

"The United States owes about \$1,500,000,000, less sinking fund, \$13.84 per capita.

"About 770,000,000 people of all other nations beside ours have a debt of about \$26,000,000,000, or \$33.30 per capita, and \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 gold in sight to pay it, or about \$1 per capita. Our money of all kinds in circulation and in treasury amounts to about \$2,200,000,000, or \$34 per capita for 65,000,000 of people (\$24.47 per capita being in actual circulation), about \$9 of which is gold. Our corporate franchise debt for public service is largely held abroad, and is a large tax on private enterprises. The entire debt of our national government bearing interest is \$585,000,000, and all told, including notes outstanding, \$1,500,000,000, \$600,000,000 of which is offset by cash in treasury. Our government could, without unduly increasing taxation or transportation (or liability above that incurred in the late war) issue \$2,000,000,000 of bonds at 4 per cent. and assume to pay off all railway indebtedness within fifty years, after which it would own all our railways. Railway stocks and bond liabilities now equal about \$10,000,000,000. An increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. per ton per mile on over 300,000,000 of tons of products moved annually would probably pay all extra expenses of government above those already provided for, and allow persons to be carried at pro rata rates with mail matter.

"Gold and silver—The world's supply of gold is estimated to equal about 6 per cent. of the world's debts. The production is about \$140,000,000 a year. We are exporting several times as much as usual at this season of the year."

Young chicks will thrive amazingly on bran and corn meal of equal proportions made into a mush with scalding water and fed in milk.



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

One advantage with the incubator is that you can begin hatching at any time. If the incubator is placed in a cellar, thorough ventilation becomes an important matter.

A perfectly safe and effective way of ridding young chicks of vermin is to rub a little clean lard, every now and then, on their heads and along their throats, and over the bare surface on the body beneath the wings.

Feed the table scraps to the chickens. Dry bread, vegetable leavings, cooked meat bits, etc., are eagerly devoured by old and young fowls. The bones may be pounded in a mortar, and all the crumbs after the family's meal be utilized.

DO YOU NEED

A Spring Medicine? If So, Read What the Doctors Say About It.

Probably no less than one-quarter of the people feel the need, at this season of the year, of a spring medicine of some sort. So well established has become this need that the drug market is already becoming overcrowded with remedies recommended as spring medicines. If the affections peculiar to spring were all alike and the compounds recommended for them similar in their action, then, indeed, the case would be simple, as, every one in need of a spring medicine would only have to consult his taste in his selection or buy the one which offers the greatest amount of medicine for the least money.

But unfortunately no two people are handled exactly alike, and no two spring medicines are of exactly the same composition. Hence the many disappointments in the use of them. One person's symptoms in the spring are mainly dyspeptic, another's of impure blood, while another complains of general weakness, tired feelings, dizziness, and mental confusion, and still others have loss of appetite, constipation and biliousness.

To be able to select from the numerous compounds offered as spring medicines the exact one which will be the most likely to be of benefit to any given case would require not only a physician, but a very expert one. The numerous sarsaparillas, the multitude of blood purifiers, legions of tonics, the numberless nerve medicines, with all their clamor of claims and confusing recommendations, make it impossible for many people to decide which to take. It is therefore no matter of surprise that Peru-na is in such great demand at this time of the year, as this well-tried and well-known spring medicine meets all of the indications above mentioned. If one is dyspeptic, Peru-na is the remedy. If one has impure blood, general weakness, tired feelings, dizziness, mental confusion, loss of appetite, constipation or biliousness, Peru-na is exactly the remedy needed in each and every condition. After one has once used Peru-na as a spring remedy he can never be persuaded to use another.

Those desiring to become thoroughly posted on diseases of spring and the proper selection of a remedy should send at once to the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of the Family Physician No. 3, a book entirely devoted to this subject.

People who give themselves away are often dear at that price.

Real glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves.—Thomson.



ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas,
June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

St. Jacobs Oil,
was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.



BRUISES.

