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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's 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.

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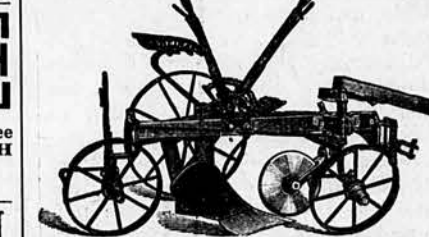
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In writing to our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 26.—B. O. Cowan, Short-horns, St. Joseph, Mo.
MAY 26.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

PIG MANAGEMENT.

During a session of the National Swine Breeders' Association, Sam Clark, of Iowa, gave an extended address on swine management, from which a few practical hints regarding the management of the pigs are here given:

"If a sow has an opportunity to follow her own instincts at farrowing time, she will hide away and make a nest in brush or timber close to water, and you will not see her or hear from her again for eight or ten days, when she will come up to you with a sprightlier and sleeker lot of pigs than any in the barnyard—better than any pigs whose mothers have had the best of feed when the same time came to them. Every one who has bred hogs has observed this. You ask why it is true. It is simply because nature has been permitted to take her own course and do her own work in her own way, and while the little sow was weak and feverish both she and her pigs have been subsisting on that extra amount of fat, that surplus pig feed which nature kindly laid in store for this special occasion of parturition. The sow now presents herself and her litter for your care and attention. She brings with her a fine condition, and comes with a ravenous appetite, and both of these she will retain with proper care and food. Condition is a very important matter, for no mother that gives vitiated milk can rear healthy offspring.

"Now I would like to compare these sleek pigs that came out of the brush, and that had Mother Nature as their midwife, with those in the barnyard of the same age where the farmer himself has acted in that capacity. His generous hands have supplied the new mother with slops and swill of the richest and finest. They look hollow-eyed and gaunt; their hair is staring, and most, if not all of them, have been scouring and purging. The mother has lost her appetite, and the farmer says "she is off her feed." The little pigs are squealing for milk, but the sow has none to give them, for the farmer, in his anxiety to do something, has dried up the supply. His rich food and plenty of it while the sow is weak and feverish from parturition has excited the milk glands and created an overflow, which has caked the bag; inflammation has followed and the milk has dried up. The little pigs you have seen scouring here are now squealing for milk, and gorge themselves in trying to reduce the supply until they purge, but are unable to do it, and the result is the sow is off her appetite, the pigs have no milk, and the farmer who violated the law must pay the penalty by playing the wet-nurse and foster mother to a lot of starving pigs. Here, then, we have our lesson from nature. If the little pigs at two days old could take all the milk a sow would give, they would starve to death before they were two weeks old; hence I would make an effort to hold back that milk in reserve until the little pigs are in condition to take that which nature has already supplied. Then, and not till then, as I have found, is the time to begin to feed to make more milk. I would not have you infer from this that sows necessarily do better if they are turned out into the brush or timber at farrowing time, but I would have you understand that the great giver of every good and perfect thing has laid down for us fixed laws which are uniform and always reliable, and in following those laws I would much prefer that my sows should be under shelter and under my supervision; the laws can be followed just as well with the sow under cover as exposed, and the risk from storms and otherwise is very much greater when she is out than when she is in. I therefore prefer very much to have my sows under shelter, as I am not able to take

chances on losses. It is said that a cow may lose her calf but the cow will be left for milk, that the ewe may lose her lamb but the ewe will be left to shear, and that the mare may lose her colt but the mare will remain to work, but when you have a sow that loses her litter of pigs you have lost four months' feed, and it is too late for her to rear another litter; you must feed her for another year or turn her into pork.

"The first hour of a pig's existence is the most important and dangerous hour of his life. He is very delicate, very tender; he is easily crushed; he is easily chilled. I have found that when a little young pig is once thoroughly chilled it will require much more than ordinary care to rear him. Right here comes in the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. A pig has for his mother a sow, fat, lazy, awkward and clumsy. If he is too weak to get out of the way for the mother, nature has provided to dispose of him by having the sow lie down on him and crush him to death. If he escapes this danger, nature is still after him and chills him with storms and cold, and he dies. If he escapes this, she is still after him with her relentless hand, determined that he shall not reproduce himself, and the survival of the fittest comes in play and the stronger pigs crowd him back, rob him and make him starve. And if by accident or otherwise the weaker pig still escapes, and the breeder uses him into his own herd, we call it ignorance. If he sells him, it is dishonesty.

"Now, so long as these hogs ran out on grass and gathered their own living, it mattered little to their owner whether they took one, two or three years to mature, but when the range of the hog became limited and restricted, with the acorns and nuts gone, the farmer had either to feed him grain or let him starve. He then began to drive his corn to market on four legs rather than to haul it away on four wheels. The day of the hunters then became a thing of the past, and the hog became valuable as a means of converting produce into pork. The question then simmered down to this: How to get the greatest possible amount of pork in the shortest possible space of time with the least possible amount of feed. This is how I would do it: I would teach my pigs how to eat very early—when not over two weeks old—in order to relieve the sow from the strain of nourishment for a big, strong, hearty litter of pigs. I have seen 200 pounds of pig sucking 150 pounds of poor, weak, depleted sow, she furnishing nourishment for them in their strength and heartiness. To avoid this drain I would feed my pigs with all I could get them to eat of light, nutritious diet, and give the sow a rest.

"I never wean my pigs. Instead of taking pigs up in a dry lot and letting the sows run on grass, I would reverse that order and shut the sows up in the dry lot and let the pigs run on grass, taking away from the sow all sloppy and succulent foods, such as go to make milk. The milk begins to dry up and gradually fails, and finally the pigs are weaned and do not know it. There are no caked bags or spoiled teats in the sow, and no stunted pigs—stunted from weaning. From this time on I kept my pigs growing until I got my money from them. If hogs ever stop growing for one or two months you have lost all your labor and all your feed for that length of time, and you can never regain it nor any part of it. No matter how rapidly they may grow in fattening thereafter, they will not grow any faster for having been stunted for two months. Crowding the pigs through as rapidly as I could on all I could get them to eat—but, understand me, not exclusively on a corn diet, any more than I would permit a child to eat all fat meat and pastry and high-seasoned victuals, of which he might have some, but I would not let him make the entire meal of that. While I gave the pig some corn, the great bulk of his food would be oats, bran, slops, shorts, grass, starch, pumpkins, etc."

At the Royal Society's experiment farm, Woburn, Eng., sheep have been fed on flaxseed meal more profitably

than on barley alone, or in part. Flaxseed meal is of great benefit to root-fed sheep, and also to cattle. A number of steers were also fed on flaxseed, and they thrived well. When flaxseed is high, a good substitute is found for it in a mixture of peas, beans and small grains. When flaxseed gets above \$2.25 per 100 pounds it hardly pays to use it for a cattle or sheep food, and then the beans and peas can be used as a substitute. Hereford steers fed on these separate rations did as well as another herd that was given all the rutabagas and clover hay they could eat.

To Kansas Stock-raisers.

Every farmer and stock-raiser is interested in knowing what classes of stock are the most profitable to raise in view of the present and prospective demand of the market and the number and class of stock now on hand suitable for the market.

This journal will be very glad to receive and publish the views of Kansas stockmen on this subject. Such information will benefit every reader of this paper, as well as live stock husbandry generally.

Any one who has an idea or opinion based on experience or observation is cordially invited to prepare a brief article or note and send it to the FARMER for publication.

Every sheep owner at this time must consider the question of marketing his wool. It goes without saying that St. Louis is one of the best cash wool markets in this country, and there is no better house to which you can safely consign your wool than the Funsten Commission Company, of St. Louis, whose advertisement always appears in this paper. The President of this company is Col. W. G. Moore, the active wool man of the now dissolved firm of Funsten & Moore. Col. Moore has always handled the bulk of the Kansas clip to the entire satisfaction of the owners so far as we have known. The Funsten Commission Company, of St. Louis, will send the produce and wool market reports free to any one who will mention this paper.

Kansas Fine Stock-Breeders.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to have compiled a complete list of Kansas owners and breeders of pure-bred stock of every class and kind whatsoever—horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry. All breeders or owners are hereby requested to send at once the following information to this office: First, name and address; second, the different breeds owned and the number of each of both sexes; third, the names and addresses of other breeders and owners of pure-bred stock in your county as far as they are known to you.

Every reader of this paper is requested to respond to this request promptly. If not a breeder, please give the names and addresses of as many breeders as you know in your county. It is important that we have this information for the whole State by the time the World's Columbian Exposition is fairly opened. Prompt action on the part of our readers and improved stock-breeders will render a special service to your county and the State.

Sheep Farming.

Every farmer in the West who is progressive and abreast the times must necessarily become familiar with the merits of sheep husbandry, because it is sure to become a much more general pursuit hereafter than formerly.

The foregoing fact is suggested by the perusal of a valuable treatise on sheep, their management and diseases, entitled "Sheep Farming," by an English authority. This work is profusely illustrated, showing the different English breeds, as well as interesting plates descriptive of the wool fibre as well as the different diseases and ailments of sheep. In all there are twenty illustrations that are of special value to the farmer and stockman.

Small farm flocks are getting more numerous, and the class of sheep mainly raised is of the English breeds, hence to possess this work will be especially advantageous. It contains 160 pages and will be sent to any address for 25

Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:



"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to

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He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

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cents, or any one of our subscribers who will send us one new subscriber to the FARMER, with \$1, will receive this valuable book free.

Standard Chester White Record.

This office is in receipt of Volume III of the Standard Chester White Record. The growth of this work has been quite encouraging and satisfactory to the Record Association.

Breeders of the Chester White hog are requested to carefully examine this and other volumes of this association, and if they discover any errors, report same to the Secretary, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. It is the object of this association to issue an annual standard pedigree work. To do this the co-operation of breeders is necessary.

To the members of the Standard Record Association is due much credit for the advancement made by the Chester White hog during the past three years. By a renewed effort in keeping this hog to the front, securing members for this association, the careful selection of breeding animals and the preservation of the pedigree, the popularity of this breed will be largely increased. The Standard wishes breeders success, and will heartily co-operate in every effort they may put forth to preserve and advance the Chester White breed of hogs.

The volumes of this association are sold as follows: Volumes, each separate, \$2.50; volumes, 1 and 2, together, \$3.50; volumes, 1, 2 and 3, together, \$5.

Colts

get hurt. Phénol Sodique is a liniment for them; for other animals.

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Agricultural Matters.

AMONG THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Some of the results obtained at the United States Grass Experiment Station, at Garden City, are of more than local interest. The great problem to be solved for the locality in question was that of conservation of moisture. To arrive at a basis for future work the somewhat novel experiment of filling a number of galvanized iron boxes with an equal weight of earth and then treating this earth as farm land is treated, was tried. As a beginning the surface of each box of earth was reduced to the same degree of fineness—as nearly like that of an ordinary harrowed field as possible—and then each alternate box was mulched with wheat straw and all placed in the sunshine. After several weeks the boxes were weighed and the greater weight, due to the larger portion of moisture retained, was found to be, in every instance, in favor of the mulched boxes. The question which next presented itself, "will not some method of cultivation conserve moisture as well as mulching?" was answered by reducing the surface soil in each alternate box to the utmost degree of fineness. Several weeks after this was done the boxes were again weighed and the discovery made that the fine surface was a better conservator of moisture than the straw mulch.

The next point was to make this discovery of practical use. To accomplish this a harrow was devised which had the merit of being exceedingly cheap and exceedingly effective. A number of 2x8 planks of a suitable length were placed side by side, hinged together and driven full of sixty penny wire spikes. It was called the "thousand-toothed harrow," and the results obtained with it are remarkable, as is abundantly testified by the published reports of the station and by the farmers of Finney and other western counties who have adopted this harrow for their own uses. It is suggested that three pieces 2x8 by seven feet long, properly "spiked" and hinged together with clevises or a few links of chain, and properly weighted, would be the best size for an ordinary team of two horses.

In the great battle between applied science and the fungus and insect enemies of our crops, great victories have been won in the past few years by the forces of science. Insects which masticate their food may now be successfully combated. Those which suck the plant juices are less to be dreaded than before. Various smuts and rusts succumb to the deadly spray of Bordeaux or other mixtures. But the various rusts have thus far proved impregnable. Bulletin No. 38, of the Kansas Station, is a preliminary report on the experiments of Profs. Hitchcock and Carleton in the attempt to do successful battle with this plant enemy. While this report is not intended to be an exhaustive one, it is a report of real progress and is valuable as such.

Some of the conclusions reached are as follows:

The rust of grain is due to three species of parasitic fungi, two of which, *Puccinia graminis* and *Puccinia rubigovora*, are found chiefly on wheat, and the third, *Puccinia coronata*, is apparently in Kansas confined to oats.

The answers to questions sent to wheat-growers show that the rust is distributed throughout the State, but that its severity is governed by local conditions. All varieties of wheat may suffer, but hard wheats suffer least, and early varieties are likely to mature before seriously injured. The most favorable conditions are warm, wet weather, such as is generally afforded by frequent showers, hot sun and moist east winds. Under these conditions the fungus is able to produce spores with great rapidity. The rust became noticeable about the middle of June, and was most abundant from June 20 to July 1.

Those varieties of wheat which have stiff, upright leaves are affected less than those with flaccid foliage. Varieties whose leaves have a thick epi-

dermis, or whose surface is glaucous or hairy, are less likely to rust.

Experiments in preventing rust by spraying oats with various fungicides were unsatisfactory, from the fact that the disease did not appear in the untreated plots. Further experiments are to be tried with winter wheat.

Observations were made on the germination of the uredo-spores in various fungicides. In some cases germination would take place in solutions of 1 to 100, while in one chemical, mercuric chloride, this process was prevented by a solution of 1 to 10,000.

Puccinia rubigovora lives during winter in the tissue of the wheat plant, and uredo-spores gathered at various times during the winter were capable of germination. In consequence of this fact, it is advisable to destroy all volunteer wheat.

Perhaps more Kansas counties are interested in wheat as the principal crop than in any other plant commonly grown in Western agriculture, and the question, "is freezing after planting necessary to a proper growth and maturity of the winter wheat?" becomes an important one. In western Kansas particularly, it is almost universally believed that such freezing is necessary, and this idea is sanctioned by the Director of the Colorado Experiment Station, who says:

"It is claimed that it is necessary for winter varieties of wheat to be frozen before they will mature a crop. We have found that to sow winter wheat in the spring probably not more than 10 to 25 per cent. of the grains will mature heads. I think quite as many grains germinate sown in spring as in fall. It is not quite certain whether the freezing should come after sprouting or before. I am inclined to believe that if after the grain is swollen by moisture it is frozen, whether it has germinated or not, it will produce mature heads. It would seem from a study of this question that the freezing acts in a similar manner on wheat to that on a great many of the fruit and forest trees where the seeds are in the form of nuts. We learn that winter wheat sown in the spring will change to spring wheat if the seeds that do mature be preserved and sown the following spring. Also, but with a little more difficulty, that spring wheat can be changed to winter or fall wheat. The second crop even will get so perfect that the average person could not detect a smaller yield than from any other variety, but the third crop will give a still better yield."

The friends of this theory have utterly failed to show cause why winter wheat will yield such immense crops in California and Oklahoma, where it may not be frozen at all. We should like more light upon this question.

Sugar Beets in Kansas.

An item has been going the round of the papers, and was copied into the *Industrialist*, to the effect that I have demonstrated that Kansas is not within the "sugar beet belt." I do not know what I have written or said that can be so interpreted. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a chart showing the belt across the country having the mean summer temperature of the sugar beet-growing countries of Europe. The northwestern portion of the State, only, is in this region. But this evidence is not necessarily conclusive. Other influence may give the beet of sugar-making quality a wider range than it has in Europe. Very good beets have been grown on the extreme northern line of the State. It has seemed that experience alone can determine the adaptability of our condition of soil and climate to sugar beet-growing. Our experiments for two years have been planned for this purpose. Beets have been grown in many places in the State. The beets have, in general, been inferior; but these years have been very poorly suited to this kind of trials—the growing by volunteers of a trial plot. It has not seemed that any conclusive results should be expected from the efforts of these years. While it was proper that the facts should be given, and their not lending encouragement to the industry should be mentioned,

care was purposely taken to refrain from making positive statements. It was felt that they are premature. The sugar beet industry certainly deserves farther trial, not by building expensive factories, but in the experimental way. When it is known that our farmers can and will raise beets of proper quality for sugar-making, the factories will be built. We do not want them before.—*Prof. G. H. Failyer, in Industrialist.*

The Beet Sugar Industry.

