

KANSAS FARMER

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 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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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—\$3 each; eggs \$2 per eleven. Plymouth Rock fowls \$2 each; eggs \$1 per thirteen. White guinea eggs \$1 per thirteen. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR. Simple, easy of operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send 5c. for illus. Catalogue. Geo. Kretz & Co., Mrs. Quincy, Ill. U.S.A.

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HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

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BEE SUPPLIES!

Send for free copy of ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—describing everything useful to a BEE-KEEPER. Address T. G. Newman, 147 So. Western Ave., Chicago.

THE ST. JOE HIVE

LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., St. Joe, Mo. L. Box 146. E. T. ABBOTT, Manager.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

AGENTS WANTED

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Hobbs Ave., Covington, Ky. \$1 one day, \$3 one week. So can you. Free and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of S.annon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

WELL MACH'Y All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam; Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth 10th by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Rocker Washer has proved the most satisfactory of any Wash'er ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of 100 PIECES 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.

THIS BIT combines the BEST QUALITIES of other patent bits and will easily control the most vicious horse at all times. It is the COMMON SENSE BIT because it can also be used as a mild bit. XC Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel - - - 2.00.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. RACINE, WIS.

ADAM'S COMBINATION WOVEN WIRE FENCING

Absolutely the Best. The greatest variety of styles and sizes. Before buying get our catalogue. Ask your dealer for Adam's Woven Wire Fencing and Gates. WRITE W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.

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Is the motto of the Coiled Spring Fence. It gives to contraction what it takes from expansion. It gives unruly stock as good as 1 gets. It gives barb wire notice to quit, and takes the lead of the opposition. It gives odds to all competitors and takes sweepstakes every time. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MAKE MONEY While You Sleep.

STAHL'S EXCELSIOR FRUIT DRIER Evaporates Fruit DAY and NIGHT. Catalogue free upon application. Address WILLIAM STAHL EVAPORATOR COMPY, QUINCY, ILL.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 10—Inter-State Short-horn Show and Sale Association, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
MAY 25—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kan.

THE HOG: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

During the Brown County Farmers' Institute last winter, John D. Ziller talked hog in a somewhat sensational matter that caused some merriment as well as earnest discussion.

Among other things, he said:

"No farmer, though great or small, can do without the hog; he is as necessary on the farm as the much praised and needful cow, or the trustworthy horse. But before we go any farther we will take into consideration his paying qualities of the past few years. All the farmers here in this audience will agree with me that for the last two years his hogship has been below par, and the balance sheet on the ledger has been somewhat against him. Had I told this institute one year ago that hogs would sell before this institute took place for \$7.25 per hundred, live weight, they would have said, 'he is a fit subject for the insane asylum.' But for all this we could see a better day coming for the hog, even one year ago. Now the question comes to our mind, are the farmers in general making anything out of these high prices? We answer no, emphatically no! Why? Because the farmers have not got the hogs to sell. Why is it? I will try and give my idea. Just as soon as any branch of industry on the farm does not pay, no matter what it is—hogs, cattle, corn or wheat—you will see very nearly every farmer unload, or rather stam-pede, to sell everything off and quit, in stead of going right on smoothly and with the opinion that if it does not pay a very big margin now, it will in another year. This is the reason hogs are \$7.25 to-day. If hogs were selling for \$5 it would bring more money into Brown county to-day, providing each farmer, or very nearly so, has twenty head of nice fat hogs to sell, than for no hogs and the price \$7.25. I have seen farmers sell as high as seventy-five head on the market in Hiawatha, last fall, of half-fat shoats for \$5 per hundred, and they thought it a good price. Had these shoats been fed till they were fat, where would that farmer's profit be to-day? He forgot that the first 100 pounds of a shoat costs as much as the next 200.

But enough of the past. We will speak a little of the present. I have made it a point for the last two or three months to inquire of the farmers how they were fixed in the hog business. Well, it is astonishing to find out that many—why, I believe a majority of the farmers have not enough hogs for their own meat. Not long since I made a trip to Kansas City and Topeka and had a chance to see and talk with a great many farmers from most parts of the State, and it is the general verdict—"out of hogs." The question arises, what is the most profitable thing to do to help each one to share these good prices which we are sure to have in the next two years? My answer is this: Give everything the very best of care; push every pig to its utmost; breed early and put forth every effort to raise two litters before next September, and give them the very best of care; if you have no hog-house, build some in different places in your pasture, 10x16 feet, facing the south, with a gable roof, four feet high under the eaves, and a partition in the middle, sides and ends to be made out of ship-lap. This will accommodate two sows, and you can save your pigs in very stormy weather. (Cost of hog-house, \$18, farmer to throw in work). Every nice day let sows and pigs out for exercise, and you will raise very near all your pigs. I would advise the man that is short on hogs to buy now; although he will have to pay a little dear for his whistle it will pay him in the long run. For instance, if he pays \$50 for a well-bred, good, large sow, due to farrow in March or April, with proper care he

can save on an average of six or may be eight pigs, possibly ten. These pigs will do to wean by the last of May or June 10th. He can then breed his sow again and by September 15 have another litter, and have them large enough to winter and grow ready for next June market, with his first litter for breeders next fall. I have sold fall pigs, late ones, too, June 10, in Hiawatha, average 262 pounds, at \$6 per hundred, but I don't believe these pigs were ever hungry.

Southdown Matters.

S. E. Prather, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., writes:

"The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association will be held in the rooms of the directors of the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. At this meeting the regular annual election of officers and other necessary business matters of the association will receive attention. You are earnestly requested to be in attendance. Should you find it impossible to be present, any suggestions that you may deem of benefit to the association, presented in writing, will be brought to the attention of the meeting.

"It is proposed that this regular meeting shall, after the transaction of such necessary business as may seem needful, adjourn to again meet in Chicago on September 27th—during the period fixed for the sheep exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition—at which time there will be presented papers from leading breeders, and an effort will be made to have a very full discussion of matters in the interest of our favorite breed of sheep; at this meeting a full attendance is very desirable.

"Your especial attention is called to the following offerings at the World's Columbian Exposition: The Columbian Exposition offers \$1,175; the American Southdown Association, from their savings, \$1,250; and the proprietors of the Cooper sheep dip, Galveston, Tex., \$330 in silver cups—making a total of \$2,755 that may be won by Southern breeders."

Practical Hints for Wool-growers.

The time is now at hand for those engaged in sheep husbandry to acquaint themselves on two of the most important features of their business, viz., the healthfulness and vigor of the flock and the sale of this clip for 1893. The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling attention to the most excellent and well known house, the St. Louis Commission Company, whose place of business is at the corner of Main and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

They do a general commission business and solicit consignments of grain, cotton, wool, hides, furs, etc. At this time wool is their specialty, and having long years of practical experience in handling Southwestern, Western and Northwestern wools, their direct connection with the mills of the distributing centers and their excellent references, commends them to the wool-growers of Kansas. Their success on the one hand and the good will and friendship on the other arises, to a great extent, from the fact that they handle as general agents the celebrated Cannon's (English) sheep dip, also Cannon's liniment. The dip is known among sheep-breeders the world over as one of the most effective and cheapest yet offered on the market. It is non-poisonous, therefore absolutely safe, and can be used, at any season of the year, a sure cure for scab, ticks, lice and foot rot, while the liniment certainly cures sores and heals wounds, and when injected kills screw worms, and when used internally expels worms from the intestinal tract. Every flockmaster should be provided with a supply of each as the season is at hand for the better health and condition of the flock, as well as the financial gain to the master and owner.

Their advertisement elsewhere in this issue will give the reader more of just that information sought for by the sheep-breeder, the wool-buyer and the shipper.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

A KANSAS SHEEP SHEARING.

The FARMER has received a detailed report of E. D. King's public sheep shearing, held in April at Meadow Brook Farm, Burlington, Kas. The sheep over one year old were shorn in public April 8, 1892, hence fleeces are about one year's growth. The yearlings were dropped March 15 to April 20, 1892. The fleeces were especially noticeable as being very clean, white and bulky. Some of these fleeces, as well as a number of the sheep, will be shown at the World's Columbian Exposition this fall. Mr. King thinks he has some lambs that are sure to be winners. He also states that he is receiving excellent reports from the sheep sold last year, and numerous inquiries for this season's trade.

The report of the shearing in detail is as follows:

Name or breeder's number.	Sex.	Age.	Weight.	Weight fleece.	Length staple.	Slire.
Logan, stock ram.....	R	5	185	42	2 3/4	H. C. Burwell, 2.
E. D. King, 94.....	R	4	180	34	2 1/2	L. Clark, 160.
E. D. K., 190.....	R	2	172	34	2 1/2	Chance, 428.
E. D. K., 213.....	R	2	162	32 1/2	2 1/2	Chance, 428.
E. D. K., 291, King's Chance.....	R	2	155	31	3	Chance.
E. D. K., 216.....	R	2	142	25 1/2	3	Logan.
E. D. K., 307.....	R	1	140	25 1/2	3	Logan.
E. D. K., 305.....	R	1	120 1/2	23 1/2	2 1/2	Logan.
E. D. K., 311.....	R	1	137 1/2	24 1/2	2 1/2	Logan.
E. D. K., 332.....	R	1	117	20	2 1/2	L. Clark, 160.
E. D. K., 324.....	R	1	110	20	2 1/2	Chance.
Lady Burwell.....	E	6	150	28 1/2	3	H. C. Burwell, 326.
H. C. Burwell, 219.....	E	10	140	28	2 1/2	Hercules.
E. D. King, 182.....	E	3	180	22 1/2	3	L. Clark, 160.
E. D. K., 134.....	E	3	124	22	2 1/2	L. Clark, 160.
E. D. K., 141.....	E	3	117	27	2 1/2	Logan.
E. D. K., 252.....	E	2	102	21	3	Logan.
E. D. K., 255.....	E	2	103	20	3	Logan.
E. D. K., 290.....	E	2	125	23	3 1/2	Logan.
E. D. K., 281.....	E	2	100	19 1/2	3 1/2	Logan.
E. D. K., 299.....	E	2	108	23	3 1/2	Chance.
E. D. K., 283.....	E	2	104	22 1/2	2 1/2	Chance.
L. S. Burwell, 361.....	E	2	109	24 1/2	2 1/2	L. S. B., 278.
E. D. King, 306.....	E	1	112	21	3 1/2	Chance.
E. D. K., 345.....	E	1	100	18 1/2	3	Chance.

Montana cattlemen report a loss of 25 per cent. of their calves by wolves, and demand that a large bounty be placed on wolf scalps. If any bounty is offered it will necessarily have to be by the State. Otherwise the counties offering bounties will be bankrupted in the payment for scalps taken in counties where no bounty is offered.—*Field and Farm.*

It looks very much as though the quondam wool merchants of Boston and New York have practically boycotted Western wools and become regular Anglo-maniacs for foreign wools. They said to a Western man recently that they did not care for the business, but would condescend to handle consignments for their old customers. It is quite evident that the Western sheep owner can do so much better in St. Louis and Chicago markets that it is a matter of "Hobson's choice" with them.

There is no danger of animals taking too much salt if they have free access to it at all times, but if they are denied it for a long period salt hunger may lead to excess when suddenly permitted the opportunity of indulgence. Salt is an essential element of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in this respect, this essential must be artificially supplied. As the amount varies in different foods, as well as those grown from different soils, we can have no guide to the exact quantity an animal needs, but it must be left to them. The only correct method is to give to them constantly the opportunity of satisfying their natural needs. This can best be done by having rock or lump salt in the feed boxes, or where it is handy of access in the pasture.

A great deal of truth is comprised within the following paragraph from the *Breeder's Gazette*: "In the cattle trade there is rather a more hopeful feeling as respects the future of values, as shown by the fact that stock cattle and cows and calves are firmly held at prices higher than those which prevailed twelve months ago; but except

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Fiqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

MADE For 25 years, but too busy to push it—Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

to the west of the Mississippi river it cannot be said that there is at this time any general disposition to follow up further the business of beef-making as an important part of the farm economy. This industry has rapidly been taking its flight westward, and at the present rate of depletion of stocks throughout Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, it would seem as if Central and Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, together with Texas and the Western range, will soon have a monopoly of it. And the worst of it is the quality of the steers is rapidly sinking to the low level of the scrub."

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

WOOL SHIP YOUR WOOL



References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this Paper.

Direct to market and get all the value there is in it. We receive more Wool direct from the Growers than any house in this market, and make quicker returns. If you doubt it our books will prove it, and our shippers have testified to it. Average time on returns last season was eleven days from the time each shipment was received and we handled over three hundred thousand pounds. If you want your Wool sold at its true market value and get quick returns, don't dispose of it until you write us for prices and our terms for handling, and see the testimonials of our shippers. We are not an exclusive Wool house, but handle Hay, Grain and Produce of all kinds, and will quote prices if requested and give any information wanted.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 174 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Agricultural Matters.

WATER CIRCULATION IN SOIL.