Pittsburg, Pa.,
302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87
One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

St. Jacobs Oil
and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

PRAY YOUR TREES. \$17 Spray Pump \$5.50

EXPRESS PAID, FOR
MAKES 3 COMPLETE BRASS MACHINES. WILL SPRAY 10 ACRES PER DAY.
AUTOMATIC MIXER for 33. Best, Cheapest, and Easiest working Spray Pump made. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. A. Valuable Ill'd Book (worth \$5.00) "Our Insect Foes," given to each purchaser. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Over 60,000 in use. One Farmer agent has sold over 2000. Insecticides at wholesale prices. Ill'd cat. on spraying free. Attention paper. P. C. LEWIS MFG CO., Catskill, N. Y.



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Send us at once a photograph or tintype of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make from same one of our enlarged life-like portraits (together with frame complete), ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. This offer is made in order to introduce our portraits and frames in your vicinity, for one of our fine portraits placed in your home will do us more good than any other advertisement. This offer is made IN GOOD FAITH, and we will forfeit \$100 to anyone sending us a photograph and not securing his portrait and frame FREE as per this offer. We guarantee the return of your photo., so have no fear of losing it, for we are a responsible society, incorporated under the laws of New York, with a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000. Reference, all Banks and Express Cos. in New York City or Brooklyn. Put your name and address on back of photo.

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The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is offering for sale, on easy terms and at reasonable prices, 100,000 acres choice farming and grazing lands in fertile Arkansas River valley in South-Central and Western Kansas. These are not outlings, but valuable original selections, which have reverted to the company. No better lands can be found for general farming purposes or investment. Fine fruit lands in wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, N. M., equal, except for citrus fruits, to any California fruit lands, are also offered at less prices than this class of property usually commands. The prosperity of the great A. T. & S. F. system being largely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers of the Southwest, it is naturally willing to aid the deserving and industrious immigrant seeking to establish a new home, by giving him all the facts and data at its disposal.

CANCER

Dr. Hartman's treatment for Cancer. A book free. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O. Even hopeless cases recover.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED

by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE. Write for book of proof.

BICYCLE TO ANY BOY OR GIRL

under 18 years of age who will work for us after school. NO MONEY NEEDED. Send this ad. to A. CURTIS & CO., 100 WEST QUINCY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. A Handsomely Illustrated Magazine and Catalog of BEE SUPPLIES FREE. AMOS I. ROOT, Medina, O.

THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,
E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

The Perfection Horse Tail Tie

Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail. All Polished Metal.

Sample, 25c. DES MOINES NOVELTY CO.,
129 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

The Veterinarian.

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

CURB.—My mare has a swelling on the back part of her left hind leg, just below the hock. I think she bruised it kicking in the stable. My neighbors say it is a curb. Will rubbing with a cob every day cure a curb?

Ruleton, Kas.

B. W. W.

Answer.—Your neighbors are right. It is a curb. Counter-irritation judiciously produced is the remedy. Sometimes it can be effected by rubbing with a cob. Apply a fly-blister to the part and do not work her, but let her out every day for exercise. Repeat in three weeks if necessary.

LAME COLT.—I have a colt, coming one year old, that is sprained or bruised in the stifle joint. It is lame after getting up in the morning but gets better through the day. Sometimes it stands on the lame leg, but generally stands on the others. There is a small puff on the front of the stifle. I have blistered it twice with no benefit. What shall I do?

V. V. B.

Aulene, Kas.

Answer.—If you are sure the lameness is in the stifle joint, use the following liniment: Raw oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, of each four ounces; mix. Apply to both inside and outside of the stifle joint, well back on the thigh, rubbing it in well with the hand twice a day till the skin is sore, then stop a few days till the skin heals, when the blistering should be repeated. The fact that the colt is lame on first getting up in the morning and then gets better through the day is slightly indicative of hock-joint lameness. If it should prove to be in that joint the blister should be applied there instead of to the stifle.

QUESTIONS ON BREEDING.—Is there any danger in breeding an eight-year-old mare that has never been bred? I have been told that it was not safe. The mare is large and weighs about 1,400 pounds. Your opinion given through the KANSAS FARMER will oblige me very much.

Lincolnton, Kas.