In an editorial review of this industry the *Breeder's Gazette* says:

"The production of beet sugar in the United States in 1892 more than doubled the previous year's output. This is certainly making progress, even if it is not as rapid as was hoped. That the beet sugar industry in this country is really something tangible is proved by the 27,083,322 pounds produced last year—certainly enough to remove the question of beet sugar manufacture in this country beyond the realm of speculation or experiment. The following figures of production for 1892, from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, are certainly interesting:

	Pounds.
Norfolk Beet Sugar Company, Norfolk, Neb.	1,698,400
Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, Grand Island, Neb.	2,110,100
Utah Beet Sugar Company, Lehi, Utah.	1,473,500
Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, California.	7,903,541
Alameda Beet Sugar Company, Alameda, Cal.	2,506,860
Western Beet Sugar Company, Walsworth, Cal.	11,390,921
Total	27,083,322

Previous season's production..... 12,204,838

"Great has been the increase in the output of sugar in California in the last twelve months. In 1891 the factories in that State turned out 8,175,438 pounds but in 1892 they nearly trebled the amount, placing to their credit a total of 21,801,322 pounds. In view of these figures it seems definitely settled that the Pacific coast can in time be depended on to produce a material proportion of the sugar consumed in this country. Nebraska shows the next largest gain, raising its production for last year to 3,808,500 pounds, an increase of 1,174,000 pounds. Greater things were expected of that State, for the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company entered upon operations at Grand Island with an energy and enterprise that promised large returns. Our information concerning the state of affairs at that point is to the effect that the location at Grand Island was an unfortunate one, for the farmers thereabouts were accustomed to farming on a large scale and did not readily take up with the idea of beet-growing, notwithstanding the fact that reasonable returns were assured from that crop. The simple explanation, therefore, of the fact that more sugar was not made by the Oxnard factory is that it could not get the beets necessary. In the light of subsequent events the location of the factory appears not to have been the most judicious. If it had been planted in a community a little more familiar with old world intensive methods of agriculture its capacious maw might have been satisfied with the product of well tended acres and its output of sugar been much larger.

"The *Gazette* is thoroughly persuaded of the fact that in time the greater part of our sugar can be produced in this country. If the millions which annually flow abroad for raw sugar could be distributed among our agriculturists great would be their prosperity. If we could take out of corn and wheat production an acreage sufficient to supply beets from which our sugar could be manufactured the resultant benefit to every man who farms would be distinctly marked. That a diversification of our agricultural products in this direction is a possibility can no longer be questioned. There are unquestionably many portions of the agricultural West where sugar beets can be successfully and profitably grown, and viewed in every light this is an 'infant industry' which is worthy of as much encouragement as the principles of sound economy will warrant.

"The *Gazette* hopes that the government and also the States which have been interested in the practical promotion of the sugar beet industry will not relax their efforts in this direction.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly digested fat—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

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

The showing of the past year is encouraging; much work remains to be done in discovering those localities in which the sugar beet can be grown in its perfection, and a more promising field does not open to our scientific agriculturists."

A Pleasure Trip

Spoiled by sea-sickness is a woeful disappointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for *mal de mer* to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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

Nerve Tonic

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

50c. per box.
6 for \$2.50.

Blood Builder

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,
Schenectady, N. Y.
and Brockville, Ont.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

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

The Farmer's Forum.

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

PROPOSED TARIFF REFORM.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged as to what the "tariff reformers" propose to do with the victory won by them at the presidential election of 1892. Perhaps no body of men so nearly represents the views embodied under the head of "tariff reform," as does the "Reform Club." An able committee of this club has recently prepared and submitted to the public a tariff bill, in which is embodied proposed legislation on this subject. The bill is published with an explanatory memorandum, and is accompanied by tables giving statistical information such as will be useful in the consideration and discussion of the measure. The memorandum states:

The general principles upon which this proposed tariff has been framed are in the main as follows:

1. Crude materials, to be used in the process of manufacture, are in general made free of duty. This is necessary in order to justify a reduction of duties upon manufactures; because, while they are not entitled to protection against natural foreign competition, they are entitled to enter upon such competition without being weighed down by taxes upon their materials. If the government is compelled to tax manufacturers upon imported materials, it is in justice bound to give them a compensating duty on competing products. The amount of revenue which is sacrificed by this means is not very large, and will be more than compensated by the increase of revenue from other sources.

2. In taxing other articles, the general object has been to fix such rates as would produce the largest amount of revenue, in a series of years, consistent with large importations. If it were possible to ascertain the duty which would produce the maximum of revenue, without reducing to any material extent the amount of importations, that rate would generally have been adopted.

3. The purpose of obtaining the largest revenue has, however, been limited by consideration of the welfare and necessities of the people at large, and especially the poorer classes. Taxes upon the necessities of life have been kept down to the lowest point which the needs of revenue permit.

4. The purpose of obtaining revenue for the government having been made, in good faith, the sole reason for levying any of these duties, it has not been thought necessary, and hardly proper, to reduce rates merely for the purpose of avoiding some incidental protection to domestic producers. Such protection has never been made an object; but where it has been apparent that the largest revenue for the government would incidentally result in some protection for manufacturers, it has not been thought right to reduce the public revenue, merely for the sake of abolishing protection. This is entirely consistent with the declarations of the Chicago platform, which declares that public revenue must be the sole reason for taxation, but nowhere declares that the public revenue itself must be sacrificed for the purpose of avoiding all private gain.

5. All duties have been made strictly *ad valorem*, except some of those which are levied as compensatory for internal revenue taxes upon similar articles produced at home. In such cases, where a specific duty is imposed, it is, by one general provision, made precisely equal to that imposed by the internal revenue law; and these particular taxes ought not to be considered a part of the tariff, but rather a part of the internal revenue system.

6. The justice of the *ad valorem* system cannot be discussed here at length. It must suffice to say, for the present, that the utmost efforts of legislators, who made it a supreme object to abolish all *ad valorem* duties, have failed to discover a system which they could recommend for this purpose, and 50 per cent. of all duties are now collected under *ad valorem* rates. Taking into con-

sideration, not only the articles upon which purely *ad valorem* duties are levied, but also those upon which duties are partly specific and partly *ad valorem*, it is clear that a large majority of all articles imported are now subject to *ad valorem* rates. Everybody must admit that in theory the *ad valorem* system is the only correct one; and since in practice it has been found impossible to dispense with it, in a majority of cases, all arguments against it are, by this very fact, refuted. It is the only system which is not oppressive to the poor, or which does not require continual revision in order to prevent the tariff from becoming an instrument of private gain more and more every year. A complete system of specific duties, to be at all just, would require the enumeration of fully 10,000 different articles. Under the present law, articles worth from 10 cents to \$200 per pound are included under a common duty of 50 cents per pound. This is absurd and iniquitous.

7. In order to secure the honest administration of an *ad valorem* tariff, it is essential that the rates of duty upon the great mass of articles should be kept at very moderate figures. Upon articles of immense value and small bulk, it is absolutely necessary to impose very low duties; because otherwise they will be smuggled by wholesale, and no revenue will be obtained. Upon other articles, experience has shown that duties cannot be raised above 25 per cent. without offering dangerous incentives to fraud; while, if they are kept at or below that rate, the inducements to fraud are not often sufficient to compensate for the risk of punishment. A few articles of luxury may be excepted from the operation of these general rules, in deference to a widespread prejudice on that point; although it may well be doubted whether a duty of 25 per cent. is not as much as can wisely be levied upon anything whatever. It may be possible, however, to collect the duties effectually upon a few articles of this kind, even at very high rates, by confining them to a number so few that almost the whole attention of the customs officials can be concentrated upon them. Considering the decided possibility that a larger actual revenue can be obtained from such articles as wines, liquors, tobacco and silk, at the higher rates, than could be obtained by a uniform duty of 25 per cent., it has been considered expedient to take the risk involved in imposing such duties.

The importance of this subject is such that it is likely to occupy a large place in the economic discussions of the near future. This memorandum and the bill accompanying it will quite likely be made the basis for proposed legislation. The KANSAS FARMER will therefore present further portions of it in future numbers, so that its readers may be correctly informed as to what is likely to be proposed by the present majority in Congress.

The World's Fair.

In the April number of the Kansas F. A. and I. U. the following official announcement is made:

"The Kansas Alliance Protective Association has made it possible for very many of you to attend the greatest show on earth and not be swindled out of your money. No other State Alliance has especially provided for the protection of its own members and so reduced its rates that it is possible to attend, and we expect to welcome the officers and members of the alliance from every State in the Union. What a reunion that will be; and we hope to provide for any of your friends at lower terms than have been offered by any other company yet organized; at least the officers of the World's Fair informed us that Kansas has the lowest terms and leads all the States in providing a clean, quiet, commodious resting place for boarding and lodging all who take advantage of its offers at the World's Fair. The association is indorsed by the Kansas State Alliance, the State Grange, and all the State officers of Kansas. We invite all National and State officers to meet with us. Our headquarters will be at 6825 East May street, near Sixty-ninth street, Englewood, Chicago, after May

1, 1893. You stop at Englewood on the Rock Island railroad, take the Halstead street cars down Sixty-ninth street about one mile to headquarters. Our twenty new flats and five new cottages are about three miles west and one-half mile south of the south line of the fair grounds. Everything is brand new, sweet and clean, and we can furnish you board and lodging at \$1.25 per day and upwards, and direct transportation to the fair. We hope to secure carload lots of passengers on the Rock Island from Topeka and other points, and thus secure the very lowest transportation. Any person can secure rooms in advance by sending \$1 to the Secretary, J. H. Stevens, Topeka, Kas., who will issue them a certificate for that amount, which guarantees them lodging at any time during the fair, and can be applied in payment for the same on arrival in Chicago. Certificate holders will always be given the preference in case we should have more at any time than we can accommodate. We are not exclusive, and offer the advantages of our low prices to all well-disposed persons until our buildings are full. Runners wearing F. A. and I. U. badges will be at the principal depots in Chicago to meet our patrons and conduct them to our buildings. Trust no one claiming to represent us who does not wear such a badge. For full information address J. H. Stevens, room 39 Columbian building, Topeka, Kas., until May 1. After May 1 address all communications to 6825 May street, Englewood, Ill.



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

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.

Thoroughbred Dogs.

A finely bred litter of Scotch Shepherd puppies for sale at half value, \$6 each. Also Newfoundland and St. Bernards of best breeding. JOHN H. WINNE, Manhattan Kennels, Manhattan, Kas.

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.

Entirely Satisfactory Results.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: The Gombault's Caustic Balsam arrived in good shape. We are using nearly 200 horses here, chiefly under the saddle; the result is, many horses with sore backs, terminating frequently in "poll evil," "fistula," etc. I have used the Caustic Balsam in various cases and always with entirely satisfactory results.

NATHAN HALL, Gen. Manager "Nathan Hall Cattle Co."

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending April 17, 1893, T. B. Jennings, observer:

Light rains fell from Wallace to Norton. Light to heavy showers fell in the eastern third of the State. Heavy rains in Wyandotte and the extreme southeastern counties, the heaviest being reported at Cherryvale, where upwards of four inches were recorded. Light hail in Mead and Thomas. A prominent belt of hail occurred in the eastern counties, extending from Dexter, in Cowley, to Kansas City. Much hail in Labette and the northeastern part of Brown.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

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

YOUNG MEN Free book by Dr. Hartman on surgical treatment for excesses. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.



The Rocker Washer has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of 100 POUNDS in ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description. **ROCKER WASHER CO.** FT. WAYNE, IND. Liberal inducements to live agents.



Double Action Rubbing and Washing Machine.

Washes as clean as the old hand wash board; will wash 14 shirts in 7 minutes. All machines warranted to wash cleaner, quicker and easier than any other made. Has great lever purchase. Agents wanted. Write **W. J. POTTER,** Manufacturer, Tama, Ia.

AMERICAN ROOFING CO. Largest Manufacturers in the U. S. OF Sheet Iron Building Material Siding, Ceilings, Roofings, Shutters, Imitation Brick or Weatherboarding, Gutters, Downspouts, etc. For a 2 per cent. discount, mention this paper. St. Louis. • • Cincinnati.

There was a general frost on the 15th, and it has been a cool week with some cold nights.

There has generally been an average amount of sunshine except in the southeastern counties, where it is deficient.

The cool weather has proved an advantage to the wheat, especially in the rainless portions of the State, yet the dry weather has benefited it none, and outside of the rain district it is in the same condition as last week.

Oats and flax are making no progress on account of dry weather. Corn is doing better and where not touched by the frost is making good progress. The high winds and frost together have thinned the fruit blossoms, but this is deemed an advantage as they needed pruning, being too numerous. Early cherries are in bloom in the northern counties.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

Five animals in Budd Doble's string this season have records better than 2:12.

Alix, 2:10, trotted eleven heats below 2:15 last year—a phenomenal feat for a 4-year-old.

There are only 113 running tracks in the United States as against over 1,200 trotting courses.

Freedom, the first colt that entered the 2:30 list as a yearling, is being trained at San Mateo farm, and shows wonderful speed.

Sleepy Tom, 2:12½, in many respects one of the most phenomenal of pacers, stood fifteen hands over the withers and a trifle higher behind.

Mature horses are best for family drivers. Even when well broken a horse is less reliable before he is seven years old than afterwards. He is also more subject to colic and other troubles.

Thousands of horses are bred from the most noted animals, and not one out of a hundred is ever heard of. It is often the case that training has more to do with speed than breeding. This lottery business is best left to those who can afford it.

Fifteen different stallions have figured as the fastest at one time or another since the first one beat 2:30; of these all but Allerton and Kremlin are sires of 2:30 performers. Six of them—George M. Patchen, George Wilkes, Jay Gould, Smuggler, Palo Alto and Standard—are credited with 2:20 trotters, but George Wilkes is the only one represented in the 2:15 list.

According to the Western Breeder, Kansas has thirty-five members of the American Trotting Association, Nebraska fifty, Iowa ninety-one and Missouri forty. The National Association has two members in Kansas, one in Nebraska, ten in Iowa and four in Missouri. The total membership of the American in the Western and Southwestern States is seven hundred and one, and of the National sixty-four.

The Kentucky Stock Farm reports that twenty head of trotting stock belonging to the estate of the late J. D. Cockrell were sold under the hammer at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Wednesday afternoon, for \$4,100, an average of \$204. The highest prices realized were for Country Baron, by Baron Wilkes, \$675; Genevieve, by Country Baron, \$500; Bell Peters, by Sterling Boy, \$500; West Liberty, 2:16½, \$600; Mary Wood, by Fairlawn, \$175.50.

A Pennsylvania farmer, who breeds several varieties of stock, writes as follows: It is my experience that when I stop breeding a certain kind of stock because it is low and a drug in the market, when the boom does come I am "not in it." And now that horses have reached low-water mark, I intend to just keep on breeding the same as I did when they were higher in price. Some farmers say horses never will be much higher than they are now, but I have more faith in the business of raising them than that.

But ten men have driven a yearling trotter or pacer to a record of 2:30 or better. They are Matt Dwyer, driver of Viotta, 2:27; and Athadon, 2:27; W. J. Andrews, driver of Nellie A., 2:29½; F. C. McVay, driver of Rolla, 2:28½; Harvey Ernst, driver of Mill Lady, 2:30; Millard Sanders, driver of Fausta, 2:22½; and Frou Frou, 2:25½; J. B. Chandler, driver of Belle Acton, 2:20½; and Ella Woodline, 2:20½; Charles Marvin, driver of Bell Bird, 2:26½; J. Phippen, driver of Sweet Rose, 2:25½; John Goldsmith, driver of Freedom, 2:20½; and George Fuller, driver of Leone, 2:28½.

Artificial Impregnation.

Learning that the manager of the Specialty Manufacturing Co., of Carrollton, Mo., makers of the Patent Perfect Impregnator for mares, was stopping at one of the leading hotels in the city for a few hours, our reporter called upon him with the intention of interviewing him concerning the new method of impregnation which is creating so much interest among horsemen.

Their impregnator is now conceded to have been thoroughly tested, and is a certain remedy for sterility, as is proven in the thousands of cases in which it is being used with success.

"Where do the majority of your orders come from?" asked our reporter.

"We receive orders from all parts of the United States and Canada, daily."

"What class of horsemen buy?"

"All classes, from United States Senator Wm. Stewart, of Nevada, Frank Drake, owner of Moquette 2:10, and others of that class, down to the man that stands a jack."

"Can anyone operate the Perfect Impregnator?"

"Oh, yes, it is easily operated by anyone after reading the instructions found in the illustrated book on barrenness in mares, which we send free to any address."

We advise our readers to inquire into this.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

The continued fine weather made the retail market unusually active. The indications point to a very large city trade in fancy, driving, saddle and general-purpose horses for a couple of months, at least.

The receipts show very little shrinkage in volume, and the class equal to any time of the year. The Eastern buyers were, as usual, present in considerable numbers, and probably stimulated with fine weather, bought very freely. Good smooth chunks, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. had the call, but the scattered buying of good draft and driving horses absorbed pretty nearly all of these that were on sale. The market was steady and strong at closing figures the previous week.

The following is the summary of prices:

Streeters	.....\$100@115
1,250-lb chunks	.....115@130
1,350-lb chunks	.....125@140
1,450-lb chunks	.....140@155
1,550-lb draft horses	.....175@200
1,650-lb draft horses	.....200@240
Drivers	.....145@160
Saddlers	.....150@200

Jacks.

Messrs. D. A. and H. H. Colyer, of Butler, Mo., have just arrived at the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, with the finest car of Kentucky-bred jacks that ever came to this country. These jacks will be sold during the next two weeks, and will be guaranteed to the purchasers satisfaction. Address W. S. Tough & Son, managers.

SPRING CATARRH.

An Old Enemy in New Guis.