IN THREE PARTS—BY H. R. HILTON.
PART I.

In this department the KANSAS FARMER this week begins the publication of a series of three valuable and interesting papers on "Water Circulation in Soils," by H. R. Hilton, of Topeka. As an investigator and writer on practical questions as to soils and moisture Mr. Hilton has attained an honorable distinction among thinking men. The present series of papers is illustrated by experiments of a most interesting kind, which will be fully illustrated and described in the second paper. Those readers who are not in the habit of preserving their KANSAS FARMERS will do well to keep at least the three numbers containing Mr. Hilton's contributions, so as to have the entire discussion together.

Climate is the greatest factor in crop production. In seasonable years even poor farming gives returns far beyond the deserts of those who labor so sparingly. In seasons of high temperature and deficient rainfall only the most thorough work is certain of any return.

Our climate, like our poor, we have always with us. We cannot change it, although we have evidence of some modification. But during a season of drouth, the ingenuity of science and the arts of alchemy and conjuration have alike failed to produce rain artificially.

The farmer of to-day cannot hope for relief from any of these agencies in seasons of short crops, and must look to other agencies more within his own control. That system of farming which gives the best results in the most unfavorable seasons is the one which will bring the greatest blessing and greatest profit to each individual farmer. The temperature of the air, the winds and the rain, are beyond the control of the individual, although a better and more valuable knowledge of all these is within his reach. The soil of the greater portion of Kansas is phenomenally rich and productive under fairly favorable climatic conditions, and the average yields compare favorably with any portion of our land—and this, in spite of the fact that so many farms are so poorly equipped for adequate work.

It is in the foot of soil under his feet that the farmer to-day can do most to overcome many of the difficulties that variations of seasons bring to him.

The object of this paper is more to suggest a line of investigation, full of promise for better returns from the soil year after year as we get a more intelligent grasp of its make-up, than to give any valuable facts acquired by practical tests on the farm.

Prof. Whitney, recently of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, has probably done the best work of recent years in throwing new light on the circulation of water in the soil, and his methods of investigation, when applied to Kansas soils, cannot but give invaluable data for our guidance. Briefly stated, Prof. Whitney concludes, from his experiments with some soils of South Carolina and Maryland, that the texture of the soil, and especially of the subsoil, and its capacity to take up and retain moisture, determines largely its fertility. That the value of fertilizers is often times more the result of bringing about a change in the texture of both surface and subsoil than in the fertility that has been added.

The value of a soil for any particular crop is determined by the amount of air space in the soil, and this is in turn determined by the number of particles of soil or clay in a given measure. The larger the number of particles, the greater the amount of air space and the greater the capacity of the soil to take up and retain water.

Prof. Whitney finds that clay subsoils in Maryland, well adapted to wheat culture, contain all the way from 10,000,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 particles in one gram of soil, and as a rule, the more in number, the better the returns. A good wheat soil must have a subsoil which contains at least 15 per cent. of clay, and good grass land should have at least 25 per cent.

Capillary attraction, surface adhesion and surface tension are the various names by which we designate the agency that causes motion of the water

through soil. Every tiny particle of soil, when brought in contact with a moist surface, becomes surrounded by a thin film of moisture. It is a tiny soap bubble, with a particle of soil instead of air inside. In ordinary soils or clays 50 per cent. of the bulk is air space, and when this space is fully occupied by water the soil is fully saturated. When slightly saturated and brought in contact with new supplies of water, the films around each particle tend to thicken, but the particles least moistened are, by agency of surface tension, drawing from those that have a greater supply. In other words, until the entire mass is fully saturated and all the air spaces filled, the soil that is nearest the water supply must pass it along until the whole mass is equally supplied. As moisture is lost by evaporation or drainage, there is a movement of water, up or down, or laterally, from the soils containing the most moisture, towards the soil containing the least. This motion in the matter of time and quantity is determined by the texture. It will move most rapidly in the direction of least resistance. Water moves up from below or laterally only by reason of surface tension. It is drawn down from the surface by the same law, but is aided this direction by gravitation.

(To be continued next week.)

A Practical Man's Views.

Mr. C. F. Drake, of Ft. Scott, has a mania for promoting and establishing new manufacturing enterprises. Among those which owe their existence to him is to be reckoned the production of hydraulic cement at Ft. Scott. Unlike the common, every-day, impecunious, "promoter," whose principal object is to get to using and spending somebody else's money, Mr. Drake, who is a wealthy man, puts in his own money and takes only such part in the management as the interests of the enterprise in hand demands. Statements from such a man, as to the matters he has in hand, are not infrequently tinged with the enthusiasm which is a part of the man and which are essential to the successes which follow his efforts, but they are always interesting and possess something of the attractiveness of prophesy.

The particular manufacturing enterprise which is now receiving a portion of Mr. Drake's attention and employing a fraction of his capital is the sugar industry. In this, as in other industries which owe so much to his persistence, there is no inclination on his part to become discouraged because others have given up. In the course of a recent interview, he remarked:

"In the first place, sorghum cane is the richest sugar product known in the world. This fact has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and the cane is being improved by proper cultivation to an extent beyond that of any other known sugar-producing plant. At Sterling, Kas., the Government has had a little station for improving the quality of the cane by propagation, which has given great results and proves that the plant is abundantly rich in sucrose.

"Six years ago we commenced making sugar at Ft. Scott, and at first obtained only about 6 per cent. of sucrose out of the substance. This has been vastly increased by propagation. We now obtain as high as 20 per cent. of the sucrose out of the cane, which analysis shows to contain 22 per cent.—that is, over 400 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane. But owing to the presence of a foreign substance we have been able to get an average of only 115 pounds to the ton of cane. Six years ago, when we first commenced, we got sixteen pounds. From that we have gradually increased the net product to 115 pounds, partly by propagation and partly by better device for separation. In my opinion we will soon have discovered a process that will separate this gummy or foreign substance from the juice entirely; then we will have the full product of sugar which, as I have said, is 400 pounds to the ton.

"At Ft. Scott this season we expect to make a million pounds. By experience we have decreased expenses and increased the product. We have been greatly aided by the wise policy of the

national government and of the State in extending appropriations and bounties to help the industry through its experimental stages. And if the same wise policy is pursued two or three years longer Kansas will be the greatest sugar-producing country in the world.

"Besides the sugar product that we expect to produce this year we are now, at Ft. Scott, erecting a paper mill, which will use as its raw material the bagasse or fiber of the stalk of the cane. The buildings are now being erected, and are 180x40 feet, located near the sugar plant. The proprietors of this mill, some of them Eastern capitalists, have for several years been experimenting with this bagasse, and pronounce it a wonderful product for making certain classes of paper, such as wrapping paper, card board and even news print.

"We silo the leaves, which keeps them green all winter, and make the very best feed for cattle. The seed is valuable for glucose, starch, or for feed, and now sells at from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel. The average of seed per acre is twenty bushels, so that the seed alone surpasses the average corn product. In other words, by judicious use of the by-products, bagasse, leaf and seed, the cane can be laid down at the mill clear of cost. We pay the farmers from \$1.50 to \$3 per ton, according to the richness of the cane. About eight to ten tons per acre can be raised in an average year.

"If there were half a dozen factories as successfully operated as ours at Ft. Scott there would be a central refinery established in this State. At present we have to send our raw sugar to New Orleans to be refined and shipped back to us at an enormous expense by transportation. A dozen successful sugar works, and there ought to be one in every township in the southern half of the State, would warrant the support of a refinery, and you can readily see how the full development of the product would aid the State.

"The possibilities of the sugar industry are beyond computation. It has made more progress in the past few years than any other product of agriculture in the country. Sugar will be king in Kansas in a few years. Not one out of a thousand knows what its possibilities are."

Feeding Value of Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—J. O. H. asks the following question: "Can you give me the feeding value of Kaffir corn as compared with other corn? Has it any of the property of beans or oil meal?" I will say in reply to this that, so far as our experience goes here at the experiment station, Kaffir corn has just about the same feeding value as Indian corn. We have never grown enough of it to experiment with it on an extensive scale, but so far as the trials go they indicate that hogs and cattle will give about the same returns from Kaffir corn that they could be expected to give from corn. Its composition, too, is very similar to the composition of corn. It does not contain the large amount of albuminoids which we find in beans or in oil meal, and can therefore not be compared to these in favor of feeding value. The strong point in Kaffir corn is that it can be grown successfully with a less rainfall than Indian corn requires to mature a crop, and that it therefore is a tolerably sure crop where corn is liable to fail for want of rain; and since the grain is about equal to corn for feeding purposes it can take the place of the latter in regions with deficient rainfall.

C. C. GEORGEON.

Manhattan, May 2, 1893.

The best antidote for the effects of dry weather is skillful handling of the soil. Deep plowing, thorough pulverization, even to making the soil somewhat compact by much harrowing, and, finally, persistent stirring of the surface so as to keep at the surface about an inch of fine, loose soil to prevent the moisture, which is drawn from below by the capillary action of the finely pulverized but somewhat compressed under soil, from being stolen by the hot sun and wind, is the prescription for dry weather. If the only cultivator used during dry weather were a light har-

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This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

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you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

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row with twenty-penny wire nails for teeth, and this were used persistently and uninterruptedly, many a drouth would be passed without injury to crops so treated.

Five dollars will now buy the Perfect Impregnator. See their advertisement.

Spring Crops

Of necessity bring hard work for horses and likely to strain or in other ways injure them. In such emergencies you do not want to call a veterinary surgeon or use a lame or blemished horse. It is in just such an emergency that Gombault's Caustic Balsam can be used with success by any one, and no fear of injuring the horse. Directions accompany every bottle, and we give our readers the assurance that they can afford to try it.

Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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



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

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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.

Dishonest Grain Quotations.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time since Mr. H. L. Nicollet, in order to make an argument in favor of the pernicious "option dealer," stated that No. 2 red winter wheat was selling much higher in the Liverpool market than was No. 2 "Kansas hard," and attributed this alleged greater price for No. 2 red winter wheat to the fact that No. 2 red was a speculative grade, while No. 2 "Kansas hard" was not, and that by reason of its being a speculative grade and deliverable on the "option dealer's" contracts, therefore option dealing was a beneficial operation for the farmer. This might be an argument for option dealing, were it a correct statement, but, unfortunately for the champion of the grain gamblers, I was able to show, and did show, that the actual quotations made in Liverpool—not the manipulated ones sent by cable—did not warrant this statement, and that while Mr. Nicollet was quoting a price for No. 2 red winter wheat he was making his alleged comparisons with "Kansas hard" that might have been No. 3 or No. 4, so far as the published quotations showed, and was, in fact, the price of grain sold by sample, as the most of the grain is in Europe, and as it should be in this country.

Now, however, comes the Toledo Produce Exchange Reporter—through Denison B. Smith, its veteran editor—and shows that cable quotations from Liverpool are constantly garbled in the interest of No. 2 spring wheat—the speculative grade par excellence—and that the spring variety is, by these dishonest means, given quotations many cents above the speculative No. 2 red winter, and even far away above California wheat, the highest priced wheat of the world, and all in the interests of that speculative and destructive system of trading which Mr. Nicollet champions with so little reason and so little regard for real price-making conditions—that is, the time of delivery of the grain as well as its grade. Every well informed man knows that no fair comparison can be instituted between No. 2 red winter and "Kansas hard," that may be of any grade from rejected to No. 1; but this was just what Mr. Nicollet was attempting to do in his quotations which, at best, Mr. Denison B. Smith shows to be wholly unreliable and fictitious.

It is true that the enclosed clipping from the Toledo Produce Exchange Reporter refers to prices being cabled last October, but the practices then in vogue are doubtless still continued and are destructive of any possible value that might have been accorded the quotations made by Mr. Nicollet, even had he quoted correctly and made his comparison with the same grade of the two varieties of wheat, which I was able to show from the Liverpool, Corn Trade News of the dates named by him, he did not.

That your readers may see how utterly unreliable "option dealing" renders the ordinary commercial reports whenever it is thought desirable to manipulate prices, it would be well for the FARMER to publish Mr. Denison B. Smith's statement in full, bearing in mind that while he is a thick and thin advocate of "option dealing" he was trying to secure just treatment for the only kind of wheat that reaches the Toledo market, and did not know that Mr. Nicollet had been simple enough to attempt to formulate an argument in favor of the detestable system out of these fraudulent quotations.

The fact is that so long as this infamous system of "option dealing" is permitted there can be neither natural prices nor honest quotations, and just so long will the Cudahys and Pardridges resort to all sorts of devices, and employ champions to make all sorts of fallacious statements to enable them to secure the end sought. If there was no such thing as a speculative grade, and grain was sold on its merits, the Cudahys would never have been charged

with owning the Illinois grain inspectors and with having so manipulated the grading that but a very small percentage of the wheat being marketed would pass into the speculative grades.

All board of trade rules, and the entire system obtaining upon the exchanges as now operated, are intended to be and are used to defraud the farmer and pluck the country lamb who is so unwary as to enter the den of the howling and ravening wild beasts of the grain pit; wild beasts whose unwitting instrument Mr. Nicollet seems to be.