O. J. S.

Answer.—If your mare is in good health, and you breed her to a horse not over her own weight, there will be no great danger. The age of three years is considered best at which to begin breeding mares. This brings the first period of foaling at an age when the mare has attained nearly her full growth, thus avoiding the stunting that earlier breeding might cause. It also brings the first period of gestation at the time best calculated for a favorable development of the organs of reproduction; and at the same time it brings the first parturition at an age when the parts involved have not attained such solidity of growth as to prevent free expansion during the process of delivering the foal. An eight-year-old mare is likely to require more care to get her in foal, and should be watched closely at time of foaling to obviate any difficulty that may take place.

LAME MARE.—I have a five-year-old mare that has been lame for six months. The lameness is in her feet, the frogs of which are full of holes filled with corruption. Please give your opinion through the KANSAS FARMER.

Hume, Mo.

WM. O.

Answer.—From your description we are hardly able to say whether you have a severe case of thrush or a mild case of canker of the frog. Pare away all the loose and ragged parts of the frog and clean out all crevices, then, if you can reach all the diseased parts, apply powdered blue vitriol to the raw surface; but if you cannot reach it all with the powder, make a saturated solution of the blue vitriol and stand the mare in it two hours each day for two days. On the fourth day apply a warm linseed meal poultice, for two days, to loosen the scabs formed by the blue vitriol. After this has been done, dress

the raw parts every other day with calomel till all discharge ceases, then dress with pine tar every day till well. The mare must be kept in a clean, dry stall and not be allowed to stand or walk in wet manure or mud until entirely well. Always sign your name in full. We only publish the initials, but we always like to know who our patrons are.

MALIGNANT WART—ENLARGEMENT.—(1) I have a colt 8 months old that had a lump like proud flesh on the inside of the hind leg, just above the fetlock. I tried to burn it off with blue vitriol, but could not, so I took a small wire and cut it off; but it has come on again as large as a hen's egg. (2) I also have a yearling colt that has had a swelling just below his left eye all winter. At first he could not breathe through his left nostril, but he does not snore so much now.

Menlo, Kas.

Answer.—It is quite probable that the lump on your colt's leg is a malignant tumor, and if so it will be very difficult to cure. It should be cut out clean, to the bone of necessity, and the cavity filled with a mixture of chloride of zinc one part and flour two parts, with water sufficient to make into a paste. A bandage should be placed around the leg, to keep the paste from spreading outside of the cavity, and left on for twenty-four hours. It should then be taken off and the parts washed clean and greased. The walls of the cavity will soon slough out when it can be healed as an ordinary wound. (2) It will require an examination to determine the true nature of the enlargement, and likely a surgical operation to effect a cure.

He who contends must be anvil as well as hammer.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kansas.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. HAY FEVER. BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA. ELY'S CREAM BALM.

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drug-sts; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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.

Address

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blister. 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.

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Send for book giving description, terms and prices of each tract.

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402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
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42 Merchants' Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

March 20, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,614 cattle; 16 calves. The smallest receipts of the year and readily sold.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEELS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4.....	1,512	4 85	17.....	1,262	4 65
22.....	1,257	4 45	8.....	1,058	4 40
12.....	1,185	4 35	40.....	1,094	4 37 1/2
22.....	1,075	4 25	24.....	903	4 20
26.....	745	3 80			

TEXAS STEERS.					
53.....	751	2 90	99.....	747	2 90
19.....	1,060	3 65	75.....	894	3 70
24.....	1,170	4 20	17.....	1,054	4 00
61.....	1,140	4 25			

TEXAS COWS.					
8.....	802	2 50	6.....	866	2 75
34.....	727	2 55			

COWS.					
1.....	890	1 60	1.....	940	1 50
1.....	820	1 75	6.....	1,018	2 00
8.....	968	2 10	6.....	806	2 40
2.....	610	2 50	16.....	898	2 70
27.....	968	2 85	15.....	886	3 20
27.....	850	3 80	21.....	925	3 65