Chronic catarrh is the bane of American civilization. There is no organ of the human body that it cannot destroy, nor disease it does not imitate. Catarrh prevails in all seasons, and spares no calling or vocation. No locality is entirely free from its ravages, no amount of vitality can withstand its attack. Neither childhood nor old age is exempt from its blighting presence, and it does not respect sex, color or nationality. Summer and winter, spring and autumn, chronic catarrh ceases not to afflict a large per cent. of the inhabitants of this continent. At each change of season the symptoms change, but the disease remains the same. In summer catarrh of the bowels causes colic, cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysentery; in the winter catarrh of the respiratory organs excites cough, consumption and discharges from the head; while in springtime catarrh in the system gives rise to dyspepsia, impure blood, nervousness and biliousness.

Spring lassitude, tired feelings, stomach disturbances, nervousness and blood disorders are all the result, directly or indirectly, of chronic catarrh. When this disease has once fastened itself on the system there is no condition or ailment it will not so closely imitate as to lead the victim to suppose that with each change of season a new disease has got hold of him. Pe-ru-na is not a local treatment for catarrh, but it eradicates it from the system entirely. Once cured by Pe-ru-na, catarrh never bothers again unless it is acquired in the same way it was at first. As a radical cure for catarrh Pe-ru-na is without an equal, or even a rival. Doctors recommend it, druggists advise it and patients are continually praising it. Catarrh can not be cured by local treatment alone. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system wherever its location.

An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

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.

Thoroughbred Dogs.

A finely bred litter of Scotch Shepherd puppies for sale at half value, \$6 each. Also Newfoundland and St. Bernards of best breeding.

JOHN H. WINNE,
Manhattan Kennels, Manhattan, Kas.

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.

McCoy's Short-horn Sale.

The sale of Short-horns as advertised by the well-known Kansas breeder, John McCoy, of Sabetha, Kas., came off last Friday at Falls City, Neb. It was fairly well attended and was favored with better and more favorable weather than the day before, when Mr. Peterson's dispersion sale took place at Lancaster, Kas.

A draft from the herd of Mr. L. J. Hitchcock, Salem, Neb., was included in the Falls City offerings, and should have brought better prices had they been in a more presentable condition. It was apparent that every buyer, either real or prospective, selected those individual animals that presented the best appearance, regardless of conformation and pedigree. Mr. Hitchcock doubtless learned that man, and every one a descendant of Adam, too, generally prefers the most handsome ideals regardless, in a certain extent, to pedigree or family relations. Col. F. M. Woods did the honors of the sale block and did it well, keeping up an interest and realizing about all the offerings were worth, even with the sure upward tendency of the cattle business. About the only suggestion or criticism that could be brought up in any way pertaining to the sale was that a little more care and time might have been taken in the salesday dress of the offerings.

The first in the sale was

Royal Thistle 105857, bull, 3 yrs.	.....\$125.00
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....75.00
Maud, cow, 3 yrs.	.....75.00
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....75.00
Maggie L. 2d, cow, 10 yrs.	.....75.00
W. Parsons, Verdon, Neb.	.....75.00
Martha Bell, cow, 9 yrs. and b. c. at side.	.....75.00
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....50.00
Red Bird, cow, 3 yrs.	.....50.00
J. C. Hart, Morrill, Kas.	.....57.50
Gertie, cow, 18 mos.	.....75.00
Peck Bros., Falls City, Neb.	.....75.00
Ashland Duke, bull, 18 mos.	.....75.00
Levi Wallace, Hamlin, Kas.	.....75.00
Daisy, cow, 6 yrs. and b. c. at side.	.....75.00
C. A. Hedges, Falls City, Neb.	.....86.50
Verona, cow, 10 mos.	.....50.00
Allen Lichty, Morrill, Kas.	.....65.00
Captain, bull, 10 mos.	.....75.00
Louis Sanner, Sabetha, Kas.	.....75.00
Susan B., cow, 8 yrs.	.....85.00
Allen Lichty, Morrill, Kas.	.....65.00
Mary Jane, cow, 2 yrs.	.....75.00
C. A. Hedges, Falls City, Neb.	.....85.00
Hero, bull, 15 mos.	.....65.00
Hiram Shildneck, Salem, Neb.	.....65.00
Pocahontas, cow, 23 mos.	.....62.50
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....95.00
Dotty, cow, 19 mos.	.....77.50
C. C. Keyt, Verdon, Neb.	.....87.50
Wallace, bull, 23 mos.	.....85.00
C. B. Gaston, Sabetha, Kas.	.....87.50
Dandy, bull, 12 mos.	.....85.00
Isaac Rhodes, Falls City, Neb.	.....80.00
Red Daisy, cow, 7 yrs.	.....87.50
Coupe Bros., Falls City, Neb.	.....85.00
Beauty 2d, cow, 2 yrs.	.....50.00
C. A. Hedges, Falls City, Neb.	.....57.00
Highland Mary, cow, 22 mos.	.....85.00
C. A. Hedges, Falls City, Neb.	.....105.00
Dictator, bull, 14 mos.	.....80.00
Coate Bros., Salem, Neb.	.....75.00
Prince 3d, bull, 12 mos.	.....75.00
John Moring, Rulo, Neb.	.....52.50
Lady Washington, cow, 16 mos.	.....50.00
J. S. Slihart, Stella, Neb.	.....40.00
Mamie, cow, 3 yrs.	.....80.00
Peck Bros., Falls City, Neb.	.....87.50
Lucy, cow, 13 mos.	.....105.00
Coupe Bros., Falls City, Neb.	.....80.00
Ruth, cow, 2 years, and b. c. at side.	.....87.50
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....105.00
General, bull, 11 mos.	.....80.00
C. A. Hedges, Falls City, Neb.	.....75.00
Gypsy, cow, 5 yrs.	.....79.75
E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.	.....79.75
Bob, bull, 11 mos.	.....1,381.50
J. S. Slihart, Stella, Neb.	.....69.02
Rosamond, cow, 4 yrs. and b. c. at side.	.....79.75
B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.	.....69.02
10 bulls aggregated	.....797.50
Average per head	.....79.75
20 cows aggregated	.....1,381.50
Average per head	.....69.02
Total amount realized	.....2,179.00

Julius Petersen's Short-horn Sale.

The dispersion sale of Short-horn cattle held at Lancaster, Atchison county, last Thursday, was attended by nearly five hundred persons, a major portion of whom were prospective buyers. The surroundings and general air of the premises at once impressed the visitors that Mr. Petersen was an ideal and successful breeder of Short-horns. The well arranged stables, the posted pedigrees and the first-class condition of the offerings bespoke a successful sale and guaranteed the ambition of every visitor that thoroughbred breeding of cattle could be made a profitable success if once started with a good foundation. The herd was established in 1883 with one male and five females that were purchased of the Messrs. Hamiltons, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and on arrival at their new home were christened the Twin Springs Herd.

The young things were the offspring of the grand Bates bull, Lord Chumley 3rd 108788, that won first premium in his class June 1, 1892, at the second annual Inter-State Show and Sale Association at Kansas City.

Promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., mounted the sales block and announced the terms of the sale and ushered in some interesting statements pertaining to the already upward tendency of the cattle business, and bespoke that every individual offering would be the foundation for a good investment.

The first on the list of offerings was twenty head of two-year-old feeders that went to Daniel Higgins, of Lincoln, Neb., for \$50.10 each. A second lot, same age, of twenty-one head, went to J. J. Speck at \$40; a third bunch of five, same, at \$28, and

a fourth lot, same, at \$20; a grade bull to Albert Meyers at \$41.50, and another to W. P. Dean at \$70. This was followed by the regular catalogued offerings.

Geranium B. Barrington, cow, 7 yrs.	.....\$ 85.00
Thomas Brown	.....100.00
Anetta B. Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....62.50
G. A. Waters	.....60.00
Lillie of Twin Springs, cow, 2 yrs.	.....42.50
N. A. Burney	.....60.00
Lucia Barrington, cow, 2 yrs.	.....75.00
N. A. Burney	.....62.50
3rd Lillie of Twin Springs, cow, 2 yrs.	.....60.00
H. T. McCrum	.....75.00
12th Duke of Twin Springs, bull, 11 mos.	.....62.50
William Gregg	.....80.00
Belle B. Barrington, cow, 11 yrs.	.....72.50
L. Repstein	.....60.00
Passiflora B. Barrington, cow, 7 yrs.	.....62.50
M. L. Nuby	.....80.00
Agatha B. Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....72.50
Thomas Brown	.....60.00
Lord Methone, bull 13 mos.	.....60.00
H. H. Linn	.....30.00
Miranda Barrington, cow, 2 yrs.	.....62.50
M. L. Nuby	.....65.00
3rd Mary Belle Geneva, cow, 11 yrs.	.....72.50
L. Repstein	.....70.00
Louisa Bell Geneva, cow, 5 yrs.	.....77.50
M. L. Nuby	.....77.50
Mary of Twin Springs, cow, 3 yrs.	.....77.50
Peter Burney	.....70.00
Lucy Belle Geneva, cow, 11 mos.	.....77.50
Thos. H. Mastin	.....65.00
Lucretia Belle Geneva, cow, 14 mos.	.....47.50
Katie B. Barrington, cow, 13 mos.	.....82.50
Marola B. Barrington, cow, 12 m's.	.....67.50
Constance Barrington, cow, 13 mos.	.....60.00
6th Belle of Twin Springs, cow, 11 mos.	.....80.00
R. P. Schulsky, each at	.....52.50
Lillie B. Barrington 2d, cow, 11 yrs.	.....75.00
L. Repstein	.....77.50
Lillie B. Barrington 3rd, cow, 9 yrs.	.....77.50
Peter Burney	.....67.50
Adeline B. Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....70.00
N. A. Burney	.....77.50
Clara B. Barrington, cow, 2 yrs.	.....65.00
M. C. Vawel	.....47.50
Duke of Leuctra, bull, 10 mos.	.....82.50
Peter Burney	.....67.50
2d Lillie of Twin Springs, cow, 3 yrs.	.....60.00
G. A. Watkins	.....80.00
4th Lillie of Twin Springs, cow, 2 yrs.	.....80.00
H. T. McCrum	.....52.50
Duke of Sparta, bull, 10 mos.	.....75.00
Peter Burney	.....60.00
Priscilla B. Barrington, cow, 2 yrs.	.....80.00
N. A. Burney	.....80.00
Alysa Barrington, cow, 7 yrs.	.....52.50
L. Repstein	.....75.00
Agnes Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....62.50
J. L. Wade	.....100.00
Roan Beauty of Twin Springs, cow, 2 yrs.	.....60.00
N. L. Gallanger	.....60.00
11th Duke of Twin Springs, bull, 10 mos.	.....62.50
J. Jensen	.....45.00
2d Mary of Twin Springs, cow, 3 yrs.	.....60.00
Peter Burney	.....60.00
Count Ignatius, bull, 20 mos.	.....60.00
N. A. Burney	.....60.00
14th Duke of Twin Springs, bull, 9 mos.	.....60.00
Henry Mell	.....60.00
3d Mary of Twin Springs, cow, 3 yrs.	.....60.00
William H. Graner	.....60.00
2d Lord of Twin Springs, bull, 10 mos.	.....60.00
Thomas Brown	.....60.00
2d Mary Belle of Barrington, cow, 10 yrs.	.....60.00
Frank Shultzbaum	.....60.00
Dahlia B. Barrington, cow, 8 yrs.	.....60.00
William Gregg	.....60.00
Alice Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....60.00
Henry Buthron	.....60.00
Lady of Catalpa Grove, cow, 2 yrs.	.....60.00
G. A. Watkins	.....60.00
Duke of Delphi, bull, 13 mcs.	.....60.00
R. M. Ludwig	.....60.00
Lillie of Twin Springs, cow, 2 yrs.	.....60.00
T. J. Sands	.....60.00
Jasaminus B. Barrington, cow, 7 yrs.	.....60.00
Joe Wade	.....60.00
Almira Barrington, cow, 4 yrs.	.....60.00
Peter Burney	.....60.00
Duke of Nauplia, bull, 10 mos.	.....60.00
James Murphy	.....60.00
13th Duke of Twin Springs, bull, 11 mos.	.....60.00
J. C. Hyde	.....60.00
Cornelia B. Barrington, cow, 9 mos.	.....60.00
J. L. Wade	.....60.00
Duke Hercules, bull, 10 mos.	.....60.00
P. Bryant	.....60.00
9th Duke of Twin Springs, bull, 17 mos.	.....60.00
J. R. Smith	.....60.00
Belle of Twin Springs, cow, 3 yrs.	.....60.00
William Gregg	.....60.00
Lavina Barrington, cow, 2 yrs.	.....60.00
N. A. Burney	.....60.00
Earl of Lancas'r, bull, 14 mos.	.....60.00
Henry Lueck	.....60.00
Lord Chumley 3d, bull, 2 yrs.	.....217.50
G. L. Watkins	.....47.50
5th Belle of Twin Springs, cow, 10 mos.	.....47.50
Louisa Bell Geneva 2d, cow, 10 mos.	.....47.50
H. T. McCrum	.....47.50
Maud Barrington, cow, 11 mos.	.....47.50
H. T. McCrum	.....47.50
Nancy Barrington, cow, 10 mos.	.....47.50
H. T. McCrum	.....47.50
4th Belle of Twin Springs, cow, 10 mos.	.....47.50
H. T. McCrum	.....47.50
15 bulls for	.....\$1,202.50
Average	.....80.16
45 females for	.....2,807.00
Average	.....62.88
Total amount realized	.....4,009.50

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.

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.

His Over-Neat Wife.

The neatest woman in town
Folks say I've got for a wife;
And what folks say is gospel truth
This time, you bet your life.
Keturah Brown, she beats the world
On bakin' bread and pies;
But her best holt is fightin' dirt
And circumventin' flies.

Her temper's like her pie-crust, which
They're both uncommon short,
An' tho' I'm free and easy-like,
Sometimes she makes me snort.
There ain't no sense in havin' things
So d-m'd all-fired neat,
Nor sayin', ev'ry time I step,
"Now, Zek'l, wipe your feet!"

I can't set down in our best room,
It is so slick and spruce;
Fact is, 'most everything we've got's
T-o good for common use.
Though next to govilness the Book
Puts cleanliness, I'm bound
To say Keturah's mighty apt
To run it in the ground.

There ain't no use in kickin'; I'm
Prepared to bear my cross;
Some day, perhaps, I'll wear my crown;
Keturah she can't boss.
Things round in heaven! An' since we're told
That there no moth nor rust
Comes to corrupt, I guess it's safe
To say there ain't no dust.

But oh, what will Keturah do
Within those pearly gates,
If she no longer find the dirt
That she so deary hates?
O'ershadowed heaven itself will be,
Engulfed in awful gloom
When my Keturah enters in
And cannot use a broom.

—Portland Transcript.

Rose Cuttings.

A horticulturist told me the other day of the mode he had adopted the last two years of making rose cuttings root with more certainty, by bending the shoot instead of cutting it off, and inserting both ends into the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long and are bent over a stick laid flat on the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the ends of the shoots. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoot, but the other end being buried prevents drying up. If the cuttings are started the old way the weak ones are almost sure to fail, but treated in this way he says he has comparatively few, if any, to die.—National Stockman.

The Hammock Cradle.

Although many wise and witty people have tried to prove to us that rocking babies addled their brains, the excellent brains of the dozen children my grandmother rocked are a slight confutation of that theory, in direct opposition to which I am going to advocate a new form of cradle which I have seen used most successfully, namely, a hammock cradle. A hammock cradle may be put up quite easily after this fashion: Screw two stout hooks about three feet apart into the ceiling where a beam runs, for safety. Hang from each hook a metal ring, then tie a heavy cord, in each end of the hammock to the hook opposite to prevent a fall if one hook should give way. Place the baby's mattress and pillows across the swing and tie up the head with a bow of bright ribbons.

I know one young mother who has this hammock swung directly over her own bed, and she is thus enabled to attend to the wants of her baby without leaving her own couch, while, if the child stirs uneasily, a very slight motion of the easy swing quiets it at once.

Given plenty of pure, fresh air, and a quiet, dark room, this cradle will be a promoter of refreshing sleep.—The Ladies' World.

Love and Victuals.

And we sat down to the table as happy as a king and his queen. I don't s'pose queens make a practice of steepin' tea, but mebbey they would be better off if they did—and have better appetites and better tea. Anyway we felt well, and the supper tasted good. And though Josiah squirmed some when I told him Lodema wuz approachin' and would be there that very night or the next day—still the cloud wore away and melted off in the glowin' mellowness of the hot tea and cream, the delicious oysters and other good things. My pardner, though, as he often says, is not a epicack, still he duz enjoy good vittels dretful well and appreciates 'em. And I make a stiddy practice of doin' the best I can in this direction. And if more females foller on and cipher out this simple rule, and get the right answer to it, the cramp in the right hands of the divorce lawyers would almost entirely disappear.

For truly it seems that no human man could be more worrison and curious, and

hard to get along with than Josiah Allen is at times; still, by stiddy keepin' of my table set out with good vittels from day to day and year to year, the golden cord of affection has bound him to me by ties that can never be broken into. He worships me! And the better vittels I get the more he thinks on me. For love, however true and deep it is, is still a tumultuous sea; it has its high tides and its low ones, its whirlpools and its calms. He loves me a good deal better some days than others; I see it in his mean. And mark you! mark it well, female readers, these days are the ones that I cook up sights and sights of good food, and with a cheerful countenance and clean apron, set it before him in a bright room, on a snowy table cloth! Great—great is the mystery of man's love.—Josiah Allen's Wife.