C. WOOD DAVIS.
Peotone, Kas., April 24, 1893.

[Following is the quotation of the Corn Trade News, of Liverpool, from the Toledo Produce Exchange, referred to in Mr. Davis' article above.—EDITOR.]

"The Toledo Produce Exchange, of October 8, says: In a letter from the gentleman who furnishes the Liverpool quotations to the party who cables them to this country, a copy of which we have seen, he says: 'No. 2 spring wheat is based on the Chicago standard.' On the 6th of October spring wheat was quoted by this gentleman equal to 4½ cents per bushel above No. 1 California, and 14½ cents above red winter. The utter absurdity of these quotations is illustrated by the fact that No. 2 spring wheat sells in Chicago and every other American market under No. 2 winter, and to quote so enormous a difference between that grade and winter in the Liverpool market, and more than 4 cents above California, is as ridiculous as it is an imposition upon every American dealer. Now, compare this gentleman's quotations of to-day with October 6, and instead of a difference of 14½ cents in favor of No. 2 Chicago spring compared with winter, he makes the difference 11½ cents. October 6, Chicago spring was 4½ cents above California; October 8, 3½ cents above. We should like to know what kind of winter wheat this gentleman intends to represent by his quotations. The whole business should be revised. The West has had enough of it, and it would be dear at any price to pay for such cables. The crop of winter wheat in this country is, perhaps, as good or better than was ever raised, and seaboard dealers cannot find inferior wheat enough to mix their shipments down to such a value."

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 Veterinarian Editor, Dr. S. C. OAK, Manhattan, Kas.

INDIGESTION.—I have an eight-year-old horse that is subject to cramping spells. When he gets sick he will turn his nose around to his side for a few minutes, then lie down and roll and fumble. It seems to be his urine that bothers him. Please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER what to do for him.

C. B.
Courtland, Kas.

Answer.—Your horse is troubled with indigestion. Give him 6 drachms of Barbadoe's aloes dissolved in one pint of warm water, as a drench, at one dose; then give him a heaping tablespoonful of the following powder on bran or oats three times a day: Bicarbonate of soda, powdered charcoal and gentian root, of each 4 ounces, mixed. Feed no corn, but plenty of bran and oats and good hay or grass and give a teaspoonful of salt once every day. This treatment will remove the cause of the trouble in time, but if, in the meantime, an attack should come on, give him the following at one dose: Spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 1 ounce; peppermint essence, 2 drachms; water, 12 ounces; mix. This dose can be repeated in from one-half to one hour according to the severity of the case, but if necessary to give the third dose, an hour should elapse between the second and third doses. Injections of very warm water, per rectum, should also be given in the latter case. Do not work the horse on the next day

after giving the aloes, but, at any other time light work will not hurt him while under treatment.

WART.—I have a valuable trotting-bred mare that had what was thought to be a ringbone on both hind feet. The ringbones have been cured but both ankles are badly enlarged and have no hair on them. Now she has a large wart on what I call the heel of the left hind foot. The wart has been there two years, and extends all over the inside of the foot. To get it cut out and fired will be a big job, and I do not think there is a competent man within fifty miles. Can you give me a remedy that can be applied with reasonable success?

J. G. T.
Anthony, Kas.

Answer.—What you call a wart is very likely a malignant or cancerous tumor, and the more you cut it out the more rapidly it will grow. Such cases require special treatment according to character, and cannot be safely treated except under the eye of a competent surgeon, for the reason that severe caustics must be used, and their action is not uniform in all patients. I will give you a comparatively safe remedy which may do the work if carefully applied. Take half an ounce of chloride of zinc, half an ounce of wheat flour and just enough water to form a paste; spread this in a layer all over the raw surface of the growth; place a layer of cotton on it and bind it in place with a cloth. After twenty-four hours remove the bandage and wash the sore and apply a little lard. In a few days, when the dead parts have sloughed off, if it is not deep enough, repeat the caustic. When the wart is all out heal as an ordinary wound. Care must be used not to allow the caustic to spread to the sound parts.

Stock Gossip.

The receipts at the four leading Western markets last week, according to the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram, show the following changes as compared with the same week last year: Chicago gained 23,700 sheep and decreased 3,700 cattle and 48,200 hogs; Omaha decreased 400 cattle, 1,400 hogs, no change in sheep; St. Louis increased 1,800 cattle, 5,000 sheep, decreased 3,000 hogs.

The tremendous movement of sheep continues. Texas is sending sheep to market by the tens of thousands. Seventy thousand sheep at Chicago this week, about half of which were Texans; about 18,000 at Kansas City, 19,000 at St. Louis and 3,500 at Omaha—a total of nearly 110,000, the largest on record for a week. Notwithstanding these abnormally large receipts prices at Chicago declined only about 50 cents this week, while the break was not so bad at Kansas City.

The closing out sale of Mr. S. E. Prather's Short-horn cattle, at Springfield, Ill., May 3, was fairly well attended. The general average was largely reduced because among those sold were some cows that have been most excellent breeders, but whose term of usefulness, on account of old age, is about over, and some young things that would not have been presented except at a closing out sale. The prices realized at this sale, together with those at the sale of Mr. J. D. Waters, on April 19, indicate that Sangamon county is away up at the head in Short-horn breeding, and that Springfield can compete with Chicago as a selling point. The animals sold were as follows: 21 bulls sold for \$2,235, average of \$106; 24 cows sold for \$2,050, average of \$85; 45 head sold for \$4,285, average of \$95.

Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb., whose closing out sale of Short-horn cattle comes off the 25th of this month, writes that the prospect for the sale is good if the request for catalogues is an indication. Many have seen the sixteen pictures published in the stock journals and in my catalogues, and I can assure them the pictures do not flatter them. Two of them have lately dropped calves, viz., Sweet Violet and Lady Warlaby 8th, the latter twins. Violet has not lost flesh much, but Lady Warlaby has, of course, with two calves pulling her down. The cattle are in good condition. It has been my aim to have a herd of easy keepers and heavy flesh carriers. They have not been fed heavily—they do not need it. Except the young ones and cows suckling calves they have had very little grain. I have had the good fortune to have never raised a non-breeder,

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ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

either male or female, and I do not think there is one in my herd. I know that those who purchase these cattle will have a useful lot. If my health would permit of my going on with this breeding herd, no money that they are likely to bring would tempt me to sell them. I think no opportunity has ever been offered in this country so good as this to purchase the kind of Short-horns that are always in demand.

Denver Field and Farm: The annual meeting of the stockmen of Montana was held at Miles City last week. Reports from the ranges were conflicting, estimating losses of cattle from merely nominal to upwards of 60 per cent. Grass is very backward. The sentiment seems to be that not many Southern steers would be brought up for summer pasturing in Montana this season, owing to the fact that cattlemen are feeling discouraged at the probable losses on the range during the past winter, and to the fact that Southern cattle are held at an advance of from \$1 to \$2 a head. The price asked for northern Texas and New Mexico 2-year-old steers, delivered in Montana, is \$20 a head, and for three \$24. At these figures cattlemen cannot see any money in steers, and do not care to purchase and run the heavy risks.

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

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The Horse.

Horse Notes.

Geo. A. Troy, Little River, Kas., has purchased the two-year-old colt Dugan, by Advance 2:24 1/2, dam by McMahon 2:21.

Gulford Dudley, Topeka, will soon send his young stallion by Alcyone to Holton, Kas., to be trained over the kite track by C. E. McDonald.

Frank O'Reilly & Co.'s La Mascott, by Robert McGregor 2:17 1/2, foaled a sister to Brown Russel 2:35, the champion Kansas yearling, on the 18th at Junction City.

Mr. R. I. Lee's horses will again be given their lessons by O. M. Keats, who has had charge of them for the past few years and been very successful in their handling.

Fergustine, who holds a pacing record of 2:20 3/4, has been converted and is now being worked at the trot, at which he has already shown a 2:16 gait. Fergustine is by Fergus McGregor.

Mr. Geo. R. Peck has leased the breeding privilege of Albert Parker's young mare by Alcandre, dam by Red Wilkes, and will ship her to Terre Haute, Ind., to be bred to the great Stamboul 2:07 1/2.

This week O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, had several of his youngsters shod with the new metal, aluminum, the lightest metal known. It will undoubtedly revolutionize things in the horseshoeing line, and may be a potent factor in record breaking for 1893.

M. S. Hays, a conscientious and energetic young trainer, has located at the Topeka track and has gotten together a good string of horses. He has Dr. Pritchard's young stallion Silver Tip, by Ashland Wilkes, dam by Red Wilkes. This is one of the best bred horses in the West, and acts as if he would be very fast at the pace.

O. P. Updegraff, the proprietor of Riverside Stock farm, this city, informs us that he has sold to Junction City parties one-half interest in Alice U., by Senator Updegraff, for \$200; also sold to Mr. Geo. L. Eastman, of Oak Park, Ill., the 10-months-old filly, Rosalie U., for \$350; this filly is also by Senator Updegraff 2:27 1/2, who sired Reita U. (2) 2:25 3/4, the holder of the Kansas State record. It certainly pays well to breed the best, and Mr. Updegraff seems to have very promising sires. They sire fine, large, speedy colts that bring more money than colts from any other sires in this State. His horses stand at fees from \$10 to \$50 for a colt. It is a pleasant drive out to Riverside and all are invited to visit the farm.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

The week opens with liberal receipts and comparatively a dull and quiet market in consequence of the greater counter-attraction, the opening of the World's Fair. The market improved, however, as the week advanced, and our Wednesday auction showed both strength, life and activity and compared favorably with the best of recent weeks. The demand for prime draft horses has again become a prominent factor in the trade, with rather light supply. Chunks, drivers, coach and saddle horses are favorites, with an extra good demand and rather scant supply. The city trade remains an active element in the market and will no doubt for some weeks.

The following are recent quotations:

Streeters.....	\$100@115
1,250-lb chunks.....	120@130
1,350-lb chunks.....	130@150
1,450-lb chunks.....	150@175
1,550-lb draft horses.....	175@200
1,650-lb draft horses.....	200@275
3,400-lb draft teams.....	400@500
Drivers, good.....	125@250
Coach teams.....	500@700
Saddle horses, good.....	200@400

KANSAS CITY.

The market during the past week was quite active and firm, as compared with the two preceding weeks' decline. There were more buyers on the market than for some time past, and quotations on good smooth drafts, drivers and chunks went up \$5 to \$7.50. The gold scare and stringency in the money markets have had a tendency to influence the Eastern dealers somewhat, but this is practically over and the prospects are good for a good strong market during the next sixty days. Shippers complain that the farmers are very reluctant in giving up their good stock, but be that as it may, they should ship in fewer head rather than buy the small, inferior grades from now on.

There was a fair Southern trade this week, but this cannot be depended upon, as it will be spasmodic until fall. The local demand for good drivers and carriage horses was quite strong.

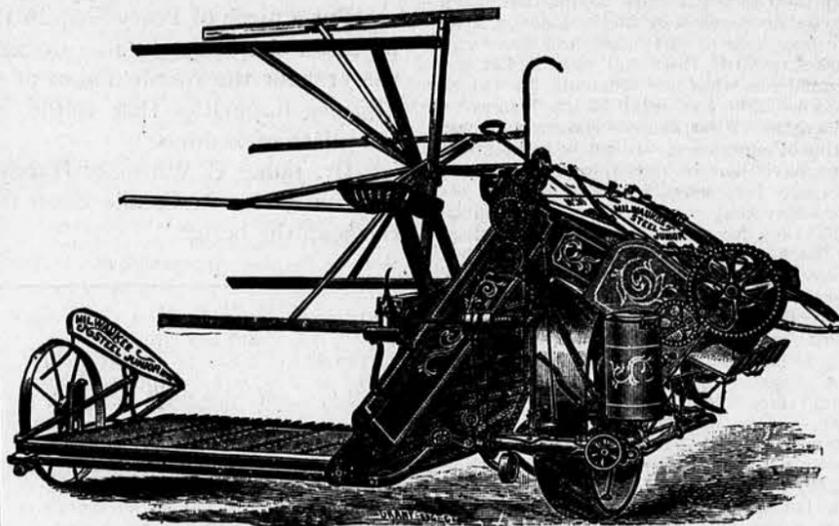
There were a number of buyers on the market who had never visited this point before. There are enough buyers on the market now with partially filled loads to insure a rattling good market for good stock next week. Shippers cannot make mistakes if they will confine themselves to nice smooth drivers, good quality draft, and coach horses.

There will be several buyers on the mar-

ket next week for good smooth 900 to 1,000 pound geldings to go to Indian country. Also several parties wanting some topky drivers and livery horses. The general indications are that next week's market will be one of the most active of the season.

Milwaukee Harvester.