34.....	865	3 80				
HEIFERS.						
7.....	984	3 70	32 mixed...	530	3 40	
14.....	588	3 35	26.....	660	3 60	
6.....	700	3 00	19.....	636	3 25	
26.....	721	3 55	14.....	1,023	2 75	
19.....	641	3 80	26.....	1,008	4 00	

14.....	560	8	15	1.....	1,140	4	00
CALVES.							
1.....	7	00	1.....	6	00		

2.....	5 00	1.....	8 00
STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
8.....	412 3 25	24.....	733 3 40

HOGS.—Receipts, 2,685.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.							
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
30.....	86	4	10	12.....	101	5	00
61.....	145	5	25	1.....	140	5	50
2.....	140	5	50	5.....	112	5	75
8.....	138	5	40	6.....	135	5	50
20.....	131	5	75	46.....	165	5	75

40.....	131	6 70	40.....	109	6 75		
49.....	40	174	6 80	84.....	178	7 05	
REPRESENTATIVE SALES.							
6.....	40	243	6 60	51.....	200	226	6 75
39.....	120	183	6 80	23.....	193	7 05	7 05
65.....	199	7 10	7 10	67.....	195	7 15	7 15
69.....	20	217	7 15	34.....	40	223	7 17 1/2
86.....	40	265	7 25	65.....	212	7 27 1/2	7 27 1/2
54.....	120	277	7 30	113.....	120	256	7 35
109.....	40	270	7 40	78.....	251	7 50	7 50
59.....	238	7 45					

SHEEP.—Receipts, 6,958, the largest of the year. Most of them were billed through to Illinois feeders. Market steady. 445 mixed \$3 80.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 11,000. Beef steers, \$3 30 @ \$5 90; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 @ \$4 25; bulls, \$1 50 @ \$4 00; cows, \$2 00 @ \$3 90.

HOGS.—Receipts, 17,000. Mixed, \$7 20 @ \$7 80; heavy, \$7 30 @ \$7 90; light weights, \$6 80 @ \$7 65.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 10,000. Natives, \$4 75 @ \$6 00; lambs per cwt. \$4 75 @ \$6 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,800. Natives scarce. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 @ \$4 25; Texans, \$2 50 @ \$3 87 1/2.

HOGS.—Receipts, 2,800. Sales were at \$8 75 @ 7 40.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 400. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50 @ \$4 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

March 20, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,279,766 bushels; corn, 273,996 bushels; oats, 57,973 bushels, and rye, 16,073 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 30,000 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 5 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 62 1/2c, 2 cars choice 62 pounds at 6 1/2c, 2 cars poor billing at 62 1/2c, 1 car 59 pounds at 62c. No. 3 hard, 5 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 61c, 2 cars 58 pounds at 60 1/2c, 2 cars spring at 58c, 1 car white spring at 56c, 1 car white spring at 56 1/2c. No. 4 hard, 57 @ 58c, 1 car white spring at 56 1/2c, 2 cars at 60 1/2c, 2 cars spring at 58c and 1 car white spring at 58 1/2c; rejected, 1 car 54 pounds at 59c, 1 car at 56c, 1 car at 53c, 1 car red at 55c, 1 car spring

at 55c, 1 car spring at 53c, 1 car spring at 52c. No. 2 red, 2 cars 61 pounds at 67c, 1 car choice 60 pounds at 67 1/2c. No. 3 red, 1 car choice 58 pounds at 67c. No. 4 red, 62 @ 64c.

CORN.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 48,500 bushels. Demand good, steady. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2 @ 34c; No. 2 white, 35 1/2c; No. 3 white, 35 @ 35 1/2c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars, local, at 34c, 12 cars at the river at 33 1/2c, 2 cars at the river at 38c, 2 cars Memphis at 41c; No. 2 white, 15 cars local at 35 1/2c, 1 car at the river at 40 1/2c, 2 cars Memphis at 42c.

OATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 23,000 bushels. Market dull and weak. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 23 @ 23c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 27 1/2 @ 28c, as to billing; No. 4 mixed, 26 @ 27c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 31 @ 31 1/2c, as to billing; No. 3 white, 29 1/2 @ 30c, as to billing; No. 4 white, 28 @ 29c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 28c, 2 cars at 23 1/2c, 1 car at 23 1/2c, 2 cars special billing at 29c.