Nerves.

When a woman plans to do too much in one day and gets dissatisfied with herself and all her family because she does not get through with it all in that time, nerves are usually at the bottom of it.

When a naturally good-natured little mother begins to grow irritable, and cannot bear the noise of the children's laughter, and jumps with fright if the door bangs, it is likely to be a case of "the nerves," and when she tells the little ones that she is too tired to answer questions, and can't have them playing around the kitchen and hurries them out of it before they have time to argue over it a bit, it is a clear case, for even the children understand it, and agree among themselves that mamma is "cross" to-day and has got "the nervous" pretty bad, and carry off their treasures and their troubles to more remote quarters.

Now if that little mother and all her sister housekeepers who are troubled with this disease will take a bit of advice from one who has had considerable practice and experience with similar cases she will seat herself occasionally through the day in the most comfortable chair she possesses, throw her head against the back of it, relax every tired and strained muscle in her body until head, arms and legs hang off from her like dead-weights, and sit there for fifteen minutes, which will do her more good than all the tonics that by and by the doctors are going to prescribe for her.

Let her follow up this idea, varying it occasionally with a glance through the latest magazine or book at the time when she feels most tired and hurried, and she may save herself considerable suffering and unhappiness later on, as well as general discomfort and anxiety for her family.—The Household.

At Napoleon's Tomb.

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity dead—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world. I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon. I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris. I saw him at the head of the army in Italy. I saw him crossing the bridge at Lodi with the tri-color in his hand. I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the pyramids. I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo, at Ulm and at Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia when the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipsic in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky—with my children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

A man's ears are placed in such a way that he can catch the things that are said in front of him. A merciful Providence never intended that he should hear what was said behind his back.



"Ivory Soap is actually healing this sore, Doctor."

"Not at all. Nature's doing it. The soap merely cleanses the wound. But the profession recommend Ivory Soap always for bathing wounds or sores. You can easily see why. If your neck had been washed with an impure soap it would have irritated it greatly."

"What soaps are impure, Doctor?"

"Nearly all. The Ivory is a notable exception. That's why we doctors use it. Especially avoid colored or highly perfumed soaps. I am always suspicious of them."

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To Be Remembered in the Home.

It is better to be silent than to say unwise or unkind things.

Do not boast of birth, wealth, influential friends or bodily prowess.

Look at those who address you; but in speaking to others do not stare at them.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire, unless there is danger before him.

Remember that a servant is a man or a woman, and will appreciate treatment as such.

Ladies should pass through a door first, but a gentleman is to precede in going up stairs.

A compliment, to be appreciated by any sensible person, must be prompted by sincerity.

Do not constantly refer to experiences or honorable positions which may have been enjoyed.

Always give preference to elders, visitors, those of superior position and those who are weak or ill.

Never enter an apartment occupied by another person, except the common rooms of a dwelling, without knocking.

Do not forget a kind word to each member of the family on parting at night, or a pleasant greeting on meeting in the morning.

Do not deprecate the gift which you give, nor laud immoderately that which is received; in each case it is the sentiment which prompts the offering that is vastly more precious than what is offered.

A gentleman never indulges in winks or grimaces when talking with another, does not talk "shop" or business outside of business hours; never laughs at his own jokes, or at coarseness, profanity or indelicacy from others; never intentionally wounds the feelings of another, or brings a blush to the cheek of modesty.—Good Housekeeping.

The leading object of every farmer should be to provide home supplies. The farm produces its own bread, meats, poultry, fruit, vegetables, butter and even the wool for the small knitted articles of the children's clothing, and so avoid every possible expenditure of money.

Some English Recipes.

Scones.—One pound of flour, two ounces of butter, one dessert-spoonful of baking powder, one salt-spoonful of salt and half a pint of milk. Mix the flour and baking powder together, then rub in the butter. Add the salt and milk. Roll out, cut into rounds about half an inch thick. Bake on a griddle (Scotch for griddle) for fifteen to twenty minutes.

Shortbread.—Three-quarters of a pound of flour, one-quarter pound of ground rice, one-half pound of butter, one-quarter pound of sugar and a pinch of salt. Rub the butter and flour well together, then add the sugar, salt and rice. Knead it thoroughly with the hand and cut into cakes. Bake in a slow oven, say twenty minutes, but the cook must judge by the heat of the oven and the appearance of the cakes. These cakes are usually long and narrow, about the size of a soda cracker cut across the middle, but they should be rather thicker, like cookies, and about as sweet.

Oat Cakes.—Three-fourths of a pound of fine oat meal, one-half tea-cupful of cold water, one dessert-spoonful of bacon gravy (fat left in the pan after frying bacon), one-half tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda and a pinch of salt. Mix two handfuls of the meal with the soda, salt and water, and add the bacon gravy. Stir all together quickly with the hand. Turn out on a board on which you have put a couple of handfuls of meal. Knead together, adding more meal by degrees; don't make it too stiff. Work it flat between the palms of the hands. Roll out lightly, cut in four pieces and rub each piece on both sides with meal. Bake on a griddle, and when cooked on one side place on a toaster before the fire.

Eggs are used largely in the arts. It is said that three factories use 3,000,000 eggs in the manufacture of albumen paper for photographers. It is estimated that Philadelphia consumes over 50,000 eggs daily. The trade report shows, for one year, sales of 59,290 barrels and 97,390 boxes of poultry and 15,984,600 dozens of eggs.

A hard thing for humanity to learn—that there is no satisfaction or profit in sin.—Root's Gleanings.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Young Folks.

What the Birds Sang.

Little lark, little lark, down in the meadow,
What are you singing of all the day long?
"Singing of the sunlight that chases the shadow;
Singing of the love in my heart so strong
For my little mate and her six wee nestlings,
Singing in the sunshine, the dew and the rain,
Singing from the depths of my heart thanksgiving,
Just because the bonny summer's come again."

Bobolink, bobolink, swaying in the meadow,
Perched on the top of the tallest weed,
What do you sing with such a gush of gladness
That all the world is forced to heed?
"Oh, the sun shines, and the breezes are blowing,
Bringing the breath of the roses to me,
And my heart is full of joy to overflowing,
I'm singing just because I'm glad to be."

Plain brown thrush, in the tree-top at evening,
Wistfully warbling as daylight fades,
What are you singing up there in the twilight,
Rocked by the breeze in the cool green shades?
"I'm only singing that life is not all gladness;
Some dark days to each heart must fall.
So in my song there's a note of sadness,
Here in the tree by the garden wall."

Little bird, somewhere out in the darkness,
Stirring at midnight within your nest,
What sad dreams do your tiny heart trouble?
Why are you touched with a vague unrest?
"Ah, don't you know the heart of a mother,
Just the same through the world everywhere?
Waking, I counted my little nestlings,
One by one, to see if they all were there."
—The Housewife.

JOHN SLOVER'S CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

During the French and Indian war an eight-year-old boy named John Slover was taken prisoner by a party of Miami Indians. He was adopted into the tribe and remained with the savages twelve years. In 1773, when in Pittsburg, he was recognized by some of his relatives and induced to return to a civilized life.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the Continental army as a sharpshooter. When the active fighting of the war was over he settled in western Pennsylvania. In the early part of 1782 an expedition was organized against the Indians, who were constantly making bloody incursions into Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Slover was urged to join the army as a guide. He at first strongly objected to serving against his former friends, but at length yielded to the entreaties of his neighbors and reluctantly consented to join the expedition.

On the 25th of May the little army, commanded by Col. William Crawford, commenced its march into the pathless wilderness. On the eleventh day out the Indians were encountered and a sharp fight commenced. It lasted that day and all the next. The Indians were constantly receiving reinforcements, and the evening after the second day of the battle the officers of the army decided to retire that very night. So the march was quickly taken up and the retreat commenced in good order.

It was not long before the Indians discovered what was occurring and made a vigorous attack. A panic seized the white men and they broke and fled in great confusion. Many were captured, including Col. Crawford and several other officers. All the prisoners were tortured to death in some way or other. Col. Crawford and others were burned at the stake. The fiendish Simon Girty urged the savages to their terrible deeds and gloated over the sufferings of the victims.

John Slover went through a harrowing experience and has left an account of his adventures.

On the morning of the third day the party was ambushed by a band of Indians. One of the men had dropped behind and two others fell dead beneath the rifles of the savages. Slover had the only gun in the party and raised it to fire, when the Indians called to him by name and told him that if he and his companions would submit they would be treated well.

So Slover lowered his rifle, and he and two of his comrades at once surrendered. The other, a youth named John Paul, darted into the woods and made good his escape.

The prisoners were taken to an Indian village and one of them was at once tortured to death. Slover there saw the remains of Col. Crawford's son, Col. Harris and Col. McClelland, who had all been killed.

On the following morning Slover's only surviving companion was marched off to a neighboring town and was never heard of afterward. Slover himself was summoned in the evening to attend at the council-house and give an account of his conduct. Hereafter he had generally been treated with kindness, and on the first day of the council he saw no symptoms of a disposition to put him to death. But on the second day Simon Girty arrived from Crawford's execution, and instantly threw his whole weight of influence into the scale against the prisoner. He dwelt with much emphasis upon the ingratitude of Slover in serving as a spy against those who had formerly treated him with such distinguished kindness, and scrupled not to affirm that in a confidential conversation which he had with the pris-

oner on that morning he had asked him how he would like to live with his old friends, upon which Slover laughed and replied that he would stay until he had an opportunity of taking a scalp and would steal a horse and then return to the whites.

Slover knew many of his judges by name, spoke their language fluently and made a vigorous defense. He said that during the twelve years of his former captivity among them he had given ample proofs of his fidelity to the Indians; that although he had a thousand opportunities he had never once attempted to escape, and there were several now present who could testify that at the treaty of Fort Pitt he had left them with reluctance, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his family; that he had taken leave of them in broad daylight, in time of profound peace, and with their full approbation, and that he then had no idea of the existence of any further war. But when war came it was his duty to accompany his countrymen to the field against the Indians, precisely as he would have accompanied the Indians against the whites. It was the undoubted duty of every warrior to serve his country, without regard for his own private feelings of attachment. He had done so, and if the Indians thought it worthy of death they could inflict it upon him. He was alone and in their power. Simon Girty's assertion was positively false, as he had not exchanged a word with him beyond a brief and cold salutation when they had met in the morning, not to mention the absurdity of supposing that, had he really entertained such an idea, he would have communicated it to Girty, the sworn enemy of the whites and his own personal enemy. This vigorous and natural defense seemed to make some impression upon his enemies. Girty's assertion was so very improbable that very few gave it credit, and some of Slover's old friends exerted themselves actively in his behalf. The council suspended its decision for several days. While his trial was pending Slover was unbound and unguarded, was invited to all their dances and allowed to reside in the cabin of an old squaw, who treated him with great affection.

Two days afterward a very large council was held. Two Indians came to the wigwam in order to conduct Slover once more before his judges, but the old squaw concealed him beneath a large bearskin, and fell upon the two messengers so fiercely with her tongue that they were compelled to retreat. This zeal in his service on the part of the old squaw was more alarming than gratifying to Slover, for he rightly thought that something evil was brewing. He was not long in suspense. Within two hours Girty came into the hut, followed by more than forty warriors, and, seizing Slover, they stripped him naked, bound his hands behind him, painted his body black and bore him off with great violence. Girty exulted greatly in the success of his efforts and loaded Slover with curses and reproaches, assuring him that he would now get what he had long deserved.

The prisoner was borne off to a town at the distance of five miles, where he was met, as usual, by all the inhabitants, and beaten in the ordinary manner for an hour. They then carried him to another little village about two miles distant, where a stake and hickory poles had been prepared in order to burn him that evening. The scene of his intended execution was the council-house, a part which was covered with shingles, and the remainder open at the top and very slightly boarded at the sides. In the open space a pole had been sunk in the ground and the fagots collected. Slover was dragged to the stake, his hands bound behind him, and then he was fastened to the pole.

Fire was quickly applied to the fagots, which began to blaze briskly. Slover, seeing his fate inevitable, rallied his courage and prepared to endure it with firmness. For the last half hour the wind had been high, but the clouds were light and appeared drifting away. While the orator was speaking, however, the wind suddenly lulled and a heavy shower of rain fell, which extinguished the fire and drenched the prisoner and his enemies to the skin. Poor Slover, who had been making preparations to battle with fire, was astonished at finding himself deluged all at once with so different an element, and the enemies seemed no less so. They instantly ran under the covered part of the house and left the prisoner to take the rain freely, assuring him from time to time that he should be burned on the following morning.

As soon as the rain ceased they again surrounded him, dancing around the stake, kicking him severely and striking him with sticks until 11 o'clock at night. A tall young chief named Half Moon then stooped down and asked the prisoner if he was not sleepy. Slover, somewhat astonished at such a question and at such a time, replied in the affirmative. Half Moon untied him, conducted him to a strong block house, pinned his arms until the buffalo tug was buried in the flesh, and then passed a thong around his neck, and, tying the

other end to one of the beams of the house, left him under a strong guard, exhorting him to sleep soundly, for that he must "eat fire in the morning."

The prisoner, on the contrary, never closed his eyes, awaiting anxiously until his guards had fallen to sleep. They showed, however, no inclination to indulge him. Two of them lay down a little after midnight, but the third one sat up talking and smoking until nearly daylight. He endeavored to entertain Slover by speculations upon his (Slover's) ability to bear pain, handling the subject with the zest of an amateur, and recounting to the prisoner the particulars of many exhibitions of the same kind which he had witnessed. He dwelt upon the entertainment which he had no doubt Slover would afford, exhorting him to bear it like a man and not to forget that he had once been an Indian himself. Upon this torturing subject he talked and smoked and talked again, until the prisoner's nerves tingled as if the hot irons were actually hissing against his flesh.

At length the tedious old man's head sunk gradually upon his breast and Slover heard him snoring loudly. He paused a moment and listened intently. His heart beat so strongly he was fearful lest the Indians might hear it and prevent his last effort to escape. They did not stir, however, and with trembling hands he endeavored to slip the cords from his arms over his wrists. In this he succeeded without much trouble, but the thong about his neck was more obstinate. He attempted to gnaw it in two, but it was as thick as his thumb and as hard as iron, being made of seasoned buffalo hide. Daylight was faintly breaking in the east, and he expected every moment that his tormentors would summon him to the stake. In the agony and earnestness of his feelings the sweat rolled in big drops down his forehead and the exertions he made awakened the old man.

Slover lay perfectly still, fearful of being detected, and kept his arms under his back. The old Indian yawned, stretched himself, stirred the fire and then lay down again and began to snore as loudly as ever. Now was the time or never! He seized the rope with both hands, and, giving it several jerks, could scarcely believe his senses when he saw the knot come untied and felt himself at liberty. He arose lightly, stepped silently over the sleeping Indians and in a moment stood in the open air. Day was just breaking and the inhabitants of the village had not yet arisen. He looked around for a moment to see whether he was observed and then ran rapidly into a cornfield in order to conceal himself. On the road he nearly stumbled upon a squaw and several children who were asleep under a tree.

Hastily avoiding them, he ran through the cornfield, and, observing a number of horses on the other side, he paused a moment, untied the cord which still confined his right arm, and, hurriedly fitting it into a halter, approached a fine colt, about four years old, that fortunately proved as gentle as he could wish. Fancying that he heard a door open behind him, he sprang upon its back, although every limb was bruised and swollen by the severe beating of the previous night, and, as the woods were open and the ground level, he put his horse to its utmost speed and was soon out of sight. Confident that pursuit would not be delayed more than fifteen minutes, he never slackened his speed until about 10 o'clock in the day, when he reached the Scioto at a point about fifty miles distant from the village which he had left at daylight.

He here paused a moment and allowed the noble animal who had borne him so gallantly to breathe a few moments. Fearing, however, that the enemy had pursued him with the same mad violence, he quickly mounted his horse and plunged into the Scioto, which was now swollen by the recent rains. His horse stemmed the current handsomely, but began to fail in ascending the opposite bank. He still, however, urged him into full speed, and by 3 o'clock had left the Scioto more than twenty miles behind, when his horse sank under him, having galloped upward of seventy miles. Slover instantly sprang from his back and ran on foot until sunset. Halting for a moment, he heard a halloo far behind him, and see-

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ing the keenness of the pursuit he continued his run until 10 o'clock at night, when he sank upon the ground and became violently sick. In two hours the moon arose, which he knew would enable the enemy to follow his trail through the night. Again starting up, he ran forward until day.

During the night he had followed a path, but in the morning he abandoned it, and, changing his course, took to a high ridge, covered with rank grass and weeds, which he carefully put back with a stick as he passed through it in order to leave as indistinct a trail as possible. On that evening he reached some of the tributaries of the Muskingum, where his naked and blistered skin attracted myriads of mosquitos that followed him day and night, effectually preventing his sleeping and carefully removing such particles of skin as the nettles had left, so that upon reaching Muskingum, which he did on the third day, he had been completely peeled from head to foot. Here he found a few wild raspberries, which was the first food he had tasted in four days. He had never felt hungry, but suffered much from faintness and exhaustion. He swam the Muskingum at Old Comer's Town, and, looking back, thought he put a great deal of ground between himself and the stake at which he had been bound, and that it would have been very strange if, having been brought thus far, he should again fall into the power of the enemy.