The Western wheat fields will soon be "white and ready for harvest," and the wide-awake and progressive farmer must soon decide which is the best harvesting machine, from an economic standpoint, for him to purchase, and with that end in view he must, from a business point of view, consider the merits of the Milwaukee Harvester, manufactured by the Milwaukee Harvester Co., Milwaukee, Wis. This firm is so confident of the superior merits of their machine that they feel no hesitancy in publishing the same in the face of all competition, and they display good judgment by advertising it in the columns of this paper. This company claims, and rightly, too, we believe, that the Milwaukee Steel Junior No. 10 Harvester is the lightest draft binder ever manufactured. It is a six-foot cut, weighing only 1,250 pounds. It has a number of special points of merit possessed by no other machine, giving it special and peculiar advantages over its competitors. Their steel carrying spring and the self-balanced reel used on the Junior No. 10 are especially worthy of note. Their machines are well finished and are made of the very best material and workmanship, and have been well tested, as they have been on the market for years and given excellent



MILWAUKEE STEEL JUNIOR NO. 10 HARVESTER.

satisfaction. Our readers can get full information concerning the merits of this machine by applying to the Milwaukee Harvester Co., Milwaukee, Wis., or any of their local agents, for one of their handsomely illustrated catalogues. We believe they will consult their own interest by so doing, not forgetting, of course, to mention this paper as advising it.

A NEW DISEASE.

A Startling and Important Discovery in Medical Circles.

It has been known for several years to the medical profession that catarrh is capable of affecting nearly every organ and tissue of the human body. Catarrh was at first supposed to be confined to the head and throat. Afterwards it became known that the middle ear, eye, stomach, bowels, liver, pelvic organs, lungs and heart were also subject to it. The heart, like the other organs mentioned, is lined with a mucous membrane, which is subject to catarrhal inflammation, giving rise to derangements of the heart known as heart disease. The mucous membrane lining the heart is continuous with the mucous membrane lining the vessels leading out from the heart. That this mucous membrane also is subject to chronic catarrh has long been suspected, but not positively known until very recently. Chronic catarrh of the mucous lining of the larger blood vessels is called Arteritis, and constitutes the latest discovery in medical science. People who are subject to chronic catarrh elsewhere are especially liable to it. It is most prevalent in spring and early summer. It produces blood derangements, skin eruptions, nervous affections and general prostration of the whole system. It is the principal cause of a host of maladies peculiar to spring.

The fact that Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located, makes this remedy a specific for this disease. A thorough course of treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. Doctors prescribe it, druggists recommend it and patients are continually praising it. It gradually eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, wherever it is located.

A valuable treatise on this subject will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Side Shows at Chicago.

The season for opening the great Columbian Exposition has brought to the World's Fair city the largest aggregation of amusement enterprises that has ever been gathered together. It has been estimated that nearly \$6,000,000 are invested in these undertakings. The most noteworthy of these is perhaps the cyclorama of the great Chicago fire. It shows the city as it was during the progress of the fire, and will doubtless prove one of the marvels of the World's Fair. Another very interesting exhibition, and one that will appeal strongly to the religious masses, will be the new and magnificent panoramic reproduction of Jerusalem and the crucifixion of the Savior, to open May 1, on Wabash avenue, opposite the battle of Gettysburg. Hardy's underground theatre, built seemingly anywhere from 120 to 1200 feet below the surface, promises to be one of the most unique and weird of all the amusements. Over \$300,000 is said to be the outlay on this enterprise alone. It is on Wabash avenue, just below the Libby prison war museum.

On the midway plaisance in the fair grounds will be found attractions almost without number, nearly two miles of frontage. It is estimated that it would cost a couple over \$200 to see all the side shows at the fair and the down-town attractions; hence it would be well for all parties going to the World's Fair to make up a list of places of interest, they wish to see, for manifestly few can afford the time and money to see them all.

Farmers, Read This.

Do you want to buy binding twine cheaper this year than you have done for the past ten seasons? If so, we can supply you with A1 American hemp twine, which runs fifty

to seventy-five feet longer per pound than sisal, and its strength is equal to that of any hard fiber twine made. We are selling to the farmers direct at wholesale price, on the same terms as local dealers will sell to you, only that our prices are much lower. We sell in lots of one bale and upwards. Why not use the product of our own country, instead of patronizing foreign concerns? We sold large quantities of our hemp twine in both the States of Kansas and Missouri last season, and the reports we received from farmers who used it were all that could be asked for, as it gave entire satisfaction in every locality where it was used.

On application we will send you, by mail, samples and prices, also a twine circular giving you information on the whole twine situation from first to last. Respectfully,
Kansas City, Mo. SHIELDS & Co.

A Great Pork Producer.

Here is one of the best recommends G. G. Steketee received for his hog cholera cure. H. D. Fishburn, of Guide Rock, Neb., writes Mr. S., April 14, 1893. "Send me \$5 worth of Steketee's hog cholera cure. I find it a great pork producer—have used it with entire satisfaction."

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.

"Among the Ozarks."

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER
Sows CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS.
Sows any quantity— evenly, accurately, in wet or dry and windy weather.
Weight 40 lbs.
O.E. Thompson & Sons, Send for Circulars No. 23 River Street. YPSILANTI, MICH.



"Red Elephant" (ANTI-TRUST ANTI-MONOPOLY.)

PURE AMERICAN Hemp Binder Twine

Endorsed and recommended by The National Assembly F. M. B. A., The Supreme Council F. of L., The State Grange of Illinois, The F. M. B. A. of Illinois, The F. M. B. A. of Indiana, The F. of L. of Illinois, The F. A. and I. U. of Indiana.

"RED ELEPHANT" TWINE is sold to farmers direct, saving the middlemen's profits. For endorsements, samples and order blanks write to

THE EMPIRE CORDAGE COMPANY, Champaign, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY IMITATIONS—Look For a "RED ELEPHANT" on the Tag on Every Ball.

6,000,000 Acres

Will soon be opened by the Government FOR HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT IN CHEROKEE STRIP.

Full information necessary to enable you to secure a farm or town property, contained in

MORGAN'S MANUAL of Homestead and Town-Site Laws.

A standard authority used by the Government and endorsed by the land officials in Oklahoma. This book will place you in possession of knowledge that many persons will be glad to pay you for, as it shows just how all corners are marked by the Government, knowledge that a professional locator would charge \$10 to \$25 for.

Certain pieces of land are reserved for special purposes by the Government. Morgan's Manual tells you how to distinguish these. This information alone ought to be worth hundreds of dollars to you. The book contains 150 pages, with fine colored map, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price, 75 cents. Agents wanted in every town. Write for liberal discounts. **ROBBINS & THOMAS,** 117 So. 2d St., Guthrie, Oklahoma.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
WALKER'S AXLE GREASE
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE WALKER'S AXLE GREASE
SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER
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Send for Catalogue if interested.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Moon Path.

The full, clear moon uprose and spread
Her cold, pale splendor o'er the sea;
A light straw path that seemed to lead
Outward into stormy sky.
Between the darkness and the gleam
An old world spell encompassed me;
Methought that in a god-like dream
I trod upon the sea.

And lo! upon that glimmering road,
In shining companies unfurled,
The trains of many a primal god,
The monsters of the elder world;
Strange creatures that, with silver wings,
Scarce touched the ocean's thronging floor,
The phantoms of old tales and things
Whose shapes are known no more.

Giants and demigods who once
Were dwellers of the earth and sea,
And they who from Deucalion's stones
Rose men without an infancy;
Belongs on whose majestic lids
Time's solemn secrets seemed to dwell,
Tritons and pale limbed Nereids,
And forms of heaven and hell.

Some who were heroes long of yore,
When the great world was hale and young;
And some whose marble lips yet pour
The murmur of an antique tongue;
Sad queens, whose names are like soft moans,
Whose griefs were written up in gold;
And some who on their silver thrones
Were goddesses of old.

As if I had been dead indeed,
And come into some after land,
I saw them pass me and take heed,
And touch me with each mighty hand;
And evermore a murmurous stream,
So beautiful they seemed to me,
Not less than in a god-like dream
I trod the shining sea.

—Archibald Lampman, in Scribner's Magazine.

EVOLUTION OF THE "HARVESTER."

The original cave-dweller—dear child of the Working Scientist—harvested his wheat crop by going out to his field and gnawing off the heads of the grain with his active jaws. The plan had its advantages and also its disadvantages—on the whole, our able progenitor longed for something better. Then there arose a thoughtful paleozoic inventor who pointed out that the grain could be pulled up by the roots and the heads thrashed out in the palm of the hand. This satisfied our esteemed ancestor, and matters ran along thus for a few hundred thousand years; indeed, I claim the Working Scientist's privilege to be vague as to years. Let us throw overboard the cave-dweller, for that matter, and come along down to modern times. Let us begin with the sickle, for instance.

You may still find old men who will tell you that they can remember when farmers in this country had nothing but the sickle with which to harvest their wheat and rye. A dozen men worked in single file, and cut the grain with one hand and gathered it on the other arm, stopping every "round" to drink earnestly out of a big jug of New England rum or Pennsylvania whisky. Then came the cradle—a scythe with "fingers" on it—which made the grain lie straight. Many farmers have a cradle yet for corners and odd nooks. With it one man cut down the grain and another bound it into sheaves. Then arose a direct descendant of the paleozoic genius, and invented a reaper drawn by horses. This was in the '30's, say. A man drove, and a small boy sat on a low seat and raked off the grain in gavels. He was practically the same small boy who used to pull the strings that worked the cut-off valve in the first steam engine. He soon lost his occupation in both instances—in the case of the reaper they invented a mechanical rake. It took five men to follow on foot and bind up what the reaper cut down. Still the farmer wasn't satisfied. So they made him the harvester. Two men besides the driver rode on this, and bound the grain as it was brought up on an endless apron to where they stood. They had an awning over them, and were very comfortably situated. This was in the '70's. Still the agriculturist fretted. Then he got the self-binder, which he has yet—though he is beginning to find fault with it and talk about electricity.

At first they tried to tie up the grain with wire, but it did not work very well, and the machines were abandoned, and others using manila or hemp twine were tried with better results. The binder invented by a man named Appleby has perhaps been the most successful. The twine or cord is very strong, and it is a little larger than a round shoe-string. It seldom breaks, and the sheaves are tied up firmer and better than by hand. The self-binder is somewhat complicated, but it seems simple when we consider what it does. It is the most intelligent machine used on the farm, if I may so express it. It would make the paleozoic man dizzy to watch it. All it asks is that the hired man shall keep his fingers out of it and furnish it plenty of grain to bind up. It does not tie a square or "hard" knot, nor yet a bow knot. Bring the two ends of a

string together for two or three inches from their ends; then, considering the two strings as one, tie one single plain school-boy knot in it, and you have the knot made by a self-binder. It is the hardest knot in the world to untie, and it never "gives" a particle. In the machine it is made by a funny, crafty little thingumbob which turns around half way, opens its mouth and seizes the cord, turns on around, and lets go sullenly, as if it had half a mind not to. A knife cuts the cord, another thingumbob holds the ends, two arms sweep the sheaf off on the ground, and the binder waits for enough grain to accumulate for another sheaf, when it starts itself and repeats the operation. It works with the precision of a fine steam-engine, if the hired man will only let it alone.

Educational Ghosts.

No man to-day can practice any of the higher arts to the best effect, unless he knows the history of that art. Our life becomes extemporized and fragmentary unless each man, taking up his work in the world, not merely attaches his work to the work of those who went before him and begins where they left off, but also knows something of the way in which his art came to reach the point at which he finds it, and so is able to make the labor which he adds a part of one consistent and intelligible progress, wrote Phillips Brooks in one of his ablest literary essays, reprinted in the *New England Magazine* for May.

We want to know the blunders men have made, that we may not make them over again; we want to know the grounds of the partial successes they have achieved, that we may help to carry forward their successes towards their full result. Let me remind you what are some of the values that belong to the study of the history of education. First, there is the great general value of experience. To know what other men have done in the department where you have been set to work will make it unnecessary that you should go over again what they have already done. The student of the history of education finds, to his great surprise, that many of the educational ideas of his own time, which seem to him all fresh and new, were found out long ago, were used awhile, and then were lost again, only to be rediscovered at this later day.

A wiser study of educational history would have made this rediscovery unnecessary, and so saved time and strength. If every generation has to begin and prove over again that two times two is four, what generation will ever get beyond the proof that ten times ten is one hundred? And then, again, to know how different studies came to be introduced would often throw great light upon the values of those studies.

There can be no doubt that many studies have been introduced legitimately, for reasons which were very strong, but which were temporary, and then have remained like ghosts haunting our schools long after their living necessity had died away. It is always hard to get any study out of our schools when it is once in. Each teacher learning it as a boy is naturally ready to teach it as a man. As John Locke says, "It is no wonder if those who make the fashion suit it to what they have and not to what their pupils want." Here surely is the key to a great deal of the conservatism and traditionalism of our teaching; and the surest way to break it down and to get rid of it would be such a wise study of the history of education, by those who are to teach, as should show them how the studies which they find in school came there, and so help them to judge whether those studies are to be dropped as temporary necessities which have been outgrown, or to be kept forever because they are forever useful.