RYE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52 @ 53 1/2c; No. 3, 51 @ 51 1/2c. Sales: No. 2, 2 cars at 52 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car at 51 1/2c.

MILLET.—Market dull. German, 50 @ 55c per bushel, and common 40 @ 45c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS.—Demand fair and prices steady at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED.—Slow and weak. We quote at \$1 09 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 470 tons, and shipments, 70 tons. Steady and in fair demand. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00 @ \$7 50; prime, \$5 50 @ \$6 50; common, \$4 50 @ \$5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50 @ \$9 00.

The following quotations on produce are for job lots:

BUTTER.—The market continues firm and all good table goods of every make in demand at the prices; low grades go to packers. Creamery, highest grade separator, 25c; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 23c; fair to good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 17 @ 18c; fair to good lines, 15 @ 16c. Country store packed—Fancy, 16 @ 17c; fresh and sweet packing, 14 @ 15c. Roll—Fancy, 17 @ 18c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c; poor and rancid, 12 @ 13c.

EGGS.—Market was weaker but demand fair. Fresh candled, 13c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY.—Receipts very light and demand good at firm prices. Dressers the principal takers; they soon cleared the market. Chickens, broilers, 10c per pound; chickens, light, 8c; heavy, 8c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; turkey hens, small, 10c; large, 12c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 7 1/2c; spring, 8c; geese, full feathered, 6 1/2c. Pigeons, 75c @ \$1 per dozen.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Very little coming and inquiry good at strong prices. We quote: Broilers, 11c; chickens, 9c; chickens, rough, 7c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, 9c; geese, 7c.

GAME.—Less active. Ducks—Mallard, per doz., \$3 25 @ \$3 50; teal, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; mixed, \$1 75 @ \$2 00. Rabbits—Cotton tail, per dozen, \$1; undrawn, 75c; jack, each, 12c. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1.

POTATOES.—Demand good and the market was firm. Northern table, 90 @ \$1 00 per bushel; Colorado, \$1 05 @ \$1 10. Seed potatoes higher.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 39,000 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels. Market closed 3/4 @ 1/2c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red cash, 64 1/2c; April, 65 1/2c; May, 67 1/2c; July, 69 1/2c.

CORN.—Receipts, 261,000 bushels; shipments, 86,000 bushels. Market closed 1/4 @ 1/2c lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37c; April, 37 1/2c; May, 39 1/2c @ 39 3/4c; July, 40 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels. Market dull, weaker. No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c; May, 32 1/2c.

WOOL.—Receipts, ... pounds; shipments, ... pounds. Market quiet. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 23 @ 24; Kansas and Nebraska, 19 @ 21; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 22 @ 24; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16 @ 22c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 21c. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 18 @ 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15 @ 17 for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15 @ 16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13 @ 16c. Best medium wool, 22 @ 24c; fine to fair, 17 @ 22c; light fine, 17 @ 20c; heavy fine, 13 @ 16c; choice tub-washed at 33 1/2 @ 34c.

Chicago.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 102,000 bushels; shipments, 33,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 72 1/2 @ 73c; No. 3 spring, 67c; No. 2 red, 72 1/2 @ 73c.

CORN.—Receipts, 70,000 bushels; shipments, 71,000 bushels. No. 2, 41 1/2c; No. 3, 39 @ 39 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts, 120,000 bushels; shipments, 186,000 bushels. No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, 36 @ 36 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32 1/2 @ 33c.

WOOL.—Kansas and Nebraska wools are selling steadily, are quite scarce, and strong and firm. Prices range from 14 @ 16c for the fine (heavy), 16 @ 18c 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.

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.

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English Shire Stallions!

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Two importations already received in 1892. Every horse guaranteed a representative. Terms and prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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All stock registered in their respective books. Guarantees given with each animal. Terms to suit purchaser. Come and examine my stock. Send for catalogue.

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Percheron and French Coach Horses.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, FREMONT, NEB.

The Champion First Premium and Sweepstakes Herd for the States of Kansas and Nebraska.