On the next day he reached Stillwater, where he caught two crawfish and devoured them raw. Two days afterward he struck the Ohio immediately opposite Wheeling and perceived a man standing upon the island. He called to him and told him his name and asked him to bring over a canoe for him. The fellow at first was very shy, but Slover told the names of the officers and privates who had accompanied the expedition and he was at length persuaded to venture across, and the fugitive was safely transported to the Virginia shore, after an escape which has few parallels in real life, and which seems even to exceed the bounds of probable fiction. — George Adams, in *Historia*.

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

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

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

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

New York money speculators are entirely out of patience with Chicago grain speculators on account of the high prices at which the battles of the latter are just now maintaining the wheat market.

A correspondent from Sedgwick county inquires where he can get German carp for his fish ponds. Those who are breeding fish will do well for themselves and confer a favor on those who desire to patronize them by inserting brief notices in the advertising columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

A subscriber writes from Lyons, Kas., to make the following inquiry: "Will some one answer through the *KANSAS FARMER* if full feeding cattle on grain and letting them run on alfalfa as a pasture be profitable, or would the alfalfa be too loosening? Alfalfa seems to be the only kind of tame grass we can grow in this part of Kansas."

The *KANSAS FARMER* is in receipt of a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Long Island Farmers' club, sent by its Secretary, William W. Cocks, who, by the way, has for years been a subscriber to the *KANSAS FARMER*. It seems that organization among farmers has attacked the aristocratic farming section of the country as well as Kansas and the West.

The total receipts of wheat at primary markets in the United States during the forty-one weeks ending April 8, for the period of seven years, as compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is as follows: 1893, 239,003,000 bushels; 1892, 216,818,000 bushels; 1891, 99,912,000 bushels; 1890, 109,337,000 bushels; 1889, 83,494,000 bushels; 1888, 101,665,000 bushels; 1887, 112,945,000 bushels.

A. T. Riley, special agent of the Santa Fe land department, has completed the sale of 7,359 acres of land in Pawnee county, known as the Fort Larned ranch, to some Nebraska parties for \$84,500. The same property sold about eight months ago for \$57,000. The ranch has a number of large houses and barns on it, and also a railroad station. The new owners expect to have 6,000 acres in cultivation this year.

The next regular meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held in G. A. R. hall on Saturday, April 22, at 1:30 p. m. The following program will be presented: "Has Spraying Been a Success, or Will It Be?" B. F. Vanorsdol; "Home Adornments," Mrs. J. K. McCracken; "Gardening for Profit," J. I. Sims; "Our Friends in the Orchard," J. M. Priddy; "What is the Proper Location and Soil for an Apple Orchard?" John Armstrong. All are invited.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE GRAIN STATES.

It is unfortunate that so many of the reports—official and otherwise—of crop prospects and crop statistics, reach the agricultural press just after these papers are printed, so that those who produce the grain are several days later than necessary in getting the information on which their judgment of many important matters is based. The Government Weather-Crop Bulletin is one of the sources of information which thus reaches the agricultural papers at an inopportune time. The following extracts from this bulletin of April 10 give information as to the crop situation at that date in the principal grain-producing States:

Kentucky.—Temperature excessive; sunshine and precipitation nearly normal; most favorable outlook for all crops; corn ground nearly all broken; tobacco plants plenty; grasses never better; fruits promising.

Missouri.—Ground in fine condition; weather favorable and work being rushed; grass looking fine; wheat promises poorly; plowing for corn commenced, oat sowing progressing; fruit prospects excellent.

Illinois.—Temperature above normal; sunshine normal; rainfall, except in central portion, generally below normal. Wheat badly damaged, considerable being plowed under for oats; corn and oat seeding completed in central and southern portions, and nearing completion in northern portion; fruit prospect good, trees in bloom in southern portion; some corn and potatoes planted; meadows and pastures good.

Indiana.—Rainfall deficient and temperature excessive; average sunshine, favorable to all crops and farm work; wheat, clover and grasses wintered fairly well and but little damaged; fruit in promising condition, except peaches; farm work far advanced; oats nearly all sown.

Ohio.—Temperature and sunshine above, and rainfall below normal; wheat improved over northern section, slightly injured by high dry winds over the remainder of the State; oat seeding and potato planting nearly completed; plowing for corn in general progress; fruit buds swelling; increased acreage of oats and corn.

Michigan.—Temperature, rainfall and sunshine above normal; weather favorable for crops; plowing is general and oat sowing in progress in southern section; warm rains and sunshine needed in northern counties.

Wisconsin.—Winter wheat, rye, clover and stock have seldom wintered better; plowing progressing and some seeding done; ground in excellent condition.

Minnesota.—No seeding in northwest portion, where ground is covered with snow; seeding just begun in central portion, ground trifle too wet; seeding general in southern portion, ground in excellent condition; winter wheat looks well.

Iowa.—Season opens two weeks earlier than last year; small grain nearly all sown; condition of winter wheat variable; temperature and sunshine above normal, and rainfall below; soil never in better condition.

North Dakota.—Temperature and precipitation deficient; plowing and seeding in west portion fairly started; ground too wet in east portion.

South Dakota.—Ground in excellent condition; more moisture than for years; wheat and oat sowing begun in north, and general in south; season from ten to fifteen days late; seeding and general crop prospects excellent.

Kansas.—Warm, cloudless and rainless week, favorable to spring work and all crops, except in west, where much wheat and some oats and barley are not sprouted; fruit trees blooming and corn planting in eastern counties.

Oklahoma.—Temperature and sunshine above normal; rainfall normal in sections but badly distributed; hail on 9th, but did little injury; greater part of corn crop planted and coming up nicely; planting cotton and seeding wheat and oats; fine grass and garden vegetables backward.

Colorado.—Temperature and sunshine above and precipitation below normal; season early; fruits, gardening, grass

and grain well advanced; farm crops being planted rapidly; rain needed very much.

Washington.—Temperature and sunshine greatly deficient; despite daily showers weekly rainfall also deficient; but little seeding done yet and farm work almost suspended; fruit outlook very good.

Oregon.—Excessive precipitation; deficient temperature; little sunshine; ground very wet; season four weeks late; winter wheat doing well; spring seeding slowly progressing, acreage increased; fruit slow in budding; no damage from frosts; lambing very successful and range food good.

California.—Barley heading and hay being cut; strawberries marketing; prospects of other fruits and grains as good or better than other seasons for several years past; the State is covered with blooming fruits and flowers.

A good deal of discussion is in progress as to the condition and prospects of the Kansas wheat crop of 1893. The importance of this crop, not only to our own people but to the rest of the world, becomes apparent when it is realized that we last year produced almost twice as much wheat as any other State. On this account the eyes of both America and Europe are quickly caught by any statement as to the prospects of the crop in Kansas. So important a wheat producer is this State that it is scarcely possible that the crop of 1893 shall fall so much below that of 1892 as to deprive Kansas of first place in the column of wheat producing States.

There is scarcely any change in the situation as to the strike of the Santa Fe shopmen. No concessions have been reported on either side. The management has formally declared the services of the strikers at an end, and the men have drawn their pay. The employment of new men to take the places of the strikers is reported, and on the other hand it is declared that these new men are not mechanics, but merely laborers employed to keep up appearances. On Monday evening it was reported that the company was crippled in its attempts to move freight trains on account of inability to make necessary repairs to rolling stock.

FREE GARDEN SEEDS.

The *FARMER* has on hand a fine supply of new and tested garden seeds, which we propose to send out free to any of our readers who will respond to requests made for information on pages 2, 8 and 9 of this issue. Those of our readers who receive a package of seeds without requesting them are expected to assist our regular crop reporters to make up and mail reports on April 28.

Every new subscriber, as well as the sender of the same, and every one who sends us a list of names of persons desiring sample copies, will also receive free a package of these seeds.

A strike of the union machinists of the Union Pacific railroad system occurred at the noon hour last Monday. About 3,000 boilermakers, blacksmiths, moulders and pattern makers went out at the signal. The full cause of the strike has not been made public.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen will be opened June 7, 1893, at Chicago, Ill. For programmes and information about the meeting apply to the Secretary of the association, Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary Morton is preparing to push still further the efforts which his department has heretofore made in extending the use of corn among the people of the old world, and has appointed Senator Mates, of Nebraska, to take charge of the work.

Readers of this paper are especially requested to peruse the item on page 2, regarding Kansas fine stock-breeders, and send a postal card reply at once.

The souvenir coin, the Columbian half dollar, will be sent to any of our readers from this office on receipt of the regulation price of one dollar.

CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN, AND OF STOCK.

The Department of Agriculture, in its report of April 10, finds that the average condition is low. On April 1st it was 77.4, against 81.2 last year. The condition of rye was 85.7.

The averages of the principal wheat States are: Ohio, 87; Michigan, 74; Indiana, 82; Illinois, 72; Missouri, 76; and Kansas, 62. The average of these six States is 74.2, against 77 in April, 1892. It is 88 in New York, 87 in Pennsylvania, 89 in Maryland, 87 in Virginia, the Southern States ranging from 83 in Tennessee to 100 in Texas. The Pacific States show a favorable condition, with the exception of California, where too much rain is reported.

Seeding was late in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys because of the widely prevalent drought, causing poor condition of soil and retarding germination, and in some cases wholly preventing same, as in Kansas, where the reports show a total failure over considerable areas. In the Atlantic, Middle, Southern and Pacific States seeding conditions were favorable.

The plant entered winter, in the main wheat-producing States, in a low state of vitality, caused by persistent drought and early cold weather, with the exception of California, where excessive rains produced similar effect.

Damage from Hessian fly is noted in parts of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Snow covering has been general throughout the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States, but, notwithstanding, the reports show much abatement from the benefits of the protection thus afforded because of the excessive cold of the winter and high winds, the alternate thawing and freezing in the latter end of the month of February and through March.

The following table shows the average condition of wheat in April for six years:

States.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Connecticut.....	92	87	98	97	85	88
New York.....	94	94	88	92	97	88
New Jersey.....	95	94	90	98	89	100
Pennsylvania.....	90	93	90	97	84	87
Delaware.....	90	97	99	90	87	95
Maryland.....	92	95	90	93	86	89
Virginia.....	91	96	98	96	79	87
North Carolina.....	95	94	79	95	85	90
South Carolina.....	94	93	76	94	93	98
Georgia.....	96	92	70	90	90	94
Alabama.....	91	94	77	84	90	93
Mississippi.....	90	90	75	89	92	88
Texas.....	88	97	74	97	89	110
Arkansas.....	89	97	92	96	80	100
Tennessee.....	97	98	89	80	78	83
West Virginia.....	81	92	95	93	77	75
Kentucky.....	76	97	86	97	83	83
Ohio.....	68	88	87	98	71	87
Michigan.....	76	87	67	93	83	74
Indiana.....	75	84	75	89	78	82
Illinois.....	74	87	75	87	82	72
Missouri.....	82	95	88	95	72	76
Kansas.....	97	96	87	99	77	62
Oregon.....	78	92	97	98	99	99
California.....	99	98	71	99	99	67

Average.... 82.0 94.0 81.0 96.9 81.2 77.4

The report shows a good condition of farm animals, the averages being: Horses, 97.5; cattle, 94.7; sheep, 94.9; swine, 96.4.

The percentage of losses is, for horses, 1.7, the same as in 1891. Last year it was 1.5.

The average loss of cattle from winter exposure is 1.7 per cent., as against 1.3 per cent. a year ago, 1.5 per cent. in 1891 and 2.3 per cent. in 1890, while the loss from all causes is 3.4 per cent., as against 2.6, 3.0 and 3.6 in 1892, 1891 and 1890, respectively. The most prevalent diseases of cattle have been blackleg and those reported under such indefinite names as murrain, distemper and "hollow-horn." But the general condition of cattle as regards healthfulness is very good.

The losses of sheep during the past year are heavier than last season. The loss from winter exposure stands at 2.0, against 1.4 last year. The total loss from both exposure and disease was 2,071,203, or 4.4 per cent. of the total number of sheep, as estimated by this department January 1, 1893.

The average loss of swine is somewhat larger than a year ago, but smaller than in 1891 or 1890, the figures being 6.3 per cent., as against 5.4 in 1892, 8.4 in 1891 and 7.6 in 1890. Hog cholera has, as usual, prevailed in many counties in most of the Southern States, and to a smaller extent in many of the States of the central west. No other disease has been extensively prevalent.

The wheat movement in the United States continues large for the time of year. According to the Cincinnati *Price Current* the receipts at the primary markets for the week ending April 8 were 3,806,000 bushels. For corresponding periods in former years the receipts were, for 1892, 2,547,000 bushels; for 1891, 1,530,000 bushels; for 1890, 1,211,000 bushels; for 1889, 996,000 bushels; for 1888, 1,634,000 bushels; for 1887, 1,195,000 bushels, and for 1886, 964,000 bushels. It will thus be seen that the movement, which for a few weeks fell below that of last year, has again become unprecedentedly larger. It is, of course, far below that of the maximum activity of the crop movement, which reached over 10,000,000 bushels per week during the first half of last October.

WE HAVE A LIST.

The managers of the FARMER have a very warm and appreciative spot in their hearts for every friend who sends one or more new subscribers at any time at their convenience. We also have an opportunity occasionally to reciprocate and confer a benefit on all such friends, hence we have decided to make a preferred list of all who send us a new subscriber with \$1.00, and as we have unexcelled chances to frequently bestow valuable benefits, we shall always send every one of our friends from time to time, who have deserved our good will, whatever we may have to offer.

Remember that any subscriber is entitled to become enrolled on the KANSAS FARMER Preferred List who will do anything to extend the circulation and usefulness of the FARMER. One new subscriber and \$1.00 sent entitles you to all the benefits we have to give out during 1893.

The Census office has recently issued additional statistics of farms, homes and mortgages. The investigation has now been extended to ten States. The per capita mortgage debt in these several States in 1890 is reported as follows: Alabama, \$26; Connecticut, \$107; Illinois, \$100; Iowa, \$104; Kansas, \$170; Maine, \$94; Massachusetts, \$144; Missouri, \$80; Nebraska, \$126; Rhode Island, \$106; Tennessee, \$23; Vermont, \$84. It is probable that a larger percentage of debts have been paid during the last two years in Kansas than in any other State, so that while these reports show this State at the head of the column of indebtedness in a table setting forth per capita indebtedness, now first place would doubtless have to be awarded to Massachusetts. It is not unlikely that at the close of the century Kansas will occupy a place close to the head of a column arranged with reference to the smallness of per capita indebtedness.

POTASH IN AGRICULTURE.

The pamphlet "Potash in Agriculture" is, in the main, a careful compilation of results of crop experiments with potash salts, and is collected from the publications of experiment stations. It has been written for the purpose of enabling the cultivator to study the effects of potash upon crops in various sections and soils of the country. A glance at the contents of the pamphlet will show that potash plays an important part in the nutrition of plants, and from the emphatic statements of Prof. Whitcher of New Hampshire, Prof. Atwater of Connecticut, Prof. Scovell of Kentucky, and others, it must be concluded that the amount of potash used upon the farm has been insufficient, and the disappointments in the use of artificial manures were mainly due to this fact.

The text of the pamphlet is arranged under various headings, indicating the crops upon which the effect of potash has been studied. Potash, while needed for all cultivated crops, has been found especially beneficial to corn, tobacco, hemp, sorghum, fruit trees, etc. Experiments are also quoted showing the effect of potash salts, and especially of kainit, as insecticides and fungicides, destroying wire-worms, scales, grubs, etc., and entirely preventing the much dreaded "cotton blight." A special chapter is added to the pamphlet, in which the principles of potash

fertilization are briefly discussed and the quantities to be applied per acre given.

The publication contains instructive illustrations, copied from the experiment station bulletins, which show the effect of potash upon corn, hemp and potatoes, and the effect of kainit against "cotton blight."

The pamphlet "Potash in Agriculture" deserves the careful study of every intelligent farmer who wishes to derive profit from the use of fertilizers.

TO CROP REPORTERS AND OTHER READERS.

The KANSAS FARMER requests each of its crop reporters, and as many other readers as are willing to contribute information as to the present condition of crops, to write and send us a postal card report on April 28. These reports should give estimates in percentages on the following points:

1. Area of winter wheat as compared with last year.
2. Condition of winter wheat as compared with same date last year.
3. Area of spring wheat as compared with last year.
4. Condition of spring wheat as compared with same date last year.
5. Area of oats as compared with last year.
6. Condition of oats as compared with same date last year.
7. Area planted and to be planted to corn as compared with last year.
8. Condition of ground and progress of corn planting.
9. Prospects for apples, peaches and small fruits.
10. Amount of grain and stock feed left on hand.
11. Condition of work animals and other live stock.

It is desired to publish these reports in the KANSAS FARMER of May 3, so that it will be necessary that they be mailed promptly on April 28.

LEAVING OUT MIDDLEMEN.