Every-Day Etiquette.

The fundamental principle of all travel, where people are liable to meet each other, whether singly or by hundreds, is to turn to the right. Where lines of travel cross, as at the junction of streets, courtesy must largely take the place of definite rules.

A person should always give preference to the lame or decrepit, to old people, or those carrying heavy or bulky parcels. Their presence upon a busy street may at first thought seem an annoyance; but—put yourself in their places!

If it is necessary to walk very rapidly, and there is opportunity for a choice, take a sidewalk where rapidity of movement will interfere with the comfort or safety of as few as possible.

If it is necessary to stop upon a walk, do so in a manner not to annoy those who may be coming after. No thoughtful or refined person will stop to talk with a friend or even a business man in such manner as to interfere with the progress of others. It is always easy to step out of the traveled way, and still more courteous to turn and walk with the other party while the necessary conference is being held.

It is in very poor taste for a man—young or old—to so dress as to attract attention upon the street. Women should especially avoid such display of jewelry or extravagant dress as will elicit criticism.

Gentlemen should not indulge in loud talk



Put a piece of Ivory Soap in the dainty basket mother love prepares for the baby. Pure, unscented white soap, like the Ivory, is the best for the rose-leaf skin of the new comer. Scents too often disguise impurities that would injure it. Be wise in time, before the mischief is done.

Dr. James C. White, of Harvard University, says: "There is no positive virtue in Castile Soap for ordinary purposes; the simpler the soap the better."

G. 15.

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and boisterous laughing upon the street; ladies will not, under any circumstances.

The practice of smoking upon the street, universal as it is, is none the less vulgar, and should not be indulged. It should be borne in mind that there are a great many persons—men and children, as well as ladies—to whom the fumes of burning tobacco are little less than poisonous, and it is far from pleasant to have a succession of the unsavory odors wafted into their faces from the respiratory cavities of all sorts of people.

It is offensive for one woman to critically scan the dress and "make up" of another upon the street, or to comment upon her personal appearance; for those ill-bred young men who stand or lounge in public places to scan each member of the opposite sex who passes, the only adequate remedy is a vigorously applied cane of some stalwart relative of the insulted party.

It is not "good form" to eat anything upon the street, be it fruit, confection or food; but it is much less vulgar than to go along with the end of a toothpick protruding from the lips.

Whistling, humming or singing along the street is only allowable in remote country districts, where no other diversion or companionship is to be found.

Walking arm in arm or hand in hand during daylight is now practiced only by country lovers who have come to town to see the sights. In the evening a lady should usually take a gentleman's arm when walking with him, especially if the thoroughfare be crowded.—*Good Housekeeping*.

The Woman's Alliance, of Belfast, Me., has opened a sewing school for girls from 6 to 14 years of age.

The Congress of Representative Women.

The first congress in the list is that of Representative Women. It will convene May 15, and will represent the progress of woman since the discovery of the continent in 1492. It is divided into the following departments: Education, Industry, Art and Literature, Philanthropy and Charity, Moral and Social Reforms, Religion, Civil Law and Government. In it women will discuss the relation of woman to all subjects; for instance, education will not be treated *per se*, but rather the relation of woman to education.

Sixty-three organizations will be represented in the Congress of Representative Women, and many hundreds of societies and associations. During the week thirty or forty organizations will hold business meetings, and some of the principal speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Madame Modjeska, Julia Marlowe, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, Emily de Morsier, Miss Francis Willard and many other prominent women, both American and foreign.—*From Mrs. Henrotin's article, "The Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary," May Review of Reviews.*

When the length of soiled Holland shades will warrant it, cut off a few inches at the foot and turn from top to bottom. Lace draperies will last longer if changed from one side of the window to the other and from top to bottom, as the heat of the sun makes them tender.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

.. IS ..

The Only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Contains neither Ammonia, Alum, nor any other adulterant.

Does finer and more economical work than any other, owing to its marvelous purity and greater strength.

It is cheaper at 50c a pound than the ordinary kinds at 20c.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Dorothy Dene.

BY OOR CORRELLI.

Dorothy Dene was busy at play—
She had scarcely rested the livelong day.
With her work apron on, and mob cap awry,
She looked very tired and ready to cry.

"Now, Periwinkle Prim, you must sit right
there
'Side o' Dominie Dick, and don't ever dare
To get in my way, 'cause I have to bake
Rows upon rows of 'tismas cake.

"The chillens' all tomin' home, you see,
To spend their 'tismas 'th grandpa and me.
There's Molly and chillens, too, you know,
There's Bess and Lilly, and Charlie and Joe.

"And there's Uncle Jack, the printer man—
(Now, Dinah, beat eggs as fast as you can)—
We must have mince turnovers and doughnuts,
too,
With a hole in the middle to peek-a-boo through.

"And, Dinah, my dear, don't let me forget
To make gingerbread horses for Avia, our pet,
And rag-robin cookies for little Miss Dot,
Lots of tarts and plum pudding for Johnny What-
not.

"My grand chillens wait! No, indeed! I'll be
able
To seat a lot at once. Here's a 'sprisin' long table.
When 'tismas time comes, and my chillens' all
here,
We must dine all togetover, don't you see, Dinah
dear?

"Little Dorothy Dene must sit right there
'Side o' me where I'll sit in my easy chair;
And Uncle Jack here, in the midst o' the boys—
He'll have pockets stuffed full o' candy and toys."

Now mamma had heard all this wise little talk;
She had just returned from a brisk evening walk.
With bonnet in hand she stood still to listen,
While conscience, awakened, caused the warm
tears to glisten.

On the hall table lay, in careless fold,
A quaint, tender letter, alas, three weeks old!
"Come, dear ones," it said, "to the old roof-tree,
And spend your Christmas with grandpa and
me."

And the dear mother waiting, with patient pain,
For the loving answer that never came,
Should be cheered ere long by words replete
With filial love and kindness sweet,
"We are coming, Molly, and children, too,
To spend our Christmas with grandpa and you.

Dear little dimpled Dorothy Dene
Was never so tired and sleepy, I ween;
Tucked snugly in bed by mamma's loving hand,
For her nightly journey to Bye-lo-land,
The angels in heaven looked down and smiled,
And brought sweet dreams to the darling child.

AN ANECDOTE OF TAD LINCOLN.

One of the prettiest incidents in the closing days of our civil war occurred when the troops "marching home again" passed in grand form, if with well-worn uniforms and tattered bunting, before the White House. Naturally an immense crowd had assembled on the streets, the lawns, porches, balconies and windows, even those of the executive mansion itself being crowded to excess.

A central figure was that of the President, Abraham Lincoln, who, with bared head, unfurled and waved our nation's flag in the midst of lusty cheers. But suddenly there was an unexpected sight. A small boy leaned forward and sent streaming to the air the banner of the boys in gray. It was an old flag which had been captured from the Confederates, and which the urchin, the President's second son, Tad, had obtained possession of, and considered an additional token of triumph to unfurl on this all-important day. Vainly did the servant who had followed him to the window plead with him to desist. No. Master Tad, the pet of the White House, was not to be prevented from adding to the loyal demonstration of the hour.

To his surprise, however, the crowd viewed it differently. Had it floated from any other window in the capital that day, no doubt it would have been the target of contempt and abuse; but when the President, understanding what had happened, turned, with a smile upon his grand plain face, and showed his approval by gesture and expression, cheer after cheer rent the air. It was, surely enough, the expression of peace and good will, which, of all our commanders, none was better pleased to promote than the commander-in-chief.

Tad, as he was called at home, was his father's idol and constant companion. Scarcely a day but he could be seen trudging along the country roads near their summer home or in the city itself, his small figure in comical contrast to the President's tall, lank form. In these walks they had chats which were to the boy as precious memories. His early death was a calamity, for on his return from Europe he promised everything fine, manly and noble, which his father had hoped for.

A characteristic incident, which he himself related to the writer, occurred a day or two after his entering, temporarily, a foreign school. A rather snobbish young gentleman of rank, not knowing who young Lincoln was, inquired, as boys will of each

other, who his father was. Tad, with the slow, reflective smile which was the sole point of resemblance to his father, answered,

"A wood-chopper."
"Oh, indeed!" was the rather sneering answer. And for a day or two the high-born lad turned the cold shoulder to the "new boy."

Judge of his feelings when, very soon, the American lad's prestige being known to all the school, he found that he had made himself ridiculous. Tad, however, was too much of a little gentleman not to accept the friendship, however tardily offered.—*Harper's Young People.*

A Quail Story.

In 1882 a party of mining men, of which we were a member, had been up the Colorado to Silent Silver district, which is about fifty miles from Yuma, on the Arizona side. On our return to Yuma we took a rowboat belonging to one of the mining companies, and hired a Yuma Indian to row us down the river. He wore no clothes except a band of calico wrapped around his loins, with a long strip falling down behind. As the day was warm and long our progress was slow, and we amused ourselves—there were five besides the Indian—by reciting, singing and stories, much to the astonishment of the red man.

When about half way down to Yuma our attention was attracted to some large boulders of senite on the river bank. These huge boulders were covered with Indian hieroglyphics. Behind these boulders and extending up the hill slopes were great numbers of towering cacti, the gigantic cactus of various forms, colors and kinds, beside the spreading Spanish bayonet, with their narrow leaves, armed at the ends with long spires, sharp as needles.

As we neared the shore we saw the ground was alive with birds, which proved to be quails. They were quite tame, but as we drew near the sculptured rocks to obtain a nearer view the birds began to rise in great numbers. Our revolvers were out in an instant and we began a fusillade at the birds in the air. The now thoroughly frightened birds rose in a mighty mass, countless in number, and in their efforts to escape flew against the cactus and Spanish bayonet, impaling themselves on the long thorns by thousands. This was continued until the cactus columns looked as though they were formed of birds, and the Spanish bayonet had from one to a dozen strung on a single spiny leaf. We gathered all we desired and concluded we would camp and have a feast. The Indian was sent back to the boat for the utensils, while we walked over toward a grove of dry polo verde trees, but a few yards away, for the purpose of obtaining firewood to cook the quails. Imagine our surprise to find these standing trees, branches and trunks, turned to stone. In astonishment and fear we hastily embarked ere we also be petrified, or become impaled, like the quails, on the Spanish bayonet.

Street Scenes in the City of Mexico.

By day the town of Mexico presents a very unique appearance, for, from whatever point of view chosen, the avenues are shut in by the serrated mountains surrounding the whole valley.

The straight wide streets, running in parallel lines from north to south and from east to west, make it look modern enough, but, for all that, the old whitewashed houses, the only architectural beauties of which are the numerous windows with projecting balconies, give the whole place a superannuated appearance. These houses are always built in four blocks, with one or two patios or spacious court-yards. On two sides of this patio there is generally a narrow veranda or some projecting masonry, which serves as a protection from the rain, and enables the occupant to reach dry-shod the wide staircase with high stone steps leading to the upper rooms. These rooms, which are mostly paved with tiles instead of planks, open on to a gallery running round the court, with a balustrade at a convenient height for leaning against, which balustrade is decked with numerous pots of flowers and shrubs. The first story alone is used to live in, the ground floor being occupied by shops, magazines or stables. The better houses are built of freestone, whilst the poorer tenements consist of a material known as amygdaloid, which is a variety of porous trap or basaltic rock of a reddish color, the blocks being bound together with cement or sand. Some buildings have walls of great thickness, three feet or more.

The foundations of most of the houses being laid in water or in marshy flats, they have no cellars, and are really great cubes of masonry kept in place by their own weight.

From the first thing in the morning the streets are full of traffic; richly dressed horsemen, hired carriages, noisy carts with unrolled wheels, drawn by four, six or eight

mules, troops of donkeys and mules loaded with all manner of packages, jostle each other in the roadway. Water carriers, or *aguadors*, completely clad in leather, and wearing a kind of jockey cap also of leather, besiege the public fountains, carrying two huge amphorae, kept in place by straps, which cross on the head over a palm-leaf cap with leather visor.

Indian men and women pass to and fro screaming out in ear-splitting tones the names of what they have to sell, fruits, vegetables, chickens, etc., carrying everything on their back in wicker-work baskets, fastened to their shoulders like soldiers' knapsacks, but supported by a leather thong passed across the forehead beneath the broad-brimmed straw sombreros, or worn just under the arms across the chest.

Street boys follow the passers-by breathlessly shouting out the names of the daily papers and the numbers of the last tickets of the loteria nacional, or national lottery. You pause an instant, you give a silver coin—horror of horrors, you have been noticed, and you are immediately surrounded by twenty beggars of all ages, followed by dozens of mangy yellow dogs, which appear from every side, and in piteous tones you are implored, "For the sake of Jesus, Joseph and Mary, senior, give a dole, a little dole. Oh, dear little friend [*amiguitto*], God and your sweetheart will reward you."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Kansas Farmer" Revery.