The Nebraska State fair herd premium for best show, all draft breeds competing, was again awarded to my horses, making the fifth year in succession that my herd has been the recipient of this much-coveted prize.
A Nebraska-bred horse, raised on Maple Grove farm, was last year awarded the first premium and sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair, in competition with twenty-five head of horses from five different States.
150 head of Registered, Imported and home-bred Percheron Horses and Mares.
Write for catalogue and don't fail to inspect my stock before buying.

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ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES**WM. BURGESS,**

IMPORTER
CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Having been a breeder of the Shire in England, now in Nebraska, I think I know what the American breeder requires.

Come and see what I have, and if I cannot show you as good stock as any importer, will pay your expenses. Will assist you in forming a stock company if you wish.

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ALL RECORDED.

Their breeding is from the best strains of prize-winning blood in England. My imported mares are superior; safely in foal by a Royal Albert sire.

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SIXTY HEAD TO SELECT FROM.



They range from one to five years of age, stand fourteen to sixteen hands and weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds. WE SELECTED EXTRA HEAVY FLAT BONE ESPECIALLY FOR MEDIUM SIZED WESTERN MARES.

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Choice young stallions and mares of dark colors at reasonable prices.

Brilliant III. 11116 (2919), winner first prize at annual show Society Hippique Percheronne, Nogent-le-Rateau, 1888, now at the head of the stud. Send for catalogue. Visitors always welcome.

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Patronize the firm that got up the reputation of the GERMAN COACH HORSE in America. We imported the first German Coach horse to the United States, and we exhibited the first German Coach horse in the American Stock Show, and won the first prize on German Coach horse in 1886 at the Illinois State fair, and have been at the front ever since. At our farm the first full-blood colt was foaled. We own the first German Coach stallion and mare that gained twice in succession over the combined Coach breed.

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80 Head to Select From.



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Henry Metz, 715, 717, 719, 721 Root St., Chicago, Ill.

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and

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Imported Shire and Percheron and Standard Trotting-bred Horses. Stallions and mares of all ages and imported draft mares in foal for sale at the lowest prices. Registered stallions, ready for service, as low as \$800. All stock sound, straight and guaranteed. Time given responsible purchasers. Write us for instructions how to form a stock company for the purchase of a good stallion.

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Now the Only Place

in America where Large Numbers of both Draft and Coach Horses can be found.

90 Percheron Stallions

AND

110 Percheron Mares,

Largely Brilliant Blood,

50 French Coach Stallions

AND

60 French Coach Mares,

Large, Stylish, Fast,

Comprise the stock now on hand.

The Demand for the Choice Horses always found at OAKLAWN FARM continues, while the Importers of low grade Draft and Coach Horses are abandoning the field.

It is admitted that the best can only be found at OAKLAWN. Remember we give you more for the money at Oaklawn than you can obtain elsewhere, with all the advantages accruing from long and successful experience and unquestioned reliability.

If you want to buy Stallions or Mares, give yourself a chance to buy good ones at low prices and visit Oaklawn.

A Large and Choice Importation Arrived August, 1892.

Separate catalogue for Percherons and for French Coach Horses. Say what is wanted. Address M.W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Illinois.

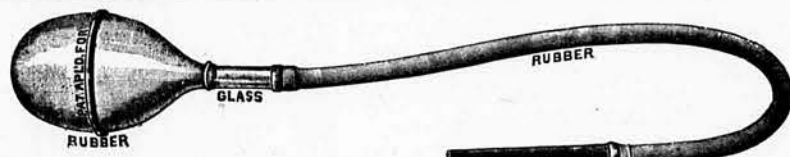
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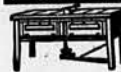
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will bore a hole in half the time required by any other Digger. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. We make Augers and Diggers of all kinds. If dealers fail to keep them, write to, IWAN BROTHERS, Streator, Ill.

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BOWSER'S FEED MILLS

(Sold with or without Elevator.) Crush ear corn and grind any kind of small grain at same time, mixing in any proportion desired. Use conical shaped grinders. An entire departure from all other mills.