The plan of selling directly to consumers, and especially the desire to trade with farmers directly, is daily becoming more prevalent. The fact that orders may be filled as readily for the customer as for a retail merchant, and with less risk, has been realized by some of the largest concerns in the great centers of trade. The fact that this plan eliminates the expense of the retailer's profits, and substitutes at most the small cost of samples for the lavish expenditures of the traveling salesman, and leaves a nice margin to be divided between the seller and the purchaser, commends it alike to both sides. There can be no more significant endorsement of this method than that contained in the fact that the great firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., of Kansas City, have adopted it. This is the most prominent and is the best known firm in Kansas City. Its reliability can be endorsed without limit. Its business facilities and its methods are as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them. Its place of business is a veritable trade palace. It fronts on three streets, the total frontage being 482 feet. It is six stories high, besides basement, and contains about four and a half acres of floor space. The display of goods is immense, and an army of clerks is required to transact the business. It will pay any visitor to Kansas City to take time to look through this establishment.

This firm, through its advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, invites the direct patronage of the farmers of Kansas. Those who accept this invitation are certain to be well pleased with the results.

An Important Stock Sale.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the sale announcement of Mr. B. O. Cowan, the well-known Short-horn breeder of northwest Missouri, that will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, April 26, 1893. Our representative visited the farm near New Point, Holt county, last week, and found over 100 head running out over the 650 acres of blue grass and clover sward, that were the descendants of the original herd founded in 1868 by Mr. J. G. Cowan, whose reputation as a success-

ful breeder of Short-horns extends over a score or more of States, where he won on the merits of his show herd, competing with the best that the world has produced. The success of the herd in the show yards gave it the name of being the "Crack Missouri Herd of Cowan's." On reference to the catalogue the reader will find that the offerings consist of thirty-six head—sixteen bulls and twenty cows and heifers—the major portion of the female division being young, mainly 2-year-olds. All these consist of the best of fashionable blood, crossed up from that of Loudon Duke 6th, who was bred by Mr. William Warfield, of Kentucky, and purchased of him by Mr. Cowan, Sr., at a cost of \$3,000. Among the bulls that range in age from thirteen to twenty-two months is a young Cruickshank by Craven Knight, out of imported Gossamer, by Feudal Chief.

The visitor seeking bulls will find, we feel sure, one of the straightest, blockiest and typical lot of vigorous animals ever offered in the west, and will not be disappointed in making a selection on the day of sale.

The females that will be offered are principally by the well-known show bull Scottish Lord, and have been bred to Lord Waterloo, doubtless the blockiest and best beef animal west of the Mississippi. Among the few aged cows will be Dora 2d, the dam of the yearling calf that won the cup at the Iowa State Fair in 1890; also another daughter that took the prize cup over all the strong Iowa State array in 1892. Once for all let us say that "the proof of the pudding is in chewing the string," and if every farmer could afford to visit the herd on its native heath and look over the eight head of yearlings that are being fitted for the World's Fair, he would most certainly learn that blood will tell and that it pays to lay the foundation right, at least as near right as one's means and circumstances will admit, and then forever afterward strive to get right.

Stock Gossip.

At W. A. McHenry's recent sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Des Moines, Ia., bulls sold at \$75 to \$250; cows at \$60 to \$150.

H. P. Covault, V. S., Hagerstown, Ind., practices artificial impregnation and is successful in every case. For points read Specialty Mfg. Co.'s "ad" in this issue.

H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kansas, who advertised a small amount—less than \$5—say that their Poland-China herd is O. K. and that they have sold all they could spare now and could have sold twenty-five more sows.

J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutton, Neb., is selected by Chief Buchanan as superintendent of cattle at the World's Fair. Mr. Dinsmore has for the past five years held a like position at the Nebraska State Fair. He will give efficient service.

J. A. Funkhouser, a breeder of Hereford cattle at Plattsburg, Mo., writes that he has sold every bull old enough for service, and could not near supply the demand made on him this season. It is refreshing to note this good indication of the up-grade of the cattle business.

It appears, says the *Nebraska Farmer*, that Dr. Billings has resigned the position of director of the patho-biological laboratory of the University of Nebraska. The *Breeder's Gazette* regrets to hear that he has voluntarily done so. Would it prefer to see the doctor dragged down and out?

The shortage of steers in Texas for export has been caused, first, because there exists a shortage of all kinds of cattle in the State, and, second, because the stockmen are feeding to an extent never before known in the State and are holding a great many on home feed.

Wyoming has had one of the most favorable winters to stock in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. All classes of stock have come through thus far in fine condition, and the always favorable outlook for sheep and the decided upward tendency of cattle of late encourages stockmen to hold onto their stock and reap the rewards which are sure to come.

J. N. Reimers, of Davenport, Iowa, is advertising Reimer's patent pig forceps, which are a necessity to every swine-breeder. It is the most practical instrument of the kind and is meeting with great success. Our Chicago manager visited Mr. Reimers recently and states he is receiving a large number of testimonials from breeders throughout the country. He will send descriptive circulars to any one applying.

Mr. Edward Craig, business manager of the Albion Poultry Yards, Albion, Ill., writes that his company has sold all surplus

stock of poultry and orders for eggs are coming in very rapidly. There appears to be considerable activity in poultry lines, and the Albion Poultry Yards are getting their share of it. Mr. Craig states he will handle the popular White Wyandottes next year, instead of Light Brahmas. They send a handsome catalogue to any one applying.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Following Mr. Howells' lead, apparently, both Frank R. Stockton and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett have gone over to the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the most important works by these authors, upon which they are now engaged, will shortly see publication in this magazine.

Incubators with a capacity for 300 eggs can be purchased at the low price of \$12.50 each from F. M. Curyea, Greenwood, Neb. These incubators are substantially made of soft pine lumber and do their work most effectively. Mr. Curyea's advertisement can be found in another column of this paper. Read it and for further particulars write to him.

The "Laundry Journal" is the title of a little pamphlet sent out by the Rucker Washer Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., in which they illustrate the advantages of the Rucker Washer machine and the disadvantages of the old style way of washing. This little pamphlet speaks very clearly and forcibly for itself and will be sent to any address on application.

Our Chicago manager reports a personal interview with Mr. Freeman, of the firm of M. M. Freeman & Co., hay commission merchants, Chicago, and states that the hay market is in a very bad condition, and Mr. Freeman advises shippers to withhold their hay for some time. The condition of the hay is bad and a very great deal of it has been thrown back on the railroads, as there is no demand for it.

Morgan, Kelly & Taneyhill, manufacturers of the Osage well drilling machinery, of Waterloo, Ia., have their exhibit of drilling machinery on the World's Fair grounds, which will be operated during the entire period of the fair. This concern has been very successful in the manufacture and sale of well-drilling machinery, and those who are interested should look them up when attending the fair.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Philip Jagode & Co., of Philadelphia. Their business was established in 1850, and the present senior of the firm has been connected with it since 1857. If long experience and an honorable and successful career bring any advantages, this concern is well equipped to transact satisfactorily all business entrusted to its care. Those contemplating shipping their wool east will do well to correspond with this firm.

FOREST PLANTING.—A Treatise on the Care of Woodlands and the Restoration of Denuded Timber Lands on Plains and Mountains. By H. Nicholas Jarchow, LL. D. Illustrated. Published for the author by the Orange Judd Company, New York, 1893. 237 pp., 12 mo., cloth, \$1.50.

This publication is a timely and valuable contribution to our knowledge of forest planting, which in this country is just beginning to receive the attention which its importance demands. The reckless destruction of our magnificent woods makes it not only necessary that the remaining natural forests may be preserved but that the cleared woodlands may be replanted and the original forest covering be re-stored. The author believes that this can be accomplished only by a thoroughly systematic and scientific forest culture adapted to American conditions. This practical work is prepared with this end in view. Other writers on forestry have mostly confined themselves to the treatment of forest trees as single trees and not as masses of timber raised for the purpose of producing periodical crops of wood or lumber. They held that forestry was the art of tree planting in order to create new forests on regions previously bare of trees, and that, as we are still in the possession of many large and natural forests, the restoration of old forests was to us unnecessary. The author believes that it is a much better and cheaper policy to preserve our natural forests than to utterly destroy them, and afterward to create at an enormous expense and loss of time, such artificial forests as European countries find it necessary to maintain. However, as in the preservation of forests there is no difference in the treatment whether they have been originated by nature or by human art, both being subject to the same dangers and injuries, the author has fully described those European methods which have proved to be most useful in maintaining the superb forests of the old world. This experience has been adapted to the different climates and trees of America, full instructions being given for forest planting on our various kinds of soil and sub-soil, whether on mountain or valley. There is no other publication which covers this field, and the work is destined to become the standard authority on the maintenance of forests. Sent on receipt of price by the KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture.

Hardiness of Grape Vines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—White varieties of grapes have been shunned by the general planters, very often through a belief that they were not so hardy as the black sorts. There is more or less reason for this. I happen to have at hand a note which illustrates the point. Last year, spring of 1892, there were planted on the grounds of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, 360 two-year-old grape vines. These were of 120 varieties. In ordering this spring to fill vacancies I was much impressed by the comparatively small number of failures among the black sorts. The number of vines of each class set out and the percentage of failures are as follows:

	White.	Red.	Black.
Number of vines.....	108	87	165
Percentages dead.....	15.7	26.4	7.2

Roughly estimated, then, there were lost about twice the proportion of whites that there were of blacks, and about three times the proportion of reds that there were of blacks.

It is not claimed here that these figures shows any real comparison of the hardiness of these classes. But they do seem to indicate that there is a difference. It is not mentioned as an argument against planting white or red grapes. The note is merely an interesting fact. One who cares for nice grapes can afford to run a greater risk for the sake of eating Empire State and Delaware.

F. A. WAUGH.

Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Whole-Root Orchards.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now that at least two of your readers have been amused and still another heard from via the "grape vine," highly gratified, I propose, in as brief a manner as possible, to state our side of the case. Friend Norton says: "Nobody claims that a whole root will not also make a good tree, but upon its own root is nearer to nature, and the tree and root both more likely to be hearty and long-lived." I suppose he meant to say hardy, etc. When doctors differ who shall decide? Dr. Asa Gray says in "How Plants Grow": "The stem grows by the formation of nodes and the elongation of inter-nodes." "The root grows at the end only." That is nature's way. The cell structure of the root and stem are different, and that is why, scientists tell us, a perfect union is never formed by grafting a stem scion into a root. The resulting tree is not hardy and will not withstand the vicissitudes of climate, heat, cold, drouth, etc. It is found by experiment that a scion grafted on the collar of the root stock makes a perfect union, the cell structure being the same, hence you really get "a tree on its own roots." This is nature's method, the only difference or advantage in the graft being to insure the variety sought at the time of planting. "The root grows at the end only." This being true, if the tap root—which is the one first formed from the seed—be cut off, as in piece-root grafting, it never forms again, but instead forms a multitude of horizontal or fibrous roots near the surface of the ground. These, in their efforts to supply nature's method will, the first few years of the tree's life, exhaust the fertility within their reach, then the tree begins to decline, and should there be a severe drouth, there being no tap root, radical, to draw the moisture from the subsoil and furnish a base for a deeper layer of fibrous roots, the tree dies. Again, a severe winter will freeze the surface layer of horizontal roots and the same result follows. Furthermore, during the growing period, when the tree is in leaf, during a wet spell a heavy wind often turns them out of root, there being no tap root to anchor the tree in the solid subsoil. I have examined many apple trees turned out of root by the wind and always found them minus the tap root. The frequency of this occurrence first drew my attention to the methods of whole and piece-root grafting.

As to fools and suckers getting bitten, the apostrophe is irrelevant here. Our friend don't like anonymous correspondence. Well, I am dealing in

facts, important alike to friends and foes, but am pretty well known in several parts of the world under various *nom de plumes*. Any genuine correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER can obtain my identity by writing that paper, inclosing postage. They know I am reliable for hardiness and just as likely to "bob up" on some other continent as not, and I may find out some important facts there, too.

J. W. Latmer, Mound City, Kas., stated in 1873 that he had bought Bellflower apple seeds to grow stock from at \$32 per bushel. Cider apples are the scabby and half rotten apples that cannot be marketed. Seeds from these are likely to be infected by the spores of the fungus causing the scab, rot or blight, and would seriously affect the quality of stocks grown from them. Perhaps these are the kind referred to by our friend which he found to be not hardy.

Our friend A. L. E., of Silver Lake, Kas., may find some food for reflection in the above. For his information I will state that Black Hill is not a "fruit farm" as yet, but an experimental farm, and we grow corn, oats, Kaffir corn, millet, rye, wheat, clover, alfalfa, timothy, hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, chinch bugs, fungus and bacterial diseases, and have a few apple, peach and cherry trees; have grown some whole-root apple trees to plant this spring from grafts bought of a prominent "tree-grower" advertising in the KANSAS FARMER.

One important item usually lost sight of in these horticultural discussions, is that experiments reported are upon trees grown in the nursery for sale and not upon trees planted in the orchard bearing fruit. JAYUNGE. Black Hill, March 26, 1893.

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 available at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

A Useful Insect.

Enclosed find what I think is the seed of the grasshopper. Please let me know if I am right, also the name of it. Wilson, Kas. J. W. S.

Answer.—The specimens sent are not "the seed of the grasshopper," by which I suppose J. W. S. means the eggs of that insect. They are the buff-brown, tough, thick, pod-like silken cocoons of the black sand-wasp, known to entomologists as *Tiphia inornata*, whose larva is a common parasite of the white grub. Such cocoons are frequently plowed up in any cultivated land in the spring, and at this time contain the white larva or the pupa. The perfect wasp is from one-fourth to one inch long, of a firm body texture, sparsely hairy, and of a shining jet black, the opaque wings also of that color. It frequents strong-scented and gummy weeds, the common sunflower attracting the wasps in numbers, apparently to feed on the secretions of the stem and leaves. It is as a parasite of the white grub that this insect has its greatest interest. The cocoons are usually found within, or in the same cell with, the empty and shriveled skin of a white grub, easily recognized by its characteristic brown, horny head, and this fact alone decides the importance of the service rendered by the *Tiphia*.

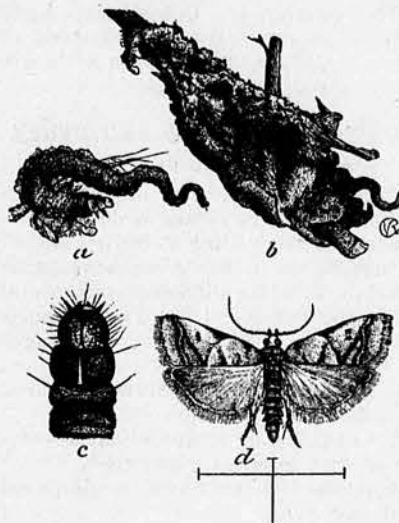
The Apple Leaf Crumpler.

(*Mineola indigrella*—Zeller.)

I wish some information upon the leaf crumpler. This section seems to be considerably infested with them. One orchard especially within my acquaintance is covered with them. The trees are of bearing size, and from twelve to fifteen feet high. I should like to know the life history of the insect and some method of destroying it. Removing the cases by hand from trees of this size will be too much work. R. S. R.

Clements, Kas. Answer.—The apple-leaf crumpler—the rascal-leaf crumpler of some au-

thors—is too common an insect in Kansas orchards. Yet its destruction is comparatively an easy matter, as will appear from the following account of its transformation and habits. In the perfect stage the insect is a gray moth, with darker markings on the fore wings, as shown in the enlarged figure accompanying (d), the actual size being indi-



cated by the cross lines below. This moth appears in the latter part of June and later, and deposits eggs upon the leaves of the apple, thorn, quince and other apple-like fruits. The larvæ are soon hatched and begin work upon the leaves, protecting themselves meanwhile from observation and destruction by making a small, blackish case (a) in which they are mostly concealed. When feeding and moving about, the head and fore part of the body are thrust out of this case, which yet remains the retreat of the insect until full-grown. The larvæ are nearly half-grown before winter checks their work, and by this time the case is enlarged sufficiently to form roomy winter quarters. It is then always securely fastened to the twig or branch by a silken band, and concealed more or less perfectly by dried leaves drawn around it (as in b). In spring the larva again begins feeding, carrying its case about with it as necessary, and if the leaves are not yet out, attacking the swelling buds or the tender bark. The full larval size is soon attained, and before the transformation into the inactive pupa the worm again fastens its case to the twig or leaf and remains therein until appearing as a moth.

Such, then, is the outline of its life history. The suggestions as to checking its progress are two. In a small orchard and with young trees the gathering by hand of the cases as they hang exposed to view in winter is an easy task, and if well done will go far to exterminate the insect. Where this is impracticable, as with our correspondent above, or where the orchard is under treatment in spring by spraying for other apple pests, this species may be practically exterminated by the use of a green in spray with water. If R. S. R. will use the poison named in the proportion of one ounce to fifteen or twenty gallons of water, the former proportion best in an orchard not hitherto under treatment, we are confident that he will no longer complain of this pest. Where this spray is used to protect the apples from the young apple worm, the leaf crumpler is killed by the same ap-

Ayer's Pills

Are compounded with the view to general usefulness and adaptability. They are composed of the purest vegetable aperients. Their delicate sugar-coating, which readily dissolves in the stomach, preserves their full medicinal value and makes them easy to take, either by old or young. For constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and the common derangements of the **Stomach, Liver, and Bowels**; also, to check colds and fevers, Ayer's Pills

Are the Best

Unlike other cathartics, the effect of Ayer's Pills is to **strengthen** the excretory organs and restore to them their regular and natural action. Doctors everywhere prescribe them. In spite of immense competition, they have always maintained their popularity as a **family medicine**, being in greater demand now than ever before. They are put up both in vials and boxes, and whether for home use or travel, Ayer's Pills are preferable to any other. Have you ever tried them?