Maudie, from the city, was visiting her pretty cousin Katie at a dairy farm, and was watching the skillfulness Miss Katie displayed in washing the pails, pans, etc., after the morning milking was done.

Being impressed with an idea that such work was very disagreeable, Maudie was constrained to remark: "Katie, I pity you because you have to do such vulgar work."

Katie cheerfully replied: "Oh, no, this work is pleasant. Don't you know, it makes me very much like the daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria?"

"No; how so?"
"Why, don't you see, she has the Prince of Wales, while I have to wrince the pales?" Maudie immediately sought a convenient place to quietly faint in, while Katie sang joyfully:

Up in the early morning
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Feeding the pigs some whey.

An Effective Rebuke.

A short time since a party of men were passing an evening in an Indiana hotel playing a game of "clinch." Seated near by was an onlooker, a callow youth, evidently making his first trip, who at every fine play that was made or good hand that was held would emit a series of oaths as sulphurous as Sam Jones' sermons. One of the party, a portly, dignified man, was manifestly annoyed by the young man, and finally asked him to desist from such profane comments, remarking that it was a useless and foolish habit. The callow youth remarked that it was a habit that cost no money and he had lots of company. For a few seconds he remained quiet, but at last broke forth again, worse than ever, as an unusually good hand was beaten. Rising from his chair and towering above the little fellow, the dignified gentleman said:

"Young man, I asked you as a gentleman to desist from your profanity. By your continuance of it I consider it a direct insult to me. I wish to inform you that the name you take in vain so glibly is that of a dear friend of mine, and an especially dear friend of my mother's, and, I doubt not, of your mother's as well. If another oath passes your lips in my presence I shall be tempted to forget myself and teach you by bodily force a lesson you have evidently failed to learn—reverence of your Maker."

With these words he again seated himself, and the youth soon slunk from the room like a whipped cur.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

The Opening of the Campaign.

To open the campaign with any hopes of speedy success, attack the enemy, malaria, before it has a chance to intrench. An obstinate foe 'twill prove if you don't go right at it. If you are prudent, too, you will have fortified, upon the first intimation of its presence in your neighborhood. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the medicinal ammunition you require. Every form of malarial fever yields to this fine preventive and remedy.

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It is announced in the *Industrialist* that Prof. N. S. Mayo, of the Agricultural college, Manhattan, will this summer further investigate "loco" in the western part of the State. Those who have stock suffering from the disease are asked to correspond with the professor.

On the back of his crop report last week "Jayunge" wrote: "A person who can't get a dollar's worth of enjoyment out of the 'Family Doctor' department of the *KANSAS FARMER*, besides the practical value of the information, in my opinion has but little relish for scientific truth and has a vitiated literary taste. It's simply delightful."

The great flurry of Wall street last week creates scarcely a ripple in any kind of business except that of the stock and bond speculators. Banks, merchants, manufacturers, farmers and all others who are engaged in any industry or avocation which ought to be legitimate, are pursuing the even tenor of their way as if there had been no Wall street storm.

If any farmer at any time finds that chinch bugs are likely to injure any of his crops he should immediately gather a lot of the bugs and send them to Chancellor Snow, Lawrence, Kas., for exchange for diseased bugs. Full instructions for using the diseased bugs will be sent. The *KANSAS FARMER* believes that properly used the diseased chinch bugs may be made to so nearly destroy the pests as to render their presence harmless.

The *Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal*, of London, England, of date April 26, in reviewing the wheat situation says: "Since our last issue there has been a decided improvement in the wheat market, partly owing to the continued drought in Europe and the increasing apprehensions regarding the crops, especially in Hungary, Italy and South Russia, in which latter country there has been a sudden return of winter. The less favorable crop reports from America also led to a spurt at the close of last week, when fairly large speculative purchases were made."

The 1891-2 report of Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, is an admirable volume of this admirable series of State publications. The book contains nearly 600 pages, and contains a comprehensive statistical register of the State, and of every county, for the biennial period. About 200 pages are devoted to the publication of some of the best papers read at the annual meeting of the board last January. The volume is most valuable as a book of reference, and as such will be frequently taken down from its place in the *KANSAS FARMER* reference library.

THREE VIEWS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The attempts of advocates of diverse interests to so explain the great depression which occurred last week in board of trade prices of shares in some of the great corporations, are interesting for their diversity. As might be expected, the politicians attempt to fix the responsibility upon some action or omission of the "other party." Thus the *New York Press* says:

"For the present conditions the Cleveland administration is responsible. The President and his advisers have exposed to serious danger and loss the interests it is their duty to safeguard. They have ample power to insure business stability and maintain public credit. They have refused to use it. They have at their command an enormous supply of European gold to take the place of the drain of gold exports. They will not reach out their hands to take it. Instead of performance, they give the country ambiguous promises that can be interpreted to mean anything or nothing."

Just what this organ of Republican politics thinks ought to be done is evident from its denunciation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it says:

"Instead of using his abundant authority to issue bonds and secure for the government a gold reserve whose sufficiency is not open to question, the Secretary of the Treasury of the richest nation in the world goes about in the attitude of a seeker for alms, beseeching the bankers of leading cities to lend him a little gold."

To show that its party should have been left in command of the Treasury, the *Press* indulges the following invidious comparison:

"Republican administrations have never found it necessary to pass the contribution box to preserve the credit of the United States. The great Republican President whose wisdom and patriotic devotion upheld the cause of national unity amid the storm and stress of civil war; the great Republican financiers who supplied money to keep a million men in the field, and who later lifted the nation's load of debt and made its credit the highest in the exchanges of civilization; the Republican statesmen who, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, made the paper dollar the full equal of the dollar in gold—none of these ever lowered the dignity of the United States by the petty methods to which the Cleveland administration, rather than perform its plain duty, has resorted in a time of prosperity and peace."

To the *Press* the exportation of gold is the acme of financial distress and the cause of financial ills.

The usual course of Democratic papers is to attribute whatever of ill they discover in the financial situation to the condition in which the country and the Treasury were left by the late Republican administration and by the legislation of the last Republican Congress. The McKinley law and the pension laws come in for their share of the blame. Eastern papers have not considered the Populist movement of sufficient importance to attribute any large effects to this cause. Not so the *Kansas City Times*, which, as an exponent of the Democratic party of the present and future, is probably as nearly "representative" as any paper published in the United States. As to the exportation of gold, it is in harmony with its brethren of the East. As to local disturbances it has credited Kansas Populists with a full share of responsibility, but it would be stretching their influence too far to assume that they had caused the great disturbance in New York. The *Times* finds three words which, to its mind, describe the "procession of fact." It remarks:

"Almost always, when competent men discuss the causes of the general money stringency or some particular manifestation like the flurries of Thursday and yesterday, the phrase occurs, 'liquidation of investments.'"

Then, as if to at once fix the responsibility for many ills upon somebody, it says:

"Many Socialists can roll out combi-

nations of words which are more high-sounding. Many thinkers who are tethered to the romance of Bellamy can produce bigger ideas by a twist of the pen hand."

After presenting an appalling array of the evils which result from "liquidation of investments," the *Times* demands:

"Is this the work of plutocrats? The plutocrats are pretty badly hurt by their own folly if they have systematically labored to slice large percentages from the value of commodities, stocks and securities which, constitute nearly all their assets."

A vision of calamity then causes the *Times* to see double, and it exclaims:

"Monometallic monomaniacs have contributed to the situation. And if Richard Park Bland, of Missouri, is one of them, he must eventually accept his share of the blame. If other Missouri and Kansas statesmen follow the flag of the mine owners when Congress meets, they, too, must give account to the people, as a worse condition of affairs appears to blaze knowledge into eyes which cannot read by the milder light of the present."

Coming again, and more directly at those whom the *Times* holds responsible for the "worse condition of affairs" which is to appear "to blaze knowledge into eyes," it declares that:

"Socialist levelers and demagogues have goaded on the liquidation of investments by their uproar against the sanctity of obligations and their attacks upon the honest, old-fashioned maxims of thrift."

The veil of despair presently lifts, and we read:

"Within easy reach of the people is the remedy for the liquidation of investments."

But again the shadow of a great cloud spreads over the senses of the writer, and he moans:

"Free silver paternalism and Bellamy nationalism are in the line of collective poverty and a scattered, uncivilized population. Argue out this liquidation of investments and you can find no other culmination."

Then in desperation he declares and demands:

"None who know the history of the American people doubt that the demagogic Socialists and silver-standard Congressmen will, in the end, be thrust into obscurity or driven to a change of policy. But why not enforce the change now?"

A more cheerful view is that of a school of progressive thinkers of whom the editor of the *St. Louis Republic* is typical. He opens the subject with the congratulatory sentence:

"The break in the New York stock market is a gratifying indication of a return to sound business methods."

The class of "properties" affected are indicated by this thrust:

"The decline was led by the heavily watered stocks of the National Cordage trust, the National Sugar trust and other conspiracies in restraint of trade."

Instead of lamenting the downfall of these robbers he gleefully recounts their brief histories and rejoices at their downfall:

"It often happens that a professional gambler with a system will accumulate very large sums of money before the weak point in his plan of getting everything for nothing develops itself—as sooner or later it must. Obviously the panic which seizes such a speculative individual when he begins losing his ill-gotten gains is of great benefit to all legitimate industry, for it is of incalculable assistance in hastening the process of redistribution, without which legitimate business could not go on at all."

Instead of lamenting the occurrence of panics, he considers them both necessary and desirable:

"This redistribution is inevitable in all speculative business. Here and there a speculator may seem to escape it and to retain in perpetuity what he has accumulated without earning, but nevertheless the law remains, and under it all speculative gains are subject to speculative redistribution. Were this not broadly true, legitimate business would be crowded to death and the daring speculator would soon en-

gross all the profits of trade, to the complete ruin of trade and to the abolition of all honest industry. But the redistribution takes place, sometimes gradually, or, if it is staved off, through the curious and highly beneficial phenomenon known as 'panic.'"

He recognizes, however, an element which is surely concentrating the industries of the country under few managements, an element which has affected every industry more than agriculture, but which is extending its borders to include the farms:

"A single panic may not accomplish the best possible results, for it may leave some of the heaviest speculators in possession of more than when the crisis began."

But the optimism of the writer precludes the possibility of his remaining long in despair as to the final outcome. He says:

"But sooner or later all will come under the operations of the law of redistribution."

The *Republic* does not broadly assert that the irregular and expensive method of gathering colossal fortunes and redistributing them through the heroic method of panics is to be perpetuated, but being a Democratic paper it can scarcely be expected to favor or to suppose possible any method of so regulating our industrial system as to correct the evil of over-accumulation by preventing it.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN WESTERN KANSAS.

G. W. Watson, of Larned, writes the *KANSAS FARMER*, under date of May 6th, as to the wheat prospects in western Kansas:

"The prospects are not good north of the river. We will have to admit that there are thousands upon thousands of acres that a rain heavy enough to reach the roots, a week ago, would have made a good wheat crop, will not now make much wheat, let however much rain come. South of the river and on west as far as Meade county there are yet good prospects for wheat. Of course, not the best in the world, but still the prospect is good, and if the rain that set in last night has reached all over this territory and will keep up long enough to thoroughly saturate the ground, I believe that there will be a fair average wheat crop south of the river and extending as far west as Meade county from here, and there will be some fair wheat on the north side of the river, but it will principally be the very latest wheat sown that yet sprouted and came up in the fall or early spring. Of course, going north of this in the north end of Rush county and on west of there and probably north of that, outside of my territory, there are thousands of acres of wheat, they tell me, have never sprouted, and it does seem to me almost impossible for that wheat to make a crop; yet two years ago they did not have any rain in the western part of this State until the 23d day of May, and while they did not have a very large acreage in that year, they had a large yield. I hear some of the farmers out there claim that their wheat was not sprouted until the 23d day of May, but that I do not believe. I think their wheat was sprouted and probably up, or nearly so, and the rain coming on the 23d day of May brought it forward rapidly."

WANTED IN OHIO.

With a laudable desire to obtain the ideas of a man from a State which attracts world-wide attention by its wealth of resources in an agricultural way, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture has invited Mr. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas City, Kas., at one time Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and more recently a prominent writer for the agricultural press, to become one of its salaried lecturers for next winter, on a circuit of institutes which is generously provided for by the Legislature. These institutes are held in many different counties, and Mr. Coburn's services are desired for a month. As to whether he will accept, he is not prepared to say.

The shortage of the American wheat crop of '93 is variously estimated at 40,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. The larger figure is probably under rather than over the mark.

SECRETARY MOHLER'S REPORT.

The prospects for the wheat crop of Kansas for the year 1893 depreciate rapidly as the season progresses. The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, which was issued last Saturday, says:

"The unfavorable weather conditions which existed a month ago in nearly all portions of the State, and greatly retarded the growth of all kinds of vegetation, have been continued during the month of April. The rainfall throughout the State, with exceptions in some eastern and southeastern counties, was very light. The winds were high and disastrous and the temperature was unusually low.