Lightest Running, most substantial HANDIEST TO OPERATE. Three Sizes—2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 10 h.p. Capacities—from 5 to 40 bushels. Send for circular. N. P. BOWSER, So Bend, Ind.

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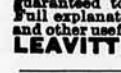
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Sows CLOVER TIMOTHY, RED TOP and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS. Sows any quantity, evenly, accurately, in wet, dry and windy weather. 30 to 40 acres per day. Weight 40 lbs. Q.E. Thompson & Sons, No. 23 River Street, YPSILANTI, MICH.

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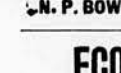
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums prevented; also Grape and Potato Rot—by spraying with Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outfits. Best in the market. Thousands in use. Catalogue, describing all insects injurious to fruit, mailed free. Address WM. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.

Is Your Stock Worth Marking?

If so, use the best mark for sheep or cattle, Dana's White Metal Label. Used by Recording Associations, leading breeders and ranchers. I stamp your name or address and consecutive numbers. Samples free. Mention paper. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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Will be in constant operation at the World's Columbian Exposition. The most practical machine ever offered the poultry fraternity. Send 4c stamps for descriptive catalogue. IT WILL PAY YOU. "40" Yards of High Class Poultry, "40." Illustrated poultry catalogue FREE. Address: Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

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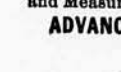
And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

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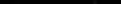
Spring Wagon, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$55. Surreys, \$70 to \$100, same as sell for \$100 to \$130. Top Buggies at \$42; fine as sold at \$75. Phaetons at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Atyeo, in Center tp., November 10, 1892, one three-year-old pale red steer, some white, swallow-fork in left ear and under-crop off right ear.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Huntsinger, in Sheridan tp., February 23, 1893, one light red heifer, supposed to be about 3 years old, weight about 500 pounds; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. W. Loy, in Sedan tp., October 15, 1892, one pale red heifer, 3 years old, branded cross bar on left side and S. K. on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Price, in Hendricks tp., February 8, 1893, one bay horse, 10 years old, sixteen hands high, mane roached, long foretop, no brands; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 7 years old, fifteen hands high.

STEER—Taken up by C. K. Gilpin, in Washington tp., February 23, 1893, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded T. D. on right hip, nick in lower part of right ear; valued at \$15.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John H. Miles, in Prairie tp., P. O. Russell, November 16, 1893, one bay gelding, about 6 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds, white spot in forehead and on tip of nose, left front foot white half way to knee and wire cut on same foot; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Laughlin, in Monmouth tp., P. O. Richland, January 23, 1893, one roan heifer, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$9.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1893.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Cousins, P. O. Eskridge, February 8, 1893, one red steer with brockle face, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1893.

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. A. Bryant, in Longton tp., P. O. Longton, December 30, 1892, one dark brown gelding, weight 850 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bayles Shunate, in Eagle tp., P. O. Sexton, February 14, 1892, one two-year-old red and white speckled steer, branded A on left hip; valued at \$15.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

COIT—Taken up by M. W. Shank, P. O. Terryton, March 1, 1893, one bay mare pony colt, star in face, left front foot and right hind foot white, branded bar X. A. on right shoulder, had rope around neck.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, also B. Minorcas, Indian Games and Langshans. S. J. B. Dunbar, Elkhorn, Wis.

WANTED—Merchant and postmaster for this place. Two large beautiful river farms—a quick bargain. Jno. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

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

PRIZE YELLOW SEED CORN.—I can furnish my large Prize yellow corn in quantity at \$1 per bushel in two bushel lots—no charge for sacks. This is the corn John D. Ziller mentioned in his article in KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago. I hereby offer to pay \$10 for a bushel of seed corn that will yield more than mine on my ground, either white or yellow. Address your orders to Adam Kankin, Olathe, Kas.