Ayer's Pills

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

Every Dose Effective

plication. Upon non-bearing trees it will be sufficient to spray them once thoroughly as soon as the leaves are expanded, taking care not to defer the application until the larva has withdrawn into its case for transformation, which usually it does in the latter part of May.

D. F. H., of Silver Lake, Kas., will find his questions as to the construction and cost of a spraying apparatus answered fully in last week's FARMER, in the horticultural column. His hardware merchant doubtless can secure the pump and other pieces of the apparatus on order.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Said the

Owl

himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a

quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of

Hires' Root Beer.

A Delicious, Temperance, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year.

A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

NO BETTER PROOF.



MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.
To the Editor of the New York World:
"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly,
M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

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 '93. Best, Cheapest, and Easiest working Spray Pump made. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U.S. A Valuable 112' 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, 112' cat. on spraying free. Mention paper. F. C. LEWIS & CO., Catskill, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is the busy season with poultry raisers. Your poultry house should be thoroughly whitewashed before you set one hen. Every corner should be well cleaned of all old straw and dirt that may have accumulated there during the winter. Make nice nests of clean straw or hay. Of course your nest boxes are whitewashed before the fresh hay is placed there. Mix kerosene with the whitewash and apply the brush to every nook of your hatching room and see how nice and fresh your



BELLE L. SPROUL.

poultry house will be. Before you give your fine eggs to the hen be sure she is in earnest. If you set her in another room from where she has been used to staying, carry her there after dark and talk to her in a soothing manner, so that she will feel somewhat acquainted with her surroundings. Place porcelain nest eggs under her till you are convinced that she has the regular old-fashioned sitting fever, then give her eggs from high scoring stock and see if she is not as proud as anybody's fine speckled hen.

At noon each day take your sitting hens off their nests so that they can enjoy a good dust bath, eat their grain, drink fresh water, hunt for fine "specimens of geology" and have a general good time. Don't leave them off an hour for fear of eggs getting too cold to hatch well. Taking proper care of hen and eggs is very much the same as caring for a cake and oven properly while cake is baking. I have seen some people give so much attention to feeding the stove and not watch the cake much, and such a cake comes out of the oven in a dilapidated state. The same way with the hen and eggs; you may give your hen the best grain and drink, but if you neglect the eggs you will have sorry looking eggs in three weeks. Just imagine the two are one and that you can't neglect one and make a success of the other. We must take the responsibility if we expect to be successful.

It takes a great deal of patience to make a success of poultry raising, but it is a healthy, pleasant and profitable business when conducted properly. Hope my poultry friends will do well this year, and that many of them will be permitted to attend the World's Fair.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

The Kansas Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers of the West, or perhaps it may be the farmers' wives, are becoming purchasers of eggs and poultry from the breeders of full-blood stock to an alarming extent. A few years ago cranks were supposed to be the only ones who would pay 5 cents over market price for eggs to set, but now the renter, the owner of a single hen, and even many who have only the nest and must borrow the hen, are sending away for one, two and three dollar per setting eggs. Are they losing their reason? Not by any means; they are learning the fact that good poultry costs no more to produce, and sells much better than poor. We have

several families in our neighborhood who are considered very close and stingy, yet they slyly send off for eggs and in a year or two announce that they "have a few extra full-blood cockerels to spare."

Two years ago there were not over two or three breeders of full-blood poultry in our county. Now there are over thirty. They are doing a good business, too. There was a show held in Winfield in January, and crowds flocked to see the sight never witnessed in the county before—nearly 500 birds on exhibition, and all good ones, too. It is confidently believed by those who are connected with the Poultry Association organized at that time, that next winter will be held an exhibition of nearly 1,000 birds. The poultry world do move, and nearly every one is helping it to roll on.

A person cannot stop on a street corner to talk about the weather or planting corn and mention chicken, but what a flood of inquiries and suggestions make their appearance. We can scarcely get home when we go to town, on account of farmers' wives, and the farmers themselves, wanting to know how many chickens we have, how many hens setting, what we do for lice, cholera, etc., and giving us their own experience. The Kansas farmer does not raise wheat, corn and oats, and neglect his poultry. He knows there is money enough in his small flock of fowls, which costs him scarcely nothing, to pay his grocery bills. There are many leaks upon the farm, but poultry is not one of them.

JOHN C. SNYDER.

Posey Creek Farm, Kansas.

How to Set a Hen.

This is a subject that seems to admit of a wide range of opinion, notwithstanding it is something almost any child of ten or twelve years, brought up in the rural districts, could do successfully. There are many grown people, however, who look to their neighbors for information on this subject, and the neighbors think it such a trivial affair that they do not give the subject sufficient thought to enable them to enlighten those who seek the information. In other words they only understand it practically and not theoretically. Josh Billings made one point clear when he wrote: "The best time to set a hen is when the hen is ready," but a difficulty presents itself just at that period. When the hen is ready the owner is not, owing to the fact that the hen has chosen an unsuitable place for hatching, and here is where the trouble is. The owner wants to move the hen to a more convenient place, and he finds she is very much "set in her ways," and will not be moved, and as a natural consequence in attempting to compel Biddy to hatch where she does not want to, a sitting of eggs are spoiled and much valuable time lost. A very little training of the hen would avoid all the annoyance. When your hens begin to lay, suitable places should be arranged about the premises for nests, in secluded places on the ground, and when a hen has once appropriated one of these places to her own use all that is necessary is to let her alone. If there is danger of the eggs freezing, put a china egg in the nest, and when she begins to sit remove it and give her good eggs. In this way success is probable if not certain.—*Bloomington Journal*.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach. To restore healthy action to these organs, nothing is so efficacious as an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills.

Thoroughbred Dogs.

A finely bred litter of Scotch Shepherd puppies for sale at half value, \$8 each. Also Newfoundland and St. Bernards of best breeding.

JOHN W. WINNE,

Manhattan Kennels, Manhattan, Kas.

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.

Good Appearance.

In a common sense article in the *American Creamery*, H. Talcott discusses the value of good appearance as follows:

"The rich are of no good in this world unless we can get hold of their money, and there is no practical way to do that so good or so easy as through their stomachs. You tempt their stomachs or tickle their palates and you conquer. A good, liberal donation party cannot be made a success unless you serve the rich with tempting viands or splendid drinks. The dairy product is one of the most important inducements in the whole list of foods, and it is a very necessary matter to have perfectly gilt edge butter. It is also one of the greatest luxuries in the world and one that is most eagerly sought by the rich, therefore it is absolutely necessary to have it perfect. The color must be the golden tint of June at all times of the year. Feed must be of such a quality that the June flavor of butter made from pure pasture grasses shall be closely imitated, and the salt used to preserve butter should always be the purest fine white dairy salt you can possibly buy. The packages it is served in may be not only neat but gaudy to good advantage. I always found a nice, very smooth white ash tub would add 1 or 2 cents a pound to the selling price of creamery butter in the market. I would not take a poorly made or red oak butter package as a gift, because I should certainly lose money to ship butter in such a manner to market. Good, nice, stone jars, holding from two to eight pounds, with nice, white muslin cloths to cover the butter, will add to its selling price far more than their cost and the extra freight charges. I have shipped many tons of butter in this manner and always ask at least 5 cents per pound more than the regular price of tub butter, and I get it. Besides this, the little stone jar is an excellent package to preserve the quality of butter in, until consumed. This also helps create a demand for more of the same kind, and it is very important for the farmer to cater to the wants and whims of his customers, utterly regardless of his own judgment of the best or most economical manner it might be done.

"The rich want their own way about everything. Let them have it if they will shell out more money for it. If the farmer markets his own butter he should also make his own personal appearance faultless, or else send his sweetest, rosy cheeked girl to do the business for him. You cannot over-do the matter in this respect so much as to hurt its sale or price, and you will soon learn this is an important factor for success in the dairy business. Again, in the city or village delivery milk business, it is absolute suicide of profit to use an old, tumbled down milk cart and poll evil or skeleton horse. Have a good milk wagon, a good case of glass milk bottles, both quart and pint, a good supply of skim milk and separator cream, and have this nice also. Then you can approach a customer with good grace and feel perfectly confident you have got a good thing for him, and you can get his money easier, quicker and more of it than by any other method. For the sale of milk long distances from the farm, where it requires shipment by cars, have a refrigerator cooling can to keep your night's milk in and a covered wagon to

What is this

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anyhow

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It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch.

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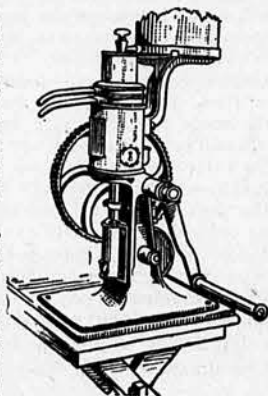
haul it to the depot in and a milk stand there to keep it in the shade, so if the train is late your milk need not be exposed to the hot sun or storms. If this cannot be had stay with the milk at the depot until you see it start from there in good condition, and then kick like a wild steer if the railroads do not take the best care of it upon arrival at its point of destination.

"Good cows are now earning from \$75 to \$100 apiece annually in supplying milk for city trade all over this country, but it needs perfection in all the detail of its work. It needs silos and ensilage feed to keep up the continuous flow of milk and also at its least possible cost. I can make cows average me \$100 apiece in the manufacture of gilt edge butter, and so can every man who reads this if he will do the business correctly."

Feeding Standards of Cows.

In Bulletin 33, of the Wisconsin Station, some important reflections are given upon the feeding standards of milch cows. For a long time European scientists have promulgated certain so-called standards, which applied to good milch cows in ordinary health. For instance, the German standard, given by Wolff, is that milch cows require twenty-four pounds of organic matter, 2.5 pounds of digestible protein, and 12.5 pounds of digestible carbohydrates to do their very best; but another German, Kuhn, claimed that cows would do as well on less than this, and lately there has been a general complaint in this country that these German standards did not suit American cows. To investigate the matter the Wisconsin Station experimented upon cows in the States of Wisconsin, New York and Connecticut, as well as collecting statistics from herders of the amount they fed. Taking the question of profits as the basis, the bulletin comes to the conclusion that cows in these States, and under existing conditions, require a ration consisting of 2.3 pounds of digestible protein, 13.3 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and 0.8 pounds of digestible fat. This ration will give the highest milk flow consistent with the greatest profit. It shows that the American cows need a different ration from German animals, which is another illustration of the fallacy of too broad generalizing, and an attempt to give standards for all parts of the world.

DeLaval "Baby" Cream Separator



If you have as many as ten milch cows, you cannot afford to be without a

"BABY" CREAM SEPARATOR.

"Baby" Separators, Babcock Milk Testers, Dog Powers, Feed Cookers, Engines and Boilers from 2 to 60 horse power.

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KANSAS CITY.

WHEN YOU ARE READY

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A New Dress

We have a suggestion for you. Drop us a postal card or letter for SAMPLES and we will cheerfully send them to you without charge, only asking that you state as nearly as you can the kind of goods you wish and about the price you wish to pay.

Our stock is filled with beautiful new spring cottons, woolens and silks, and the variety is beyond description.

Address,

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

Rare Fecundity and Longevity.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a recent date published a story of age and fecundity with which that paper seems intent on beating the world's record. Instead of a common centenarian, it trots out old Jane Robison and sets her up before the world as uncoiling her mainspring and stopping her balance wheel with the hands pointing to 129 years and two months. Of her fifteen children, three still live, aged 79, 53 and 46. Thus, Mrs. Robison must have been 83 when her youngest daughter was born. After telling all about the old auntie's memory of Revolutionary times, the "red coats," and George Washington, Indian massacres, etc., the *Enquirer* looks up its forms and sits down complacently to wait for the next big yarn of George Washington's contemporaries and body servants. But, really, the story is not so very hard to match. Ferdinand DeLesseps, who is now in jail over in Paris, claims to be the father of a child eighty-one or two years younger than himself. Capt. Fisher, a Cherokee chief now living at Tahlequah, says he remembers very well the great earthquake in 1794, and that he was then "a heap big boy," and he has one son living who is 78 years old. In 1866 Joseph Crele died in Caledonia, Wis., at the age of 140. In the new American Cyclopaedia we find a long list of people who lived more than 150 years. In 1566 Numas de Cugna died in Bengal at the age of 350. In an old book called the Bible, which some of you may have seen, is the story of a woman named Sarah, who became a mother at 90 by a husband ten years her senior.

In the 5th chapter of Genesis is the story of the greatest lot of old fellows gone to seed that we know of anywhere in print. It makes the story of Jane Robison and her 139 summers a mere cypher in the calendar of longevity.

How old do you suppose "Old Nick" is? According to Milton and other of his biographers he is much older than Methuselah.

And then oldest of all old fellows, great grandsire of them all, is old Father Time, whose nativity God only knows, while God himself is possibly not much older.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. S. S. B.—You might consult the Family Doctor. While he does not make a specialty of catarrh, he has given it a large amount of study and obtained many good results in its treatment.

FAMILY DOCTOR.—A syndicate of writers in some of the syndicate dailies are telling us what they think will be the status of various human interests and industries in 1993, one hundred years from now. Will you kindly give us your idea of the status of medicine a hundred years hence? Will the world be wise and intelligent enough to get along without doctors and drugs? J. H. Topeka, April 16, 1893.

In the unfolding of the fleeting centuries that are rushing from a great unknown in-

ception to a great unknown conclusion, each century and many of its subdivisions present to the human mind majestic and astonishing problems for solution. In the coming century, whose glow of dawn we already see, lie coiled and struggling to be unfolded the mightiest problems that ever appealed to mortality. The struggle is upon us already to make that clause in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," the reigning reality among all men. More human hands than a man can count are clutching and tugging at the car of progress to drag it in triumph over the stony paths of life, just as the votaries of Vishnu clutch the great car of Juggernaut to roll it in superstitious triumph over the trembling earth and the prostrate forms of wild devotees.

All along the highway of human advancement willing hearts and willing hands are toiling through sunlit days and sleepless nights in the dream and hope of bettering the condition of mankind. The law giver is alert to formulate the best laws on all the statute books. The philanthropist is calling on all men to aid him in uplifting the poor in heart as well as in purse. The inventor is racking his brain and wearing out soul and body in a grand struggle to invent machines and devices to lighten human labor and multiply human blessings. The press and the pulpit are thundering like an avalanche over the great, flinty road to universal betterment, and in their wake the shrines and temples of wrong and oppression are toppling and crashing to everlasting ruin. That subtle servitor, electricity, is already bearing the burdens of countless men and women up the rugged slopes of life while they ride towards the summit in its swift car. The reapers of the world's harvest ride leisurely upon clanking machines that do the work of untold laborers, and there is seen all over the face of the earth a vim and push along the lines of progress that, were it reversed and directed against humanity, would be appalling and paralyzing. Patrick Henry truly said there is no way of judging the future except by the past, and applying that rule of judgment, what may we not expect along all the lines of human endeavor? If every other human interest is advancing, not at a snail's pace, but upon the swift wings of the lightning, may we not surely calculate on great progress in medicine? Think what has been done along the lines of chemistry, pharmacy, surgery, obstetrics, bacteriology and therapeutics in the very few centuries that have already pitched their tents on the eternal camping ground of the ages. In the single century that is now closing up its accounts with mankind what wonderful strides has the *genus medicus* taken. Two hundred years ago medicine presented a greater babbling and confusion of tongues than the great tower of Babel. Within that time, revolution after revolution in therapeutic methods have occurred, and each revolution was but an evolution. Thought quickened, perception grew broader and deeper, conception of powers and capacities of principles and relationships grew greater, profounder, until out of chaos came order, harmony, system, consistency and a more universal success. Great discoveries were made, great skill attained, and great results achieved.

Now, march all these analytical and constructive forces forward into the new century and add to them the genius and the multiplied advantages naturally coming over into this field from all the other fields of science and see what an avalanche of forces shall march in triumph through the twentieth century. With the mighty forces of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, the microscope, the spectroscope, the telescope, the culture tube and the weather bureau all harnessed to the car of medicine and guided by an ever-increasing intelligence and an ever-growing warmth of human sympathy and loving solicitude, and who can adequately predict the triumphs and victories in this great field of contest? We may justly hope and predict that the stubborn and arrogant conflict of dogmatism will have passed away, and that all medical men will dwell together in unity. That no man will be ostracized by his fellow laborers in humanity's cause for believing that drugs have one or two modes of action. That increased light and knowledge will enable medical men to serve the world more acceptably in the role of sanitarians than of phlebotomists; that the chief function of the physician will be to teach people how to live wholesome and untainted lives, and to die of old age instead of pestilence. That when drugs become necessary at all against accidental disorders, men will be wise enough and sufficiently familiar with the action and powers and properties of drugs to make them serve their benign purpose in such minute quantities that no life shall be put in peril of the dose. That all the appliances for the mitigation of bodily ills shall be as delicate in their adjustments and applications as are now the most sensitive chronometers and microscopes. That hygienic and vital knowledge will be so general and diffuse that it will be first a disgrace, then a misdemeanor, and then a

crime to be ill of a preventible disease, and the medical man's status in the community, his reputation and honor will depend on his ability to teach his patients by both precept and example the pure gospel of health, which, like a great benediction, shall cover all the land and infect every clime and race and tongue.