"All these conditions were in a high degree unfavorable to plant life, and the result is that wheat has been reduced in condition very greatly during the month, and the acreage which will be plowed up is largely increased over that reported a month ago.

"A careful compilation of the reports from 600 correspondents of the board, representing every county in the State, reveals the following as the condition of the wheat in Kansas on the last day of April:

THE EASTERN BELT.

"North half (21 counties), number of acres of wheat sown, 400,432. Percentage of area lost, 49 per cent. Condition of balance (203,370 acres), 70 per cent.

"South half (18 counties), number of acres sown, 325,042. Lost, 10.4 per cent. Condition of balance (281,221 acres), 86 per cent.

THE CENTRAL BELT.

"North half (18 counties), number of acres sown, 977,335. Lost, 51.5 per cent. Condition of balance (472,846 acres), 53 per cent.

"South half (17 counties), number of acres sown, 1,619,475. Lost, 26.5 per cent. Condition of balance (1,189,996 acres), 63 per cent.

THE WESTERN BELT.

"North half (16 counties), number of acres sown, 342,846. Lost, 78 per cent. Condition of balance (76,115 acres), 33 per cent.

"South half (16 counties), number of acres sown, 249,623. Lost, 58.5 per cent. Condition of balance, 57 per cent.

"Total area sown to wheat in the State last fall, 3,914,753 acres. Total area lost, 40 per cent., or 1,576,450 acres. Condition of balance of area in the State (2,327,002 acres), which our correspondents believed on the last day of April would be worth harvesting, 63 per cent. being equivalent to a condition for the entire area sown to wheat in the State of 38 per cent.

"It will be observed that the wheat in the north half of the State is in a worse condition than that in the south half, and that the best wheat is in the southeastern counties.

"In the eastern belt the percentage of area lost ranges from 6 in Bourbon and Chautauqua counties, in the south, to 90 per cent. in Brown and Doniphan counties, in the north, the wheat being frozen out in these and other northern counties further west.

"In the central belt the loss of area ranges from 5 per cent. in Marion to 85 per cent. in Russell and Rush counties.

"In the western belt the loss in area ranges from 20 to 100 per cent., with the majority of counties above 50. Correspondents say that the vitality remaining in wheat at the time of reporting will continue to grow less until weather conditions change for the better.

"Spring wheat—Area reported for the State compared with that of a year ago, 85 per cent. Condition for the State, 63 per cent.

"Oats—Correspondents report area sown to oats last spring as follows: Eastern belt—compared with area sown to oats last year, 108 per cent. Central belt, 96 per cent. Western belt, 94 per cent. For the State, 100 per cent.

"In consequence of bad weather conditions, the plant, except in some eastern counties, is in low condition, being reported for the State at 65 per cent.

"Corn—Corn planting has been in progress throughout all portions of the State. In the southern counties corn was reported nearly all planted on the last of April. In the central counties about half and in the northern counties

but little planted. Weather conditions being unfavorable its germination and growth has been very slow.

"Fruit—Peaches, outside of some southern counties, are reported for the most part seriously damaged throughout the State, and but a light crop is expected. Apples and cherries are reported damaged to some extent, but there are still prospects for a fair crop of each.

"There are some chinch bugs reported, but no damage done because of cold weather.

"The season is very backward and conditions are unpromising at the date of report."

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

The opening exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition were held at Chicago last week, and were attended by an editorial representative of the KANSAS FARMER with a view to securing a glimpse for the benefit of the readers, as well as for the edification of the writer.

It is unquestionably the greatest achievement in the history of the world, and the progress that has been made in the preparation of the grounds and the erection of such vast buildings for the reception of exhibits is a veritable world's wonder; and while the Columbian managers have done their part, the exhibitors, as is usual with such vast enterprises, are behind with their displays, but this work is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and on or before June 1st the bulk of these displays will be ready for the visitors. Already there are thousands of visitors in Chicago from all parts of the world, and this year will witness the largest concourse of well-to-do sight-seers from all lands, who will take advantage of this unparalleled opportunity to witness the progress and results of the industrial and commercial industries of the great American republic.

The KANSAS FARMER advises every one who can possibly afford the time or means, to visit the World's Fair. It is a revelation and an object lesson that all patriotic citizens and intelligent persons should avail themselves of. Here will be afforded an opportunity to witness the results and progress of American enterprise and industry in comparison with the other foremost countries of the world. It seems to the writer that it is an educational opportunity that every parent should give to his child who is old enough to be benefited by such a visit. The matter of cost will be a small consideration for the benefits received, and any one who will use proper precautions will find the expense of living but little, if any, higher than a visit to Chicago under ordinary occasions. It is true that there will be an unusual number of people present, but at the same time, unusual provisions have been made for their care and comfort.

Notwithstanding the environments that have handicapped Kansas in the matter of a representative showing, the writer is confident, from the present outlook, that Kansas will have a creditable exhibit that her citizens will not be ashamed of. Kansas has a large, commodious, tasty and well lighted building, conveniently situated, that will be well filled with an exhibit of Kansas resources that is sure to please as well as surprise every visitor.

The KANSAS FARMER will have a representative at the World's Fair nearly the whole time, who will keep our readers posted and will give intending visitors valuable hints that will be of service to them, as well as to afford glimpses to those of our State who may be so unfortunate as not to visit this, the greatest exhibition ever held in the history of the world.

Our Illinois correspondent writes: "The cold weather and steady rains that have prevailed for several weeks have placed the farmers of central Illinois very backward in their work. Wheat does not promise a one-half crop; grass has failed to receive the necessary warmth for growing, and very little plowing has been done. A short term of favorable weather will, however, permit plowing and corn-planting, and matters will look brighter."

OUR TRADE BALANCES.

The exact status of exports and imports of merchandise and gold and silver is shown by the Treasury report for March, just published. For the year ending June 30, 1892, the exports of merchandise amounted to \$1,030,278,148, and for the same period the imports of merchandise amounted to \$827,402,462, and the balance in favor of this country was \$202,875,685. For the same period the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were \$83,005,886, and the imports of gold and silver coin and bullion were \$69,654,540, and the balance in favor of this country was \$13,351,346. The total balance at the close of the last fiscal year was \$216,227,032.

For the nine months ending March 31, 1893, the exports of merchandise were \$653,397,362, and the imports of merchandise were \$700,431,253, and the balance against this country was \$47,033,891. For the same period the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were \$101,228,876, and the imports were \$36,580,960, and the balance in favor of this country was \$64,647,916. The net balance for the nine months is \$17,614,025 in favor of this country. This means that we have been paid in gold and silver for the excess of our purchases over our sales of merchandise and have applied \$17,614,025 to the payment of interest or other obligations or for the expense of our nabobs traveling in foreign lands.

ROBBERS AND ROBBERS.

The National Cordage trust was organized a few years ago for the purpose of controlling the manufacture and sale of binding twine and other articles made from sisal. The purpose was to keep out all opposition and to compel users to pay monopoly prices. Farmers who use binding twine were confronted at first with the alternative of paying trust prices or doing without. The trust went so far as to obtain a monopoly of the right to use the machinery necessary in making this twine. To make its position for the present season doubly sure the trust undertook to buy all of the raw material obtainable. So large had been the profits, and so great was the confidence in the money-making power of the trust, that at the beginning of the present year its "preferred" stock was worth \$150 per share, the face value of which was \$100.

Whether the affairs of the company were incompetently or dishonestly managed may never be known by outsiders, but certain it is that there was a large recent issue of both preferred and common stock. How much was sold at fancy prices is not known to the public. But on last Thursday and Friday the "bears" pounced upon this stock, and by the same methods used to depress the price of wheat, ran the price of "preferred" down to \$45 per share, while the "common" went down to \$15.50, and a receiver was appointed for the company. The price of "preferred" rallied to \$50 per share, but at that price the loss to holders who, perhaps recently, purchased at \$150 per share, amounts to a shrinkage of \$2 of every \$3 invested. The probability is that these stockholders are being robbed. The cordage trust existed with the purpose of robbing the farmers; robbery finally prevailed among the robbers, for by watering the stock somebody doubtless attempted to rob; and now come the "bears," who may indeed be, and probably are, to some extent, at least, some of the inside ring robbers of robbers, and make an open and public raid upon what has been a dividend paying property and rob it of two-thirds of its market value. It is not probable that farmers, whom these particular robbers first organized to rob, will shed many tears of sympathy for those of the robbers who have lately been robbed. Possibly the old saw, "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues," may be applicable to this case.

The guessers are estimating the Kansas wheat crop of 1893 at various figures, from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels, and are conjecturing how the money value of the crop will compare with that of the 71,000,000 crop of last year.

Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for April.

Bulletin No. 37 of the Division of Chemistry. Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1892. Pp. 100.

Bulletin No. 28 of the Division of Entomology. The More Destructive Locusts of America North of Mexico. Pp. 40, figs. 21.

Miscellaneous Statistical Report No. 6. Rice: Its Cultivation, Production and Distribution in the United States and Foreign Countries, with a chapter on the Rice Soils of South Carolina. Pp. 89.

Bulletin No. 8 of the Weather Bureau. Report on the Climatology of the Cotton Plant. Pp. 68, charts 7.

Report No. 103 of the Statistician. Contents: Condition of winter grain; notes concerning wheat from reports of State agents and county correspondents; condition of farm animals; European crop report; transportation rates. Pp. 97-140.

Synopsis of Report No. 103 of the Statistician. (Issued in advance of the monthly report of the Statistician, from which it is condensed.) Pp. 4.

Circular No. 10 of the Division of Forestry. Suggestions to the Lumbermen of the United States in Behalf of More Rational Forest Management. Pp. 8.

Monthly Weather Review for January. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during the month of January.) Pp. 30, charts 9.

Monthly weather Review for February. Pp. 31-60, charts 8.

Weather Report for April, 1893.

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

Although the average temperature of the month was normal, there were very marked extremes. The maximum temperature on the 6th reached 91° and the mean of that day was 77.87°, making it the warmest April day on our record. The mean temperature of the entire first week was much above the normal, while that of the rest of the month was much below the normal. Severe frosts on the 14th, 15th and 23d did little damage to fruit. The rainfall was normal and well distributed.

Mean Temperature—54.28°, which is 11° below the April average. The highest temperature was 91°, on the 6th; the lowest was 31° on the 15th, giving a range of 60°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 48.48°; at 2 p. m., 62.35°; at 9 p. m., 53.52°.

Rainfall—3.21 inches, which is 0.01 inch above the April average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on thirteen days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the four months of 1893 now completed has been 7.77 inches, which is 0.58 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean Cloudiness—48.93 per cent. of the sky, the month being 4.46 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), 10; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), 12; cloudy (more than two-thirds), 8. There were four entirely clear days and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 52.5 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 56.3 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 38.0 per cent.

Wind—N. W., 19 times; S. W., 17 times; N., 11 times; W., 2 times; S., 9 times; E., 9 times; N. E., 11 times; S. E., 12 times. The total run of the wind was 15,080 miles, which is 1,333 miles above the April average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 502 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 20.94 miles. The highest velocity was sixty miles an hour, on the 19th.

Barometer—Mean for the month, 28.967 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.981 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.961 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.959 inches; maximum, 29.370 inches, on the 5th; minimum, 28.382 inches, on the 8th; monthly range, 0.988 inches.

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.

Horticulture.

Hardiness of Grape Vines.

In the KANSAS FARMER of April 19th appeared a brief note from Prof. Waugh, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, in which were recorded some experiences during one season with grapes. The seeming indication of the experience cited was that red and white varieties of grapes are less hardy than the blacks. Prof. Waugh stated in his note that it was "merely an interesting fact." It has, however, served to call out a friendly and able discussion on the subject of hardiness by Prof. C. S. Mason, of the Kansas Agricultural college, who makes a most valuable presentation of information from the longer experience of the Kansas Station. He says:

"The facts cited would convey the inference, if the accidental living or dying of a certain number of young grape vines has any significance at all, that the hardiness of the various varieties of grapes and the color of their fruit were in some way associated. The risk of drawing an inference even, from one season's behavior of any lot of vines or trees would be great, and any deduction as to whether hardiness or the reverse is due to the simple accident of color would need to be based on a long series of observations. The figures given would make a strong case in favor of the hardiness of the black sorts, yet it is easy for any one familiar with varieties of grapes to call to mind such as Black Eagle, Herbert and Mills, which will withstand only about the same degree of cold as will peach trees without suffering the killing of most of their buds. The apparently strong case against the reds is easily sustained by the reference to such sorts as Brighton, Lindley and Poughkeepsie Red; yet few varieties are more hardy than Dracut Amber, Venango, or Wyoming Red, while Delaware, so far from being tender, is grown with wonderful success in Southern Minnesota, with only slight winter covering. Similar examples may be had in the tender white varieties, Prentiss and Triumph, offset by the entirely hardy Elvira and Green Mountain.