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Balmy Oils Cure Cancer

Of the breast, stomach, womb, nose, mouth, ear

or any part of the body; catarrh, fistula, piles, tumor, tetter, eczema, old sores, syphilis, sexual weakness, many forms of female complaints, and all kinds of skin diseases, and consumption cured with soothing, balmy oils. For the benefit of those unable to bear the pain or expense of traveling and living away from home, Dr. Bye has been induced to give

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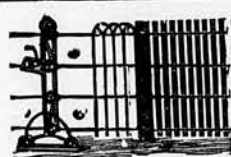
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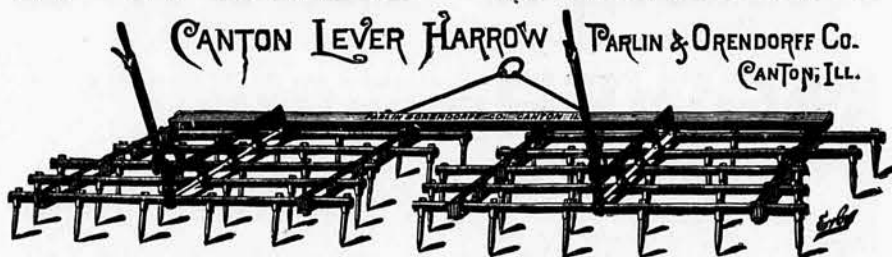
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WILL CURE YOUR SORE NECK HORSE.
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Sold to shippers	213,925	4,260	20,078		
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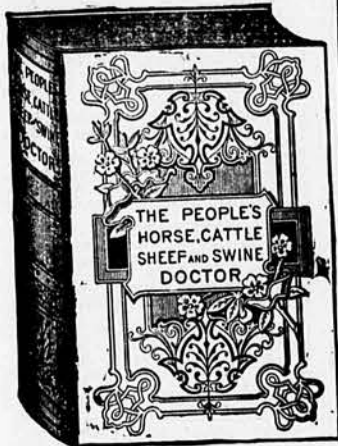
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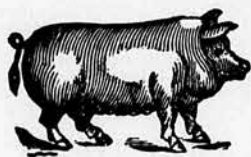
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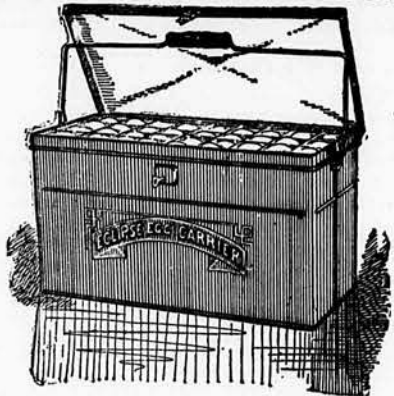
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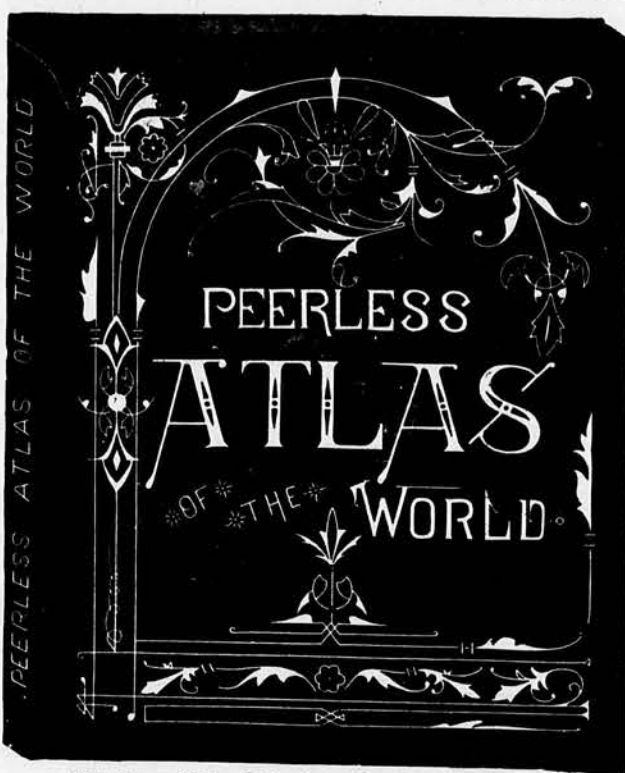
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