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.

More About Sugar Honey.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have just read an article on this subject in the KANSAS FARMER of March 15. The article is rather misleading, and we beg the privilege of making a few corrections. Certainly the writer has not a clear conception of Prof. Cook's meaning.

Mrs. Cotton charged a good price for her goods, and they may not have been the best in the market; her hives and feeders were probably a benefit to her customers in the way of being an improvement upon those they had, and those religious and agricultural papers, on investigation, found nothing wrong in her transactions, and the accusations of her competitors without foundation. When she advocated feeding bees sugar it was 10 cents per pound, and it is out of the question to feed sugar at that price to produce honey; now sugar is 4 cents per pound, but the last two seasons have been so poor that beekeepers are nearly bankrupt, and honey so scarce as to be from 16 cents to 20 cents per pound. Under these circumstances, Prof. Cook, anxious to do something to benefit beekeepers, made some experiments. He fed sugar syrup to a colony of bees at night and extracted from their combs the following day, afterward finding, by chemical analysis, 87 per cent. of the sugar syrup converted into honey, (?) and its flavor equal, or superior, to the best honey gathered from flowers. No one thought of calling it adulterated honey. As a product it is pleasanter to the taste than most honey from natural sources, and as it is the cream of the market it would be folly to brand it anything but sugar fed honey.

We are aware that page upon page has been written on this subject, both for and against, but nothing we have seen has changed the facts derived from Prof. Cook's investigation. Prof. Wiley, United States chemist, does not dispute the results of Prof. Cook's chemical test, but he thinks it may be possible to detect, chemically, a difference between sugar-fed honey and that procured from natural sources, though such discrimination would not affect the product as an article of merchandise.

A. G. HILL,

Editor *Bee-Keeper's Guide*.

The editor of this column thinks he understands Prof. Cook fully, and fails to see where friend Hill has thrown any new light upon the subject. His statements seem so inconsistent from our standpoint that we think they will correct themselves.

Below we give an extract from a letter of Prof. Cook's to the editor of *Gleanings*, and one from Mr. Williams. This ends the discussion of the subject in this column:

Mr. Editor, maybe I was too hasty, and that the article was unwise. Prof. Wiley writes me that he thinks he can distinguish between sugar syrup transformed and stored by the bees and floral honey. Dr. Miller writes me that he thinks that his bees have stored syrup with so little change that it was still syrup, and would be so pronounced. If these statements are true, then I have certainly spoken too soon and unwisely. I can only plead a perhaps too great eagerness to remove a serious obstacle to successful bee-keeping.

Again, if this course would hurt the

honey market, or be looked upon as adulteration, then surely I shall wish I had never written a word. I believe the many are usually right; and if the general opinion is against mine, when it is as conversant with all the facts, then I at once conclude that I may be the one at fault.

I need not say that I have no other motive than the good of the bee-keeper. I think that for the present, at least, it may be for their good to let the entire matter rest.

Let me say that I have never thought for a moment that we should practice any deception. We should say frankly, "This is sugar-syrup honey," and so no one would buy it under a misapprehension. We can never afford in any case to be untrue, or to deceive in the least. A. J. Cook.

Agricultural College, Mich., Jan. 10.

VISIONARY BEE-KEEPING, ETC.

I saw the advertisement of Mrs. Lizzie E. Cotton in the Topeka *Capital*, also in the Lawrence *Journal*, wherein she stated that one person from her new system of bee-keeping started with one colony, and the third year sold \$800 worth of honey and increased to twenty-six colonies! Can it be that she is as big a humbug as she used to be a few years ago?

Bee-keeping has been a poor business in Kansas for the past two years. There was no surplus honey. I have forty-nine colonies wintering on the summer stands, and all seem to be in good condition. Some are in double-walled hives, and the rest in single-walled hives. I never could see any difference in their wintering.—A. L. Williams, Lawrence, Kas., January 27, 1893, in *American Bee Journal*.

The Grain-Yielding Lands

OF

KANSAS and NEBRASKA

are a splendid investment. We own 200 Improved Farms, in the Corn and Wheat Belt of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, and will dispose of same in 80-acre tracts, or larger, at \$5. to \$10. Per Acre on Ten Years Time.

Cash Payments \$100. upwards as purchaser desires.

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

C. P. DEWEY & CO.,
402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO.

A. B. DEWEY,
42 Merchants' Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND THROAT

ELY'S CREAM BALM

50c

HAY-FEVER

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICE

AUTOGRAPH OF

Stewart Hartshorn

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FRASER

THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS

MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRASER'S AXLE GREASE

TRADE MARK

AXLE GREASE

SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER TRY IT!

USE THE BEST

MAKE NO OTHER

BEST 14K GOLD FILLED ELGIN OR WALTHAM WATCH MADE FOR \$12.75

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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

P. S.—Diamond, Watch or Chain Catalogue will be mailed free upon application.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when answering.

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.

SORE SHOULDER.—My four-year-old horse bruised his shoulder with the collar, and now it is all puffed up soft like a blood-blister and seems to be filled with liquid of some kind. What can I do with it? J. N. K. Lyons, Kas.

Answer.—Open the sack at the lowest point and let out the bloody water, then syringe it out once a day with sulphate of zinc, one drachm to water one pint.

LAME HORSE.—My horse, some two months ago, began to break over in his hind pastern joints, you could hear the joints pop as they flew back when he lifted his weight from them. Three weeks ago he was driven seven miles to an empty road-wagon and came back lame in the left hind leg. Next morning a small lump was raised where a curb usually comes. He is not lame only when driven, and then the farther he goes the worse he gets. What will I do for him? W. H. T.

Answer.—Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the curb, and also to the fetlock joint of the same leg, and then in about a week apply it to the fetlock joint of the other leg and give the horse absolute rest. In about three weeks repeat the blistering in the same way. Sign your name in full when writing to this department.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "sties," "boils," or "black-heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

MARKET REPORTS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 17, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,133,788 bushels; corn, 237,531 bushels; oats, 23,056 bushels, and rye, 7,638 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 61,500 bushels. There was more in than for some time, and cables were lower and markets east off. The result was a general decline in hard wheat of 1c per bushel. But at this reduction there was a good demand, and soft wheats sold fairly at old prices. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 5 cars early 60c to 61c pounds at 65c, 10 cars later 59c to 61c pounds at 64c, 3 cars 60 pounds at 64c, 1 car 59 1/2 pounds at 64c, 20,000 bushels July delivery at 59c; No. 3 hard, 5 cars 57 to 58 pounds early at 63c, later, 6 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 62c, 2 cars spring at 62c, 2 cars spring at 61c, 1 car white spring at 58c and 1 car white spring at 57c; No. 4 hard, 1 car choice 57 pounds early at 63c and 2 cars 54 pounds later at 61c; rej. smutty, 1 car at 60c, 1 car at 58 1/2c and 1 car spring smutty, at 48c; No. 2 red, 7 cars 60 pounds at 7c, 1 car 59 pounds at 69c; No. 3 red, 36c@68 1/2c, and No. 4 red, 65c@45c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 29,500 bushels. A very good and fairly steady market was had. Reports from points east indicated steady and rather firm markets, which encouraged buyers, and a very good demand was had for both mixed and white. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33 1/2c@33c; No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 35 1/2c@35c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 6 cars local at 33 1/2c, 1 car No. 2 mixed at 33 1/2c, 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 33 1/2c, 1 car special at 34c, 2 cars at the river at 37 1/2c, 5 cars at the river at 37 1/2c, 4 cars Memphis 40 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars Memphis at 39c; No. 2 white, 3 cars local at 36c, and No. 3 white, 2 cars local at 35c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours 19,000 bushels. Market steady and demand fair for car lots. But no speculation. By samples on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28c@29c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 27 1/2c@28c, as to billing; No. 4 mixed, 26 1/2c@27c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 31c@31 1/2c, as to billing; No. 3 white, 29 1/2c@30c, as to billing; No. 4 white, 28c@28 1/2c, as to billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 28 1/2c, 1 car fancy, special billing, at 30c, and No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 27 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,000 bushels. Demand fair, but market weak in sympathy with wheat. By samples on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 53 1/2c@54c, and No. 3, 52 1/2c@53c. Sale of 1 car No. 2 at 54c.

MILLET—Market dull and weak. We quote: German, 4c@50c per bushel, and common 3c@40c per bushel.

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 Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

CASTOR BEANS—None coming in. Prices nominal at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

BRAN—Firm and in fair demand. We quote at 53c bulk and 63c per cwt. sacked.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in fair demand. We quote at \$1 05 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 190 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. All good sweet and bright in demand and firm. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 00; 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.

St. Louis.

April 17, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,000 bushels; shipments, 21,000 bushels. Market closed 1 1/4c lower than Saturday's figures. Cash, No. 2 red, 64c bid; May, closing, 65 1/2c; July, 69c@69 1/2c; August, 69 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 235,000 bushels. Market closed 1/2c above Saturday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 36 1/2c@36c; May, 37 1/2c; July, 38 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Market closed dull. No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c; May, 30c.

WOOL—Market unchanged. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 23; Kansas and Nebraska, 19@21; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 21@23; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 19@22; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 19@22c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@18c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@17c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 14@16c; Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, 16@17c. Tub washed, choice, 33c@34c.

Chicago.

April 17, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows: **WHEAT**—Receipts, 248,000 bushels; shipments, 697,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 75 1/2c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 60 1/2c@75c; No. 2 red, 75 1/2c@76c.

CORN—Receipts, 78,000 bushels; shipments, 1,161,000 bushels. No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 3 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 178,000 bushels; shipments, 421,000 bushels. No. 2, 23 1/2c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 31 1/2c@32 1/2c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are quiet, as the lots are barren of these wools. Prices continue unchanged and 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.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 17, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,107 cattle; 28 calves. Market strong.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
40	1,452	5 20	58	1,360	4 95
40	1,481	4 85	25	1,280	4 77 1/2
39	1,164	4 50	15	1,036	4 40
14	1,332	4 45	21	1,041	4 30
12	1,084	4 15	19	1,170	4 05
22	926	3 70	14	1,050	3 50

TEXAS FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
52	917	3 80	25	908	3 90
53	946	3 55	13	1,201	3 55
38	1,207	4 45	43	1,106	4 45
52	996	3 75	69	936	3 50
82	1,040	4 00	28	1,183	4 05
137	1,195	4 35	23	1,033	3 90

COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	830	1 50	2	875	1 75
5	1,098	2 25	18	876	2 50
3	1,063	2 50	11	975	3 00
3	1,162	3 10	9	543	3 25
3	1,066	3 20	11	1,105	3 50
9	853	3 55	12	869	3 75
5	994	3 75	12	985	3 85
2	1,390	3 80	9	1,181	3 90
5	1,134	3 50	1	1,200	3 95

HEIFERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	470	2 60	15	773	3 15
39	691	3 75	8	473	2 35
6	623	3 00	5	324	2 40
19	985	3 85	1	750	3 50
6	385	2 50	10	708	3 60

CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1	300	6 25	1	400	6 00
1	700	8 00	1	800	8 00
8	376	3 15	6	445	2 35
1	500	9 50	1	950	9 50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3	576	3 25	6	466	2 80
6	620	2 50	38	1,113	3 25
9	707	3 55	8	406	3 05

HOES—Receipts, 3,609. Bulk of the hogs advanced 50c per cwt last week, and the top sales 55c. With a moderate supply to-day prices broke sharply. Trade opened slow and 15c@20c lower, and the bulk of the hogs sold 15c@20c lower. Shipping orders were nominal, and no all of the local packers were buying. Two of the heaviest buyers quoted their purchases 20c lower. A buy of 18 1/2 lb. sorted stuff was quoted 30c lower than Saturday. Pigs and light weights were extremely dull, and showed the

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Kainit preserves stable manure and enhances its value.

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This wagon will now be sold by the general agent to farmers direct. In this way it will cost but little if any more than the old-style wagons. For circulars and prices, either delivered in Atchison or any railroad station in the West, address J. C. MEACHAM, General Agent, Atchison, Kansas.

SOLD ON TRIAL.

most decline. One load of fancy 285-lb. hogs brought \$7.10, and a few loads of good hogs \$7.00.

FIGS AND LIGHTS.

No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.
8	140	4 00	21	114	5 75
92	100	103 50	31	60	133 60
73	280	150 6 25	111	390	176 6 50
8	40	162 6 52 1/2	10	157	6 60
93	120	165 6 65	28	80	185 6 90

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	340	6 25	39	120	339 6 60
67	120	222 6 70	70	80	198 6 75
69	224	6 77 1/2	67	200	222 6 85
78	320	261 6 87 1/2	123	120	231 6 90
64	240	240 7 00	60	285	7 10

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,352. Quality fine; sales ready; prices steady.

220 Col. 90 5 25 225 Col. 89 5 20

144 N Mims. 63 5 60 144 N Mims. 64 5 60

44 lambs 6. 57 5 00 44 lambs 59 5 00

CLIPPED.

251 yr. 58 4 75 149 mixed 65 4 25

103 mixed 66 4 25

Chicago.

April 17, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000. Opened strong, closed lower. Fifteen head 1,457-lb. steers at \$6 00. Beef steers, \$3 50@6 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 40; bulls, \$1 50@3 50; cows, \$2 00@3 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000. Mixed, \$6 75@7 15; heavy, \$6 75@7 50; light weights, \$6 50@7 05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. Natives, \$3 80@5 85; lambs per cwt., \$4 80@6 70.

St. Louis.

April 17, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 800. Few natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 35; Texans, \$2 50@3 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,050. Sales were at \$6 20@7 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@5 25.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED

by Fick's Invisibile Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. HANCOCK, 543 Broadway, N. Y. Write for book of proofs.

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Nurserymen and farmers, write or call for prices in quantities. J. K. JONES, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

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FREE!

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Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail
All Polished Metal.
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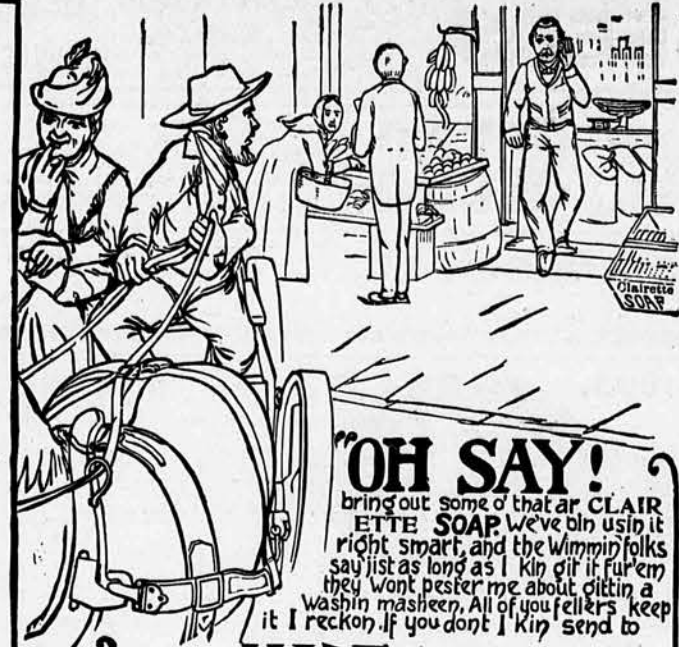
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It will not blow out.
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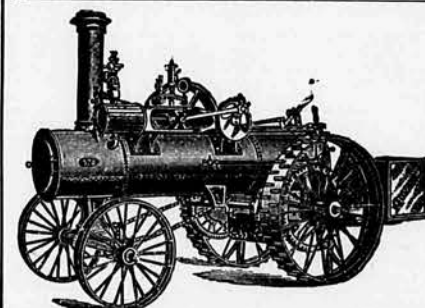
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SHERIFF'S SALE.
In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.
Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff.

vs.
J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage, and Frankie B. Savage, Charles S. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, minor children of Stella M. Savage, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1898, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances thereto to-wit: Lot numbered 629, in block numbered 5 on Lincoln street, in Martin and Dennis' subdivision in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 5th day of April, 1898.
J. M. WILKINSON, Sheriff,
D. C. NEELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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I will pay \$5.00 per 100 for cattle any person will engage for me and send me. If persons in any neighborhood will get their stock together, will send men for them. Would like to have a list of stock sent beforehand or brought with cattle, giving age, brand and color. (Call at your P. O. for blank forms.) Will make special prices for large herds from individual owners.
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FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1893.

Norton county—Jesse S. Wright, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by Richard Douthitt, P. O. Almena, March 18, 1893, one gray mare, about 4 years old, fifteen hands high, weight about 700 lbs., blind in left eye, valued at \$40.

MARE.—By same, one dark iron gray mare, with foal, 14 hands high, weight about 750 lbs.; branded J on left shoulder and S on left hip; valued at \$40.
HORSE.—Taken up by J. W. Campbell, P. O. Oro-noque June 22, 1893, one roan horse, 4 to 5 years old, weight about 700 lbs., branded P on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

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