"Is not the question of hardiness to be explained by some other cause, wholly independent of the color of the fruit? In keeping the record of our experimental vineyard, the subject of the relative hardiness of varieties has received special attention. These have been studied according to their specific botanical relations, which afford the only reliable basis for grouping. One hundred varieties, nearly all of which have a record of five years in the grounds, are grouped in the accompanying table ac-

SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Variety	Black		Red		White		Total	
		Hardy	Tender	Hardy	Tender	Hardy	Tender	Hardy	Tender
Class 1, <i>Vitis Labrusca</i>	27	12	5	1	7	2	24	3	
Class 2, <i>V. Labrusca</i> x <i>V. Vinifera</i> (?)	13	1	2	7	1	2	3	10	
Class 3, <i>V. Labrusca</i> x <i>V. Vinifera</i>	25	10	8	7	7	7	25		
Class 4, <i>Vitis riparia</i>	3	3					3		
Class 5, <i>V. riparia</i> x <i>V. Labrusca</i> (?).....	11	2		7	1	10	1		
Class 6, <i>Riparia-Labrusca Vinifera</i>	4	1	1	1	1	4			
Class 7, <i>V. riparia</i> x <i>V. Vinifera</i>	9	1	3	2	1	3	2	7	
Class 8, <i>Vitis Aestivalis</i>	6	5		1		1	5		
Class 9, <i>V. Aestivalis</i> x <i>V. Labrusca</i>	2			1	1	1	1		
Totals.....	100	19	19	10	17	19	16	48	52

ording to their specific relations, into nine classes, while each class is divided into black, red and white, and each of these heads into hardy and tender, only those being classed as hardy that have stood without protection our most severe winters uninjured.

"Class I., *Vitis Labrusca*, comprises the Concord, with a number of its seedlings and other sorts of pure blood of that species, black, red, and white; the only three tender in this class chance to be white.

"Class II. comprises Catawba, Delaware and Isabella, with their seedlings and crosses. The origin of the three parent varieties is involved in obscurity, but judged by their characters and the way in which their seedlings de-

velop, careful students of the grape vine believe them to be of *Vitis Labrusca* blood, with an accidental cross of *Vitis Vinifera*, the cultivated grape of Europe. We find this class running largely to red sorts, and the three hardy out of the list of thirteen comprise two red varieties and one white, while the one black variety in the class, Isabella, is as tender as any.

"In Class III. I have placed those sorts of known parentage which are from seed of various *Vitis Labrusca* varieties, fertilized with pollen from *Vitis Vinifera*. Rogers' Hybrids were the earliest introductions of this class, of which Agawam, Goethe, Herbert, Lindley and Wilder are perhaps the best known. Such of the more recent sorts as Eldorado, Lady Washington, Highland, Triumph, Black Eagle and Mills, with others not so well known, swell this class in our list to twenty-five varieties, of which ten are black grapes, eight red and seven white. All of these are tender.

"Class IV., *Vitis riparia*, our most common wild grape in Kansas, includes Clinton, Bacchus and Marion, three entirely hardy black varieties.

"Class V. includes varieties either known or supposed to be hybrids of *Vitis riparia* with *Vitis Labrusca*. The Taylor furnishes the basis for this class, with such of its seedlings as Elvira, Amber, Rommel's Etta and Montefiore, eight white and one black variety, all being hardy, while a single white sort, Empire State, said to be a hybrid of Hartford and Clinton, is tender.

"In Class VI. I have placed four of Mr. Munson's new varieties, Beagle, President Lyon, Rommel and Ruby, raised from seed of Elvira, fertilized respectively with Black Eagle, Lindley, Triumph and Brighton. This class includes one black, two red and one white variety, all hardy.

"In Class VII. are grouped varieties derived from such hardy parents as Clinton and Marion in Class IV, fertilized with pollen of *Vitis Vinifera* sorts. Here, as in the case of Class III, we find seedlings of varieties hardy of themselves rendered tender as a rule by the infusion of a half of this foreign blood. Of the nine sorts, only two are hardy, one of these being a black and one a white fruit.

"I include in Class VIII. six varieties derived from *Vitis Aestivalis*, a wild species having a central and southern range. We are not surprised to find five of these, though black in color, too tender to endure our winters perfectly. The one hardy variety in this class is a white one.

"Hybridizing *Vitis Aestivalis* with *Vitis Labrusca* has given us the two varieties which I place in Class IX. Both are white, one hardy and one tender.

"By studying the totals in the accompanying table, we find that fifty-two varieties out of the 100 are ranked as tender, of which thirty-five in Classes III. and VII., and probably ten more in Class II., owe their tenderness to the infusion of *Vitis Vinifera* blood. Adding the six more derived from *Vitis Aestivalis*, we have forty-eight of the fifty-two tender sorts belonging to two species.

"In other words, over 87 per cent. of the varieties in these classes are tender, while only 8.8 per cent. of the varieties of *Labrusca* or *riparia* blood are tender.

"If any value could be placed on color as an indication, this list would show the white sorts to be the most hardy, but it will be readily seen that an endless variation of ratios of hardiness to color may be obtained as the blood of hardy or tender species chances to predominate in the selection made."

If the farmer cannot have the best breeds of cattle, he can at least give good treatment to what he has.

The sum required for pensions this year will probably reach \$180,000,000, or one-third of the revenues.

It has been ascertained that there is a systematic effort to add 25,000 girls to the brothel population of Chicago this spring. All sorts of schemes are on foot to induce them to go from the country to the city, where many of them will be trapped, as thousands doubtless will be who intend to visit the exposition, with never a thought of danger.

Entomology.

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

Insect Eggs on Apple Twig.

Enclosed please find apple twig with minute eggs on the bark. I planted 2,000 apple trees this spring, and on the Ben Davis trees I find these eggs deposited. I wish to know the insect by which they were laid. G. A. W. Reserve, Kas.

The eggs above referred to are doubtless those of a cut-worm moth, and probably of the particular species known as the "Unarmed Rustic" (*Peridroma saucia*). The egg cluster contained 310 eggs, arranged in a patch extending an inch and a half along the twig and about five eggs wide. The eggs measure the fiftieth of an inch in breadth; their shape is flattened spherical, like an apple; their surface is marked by numerous fine ridges radiating from the center. These ridges are connected by numerous fine transverse lines. The color of the eggs unmagnified is dull pearly gray, not remarkably lighter than the bark of the twig on which they lie. Under the lens they appear more decidedly pearly, with rosy tints. They are comparatively soft-shelled, and are readily crushed by the finger under moderate pressure.

I cannot understand why the eggs should be deposited only on the Ben Davis trees, if this be the fact. Will not our correspondent look further into this point and report? The moths of various species of cut-worms have been very abundant this spring. The weather of the winter past must have been favorable to hibernating insects.

It will pay to destroy these eggs wherever found. The cluster sent is doubtless an average one, and each cluster may be supposed to represent 300 cut-worms, capable of great damage to plants in garden and field. Our correspondent will find them easily crushed by the thumb drawn along the cluster as it lies on the twig, and this mode of destroying them will leave the twigs uninjured. By all means he should take the trouble to destroy as many as can be found.

No wonder the fish crop is never "short." The flounder lays 7,000,000 eggs annually; several others from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, while the turbot is credited with depositing from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 during each breeding season.

Less than 2 per cent. of the 7,000 murders in the United States last year were avenged by the law. Why doesn't some "practical" statesman come forward with a high license for murder, and so "make the business pay for the mischief it is doing?"—*The Voice*.

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In the Dairy.

The Black Pepsin Fraud.

H. Talcott, in the *American Creamer*, has the following racy and pertinent article, whose wit and morals are about equally balanced:

"The selling of cheese and butter mixed to make enormous yields of butter, per cow, per day, may be a rational trick for breeders, but the honest old farmer should not be caught and sacrificed in that way. There should be a few worthy candidates found on earth to supply heaven with in future, and it has been expected for many years past that the great bulk of them would have to be gathered from agricultural ranks. Let us all attempt to retain this high estimate of agricultural character and not sink to the low level of others, who were aptly described the other day by two gentlemen strolling around the streets of a strange village to pass away or kill a little time. They chanced to pass through the cemetery of the place and were amused in reading epitaphs upon the tombstones. One of them came to this, 'Here lies the remains of () a lawyer and an honest man.' 'Hello, Robert! what made them bury two fellows in this one grave?'"

"Our national Department of Agriculture is now attempting to find out the true extent and use of black pepsin in cream and milk for the fraudulent increase of butter, and it is to be hoped for the credit of agriculture that no such vile stuff will be found in the chemical laboratory of any farmer. The use of black pepsin must operate on milk and cream similar to the effect of rennet in the manufacture of cheese to combine all the solids of milk, both casein and butter fat. I do not believe a good tasting, good flavored quality of such butter was ever made.

"We have enough to blacken the reputation of the dairy product in shouldering the sin of manufacture of poor genuine butter, and to have to be compelled to fight another enemy of honest goods of this nature is hard to bear. When parties advertise to double or treble your yield of butter, before you buy a receipt for it take down your little old testament and see if you can find the page or verse that advises any such thing. Don't hope for riches to come in that manner, but do accept the most practical economies of the dairy and increase your feed at lesser cost, and also advance the cream qualities of your cows."

The admirable dairy notes which appeared in these columns last week were furnished by E. A. Jones, of the Jersey Dairy Farm, of Oakland, Kas.

The Milking Stool.

From the National Stockman and Farmer.

It pays to sell the best. Americans will eat lots of cheese if it is good and sold at a fair price. Cold and rainy spring weather calls for a little meal for the cows on pasture. Why not produce the best and get the best profit? You can easily learn how to do it.

Some of the best confectioners buy lots of cream and berries, and they want both to be good.

The prospect is for good prices for dairy products this year; prices now are full average.

If you can find a good cream market for the summer it may pay you better than to sell butter.

It often happens that there is a fair profit in selling the best at a time when low grades are selling below cost.

Those who sell milk should look into the aerating question; there are several good aerators on the market.

If you can get a good reputation for growing dairy cows you ought to make more money than by growing steers.

Retailers charge too big a profit on cheese; a smaller profit would have a tendency to increase sales and help the market.

A herd of good native cows bred to a pure-bred dairy bull would make better dairy cows than the average dairyman possesses.

A cow can be brought into profit at two years of age and should then sell for more, and have cost less, than a steer at the same age.

Cheese, if first-class, will make its own market; the trouble is that there is so much cheese that is anything but first-class, and it spoils the market.

A long rainy spell will make the grass

very watery, and the cows will not do so well as when the grass is dryer; they eat all they can hold, but they do not get enough nutriment.

Have you ever thought of making a business of growing cows to sell to dairymen? Some men are so situated that they cannot dairy much, but can grow stock.

There is always a loss in selling poor dairy products; if they do not sell below cost they sell much below the best goods, and they cost about as much as the best to produce, so there is a loss of the difference in price.

Producing and selling low grade goods is discouraging, there is no incentive to increase the business, but by selling the best goods the market will almost increase of itself, one lot helping to make the sale of another and larger lot.

If you know how to make good butter and some of your neighbors do not, you might buy your cream and work it up into butter. One advantage in this is that you might be able to supply a hotel, restaurant or boarding house with all the butter they needed, and so have a good market and only one or two customers to supply.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Chicks.

The successful rearing of a brood of chicks depends on the first four weeks of their existence, says F. H. Petts, in *American Poultry Journal*. If they can be got past this age the chances are that they will be among the living when the last roll is called in the fall. Therefore great care must be exercised at the very start. As soon as a hen begins to hatch the chicks should be removed to a warm place until after she is through. The hen should then be placed in a warm coop, where nothing will bother her, for usually a hen just off will be very touchy and nervous, and if bothered will more than likely succeed in killing one or more chickens during the first day. No food should be given the chicks for at least twenty-four hours after they are clear of the shell, but the mother hen should be given plenty of water and feed. The chicks need brooding. The second day they will begin to run around and venture outside of the coop, if it is slatted in front.

My first feed is corn bread baked the same as for family use, with eggs and plenty of soda, then plenty of water. Such fancy dishes as hard-boiled eggs and other things I never feed. The one great trouble with young chicks is diarrhoea, and to prevent this and to be on the safe side, I always feed two feeds of well-boiled rice the first week, and this seems to prevent it. They must be watched very carefully from day to day, for should one chick appear ailing the remainder are most sure to be in the same fix within twenty-four hours. Should one be droopy, at once examine the head and under the wings for lice; grease very lightly at these two places. Should the trouble be diarrhoea, cook some rice and add to it a small quantity of powdered rhubarb and prepared chalk, about one grain to each chick. Should the chick seem so far gone as to be unable to eat, make up a pill of rhubarb and chalk and give it at once; then clean the chick off and put in a warm place; but do not cover up too much. Repeat the dose in six hours and the chick will more than likely survive.

After they are about four or five days old the hen may be allowed freedom to a limited extent, but do not permit her to run at large wherever she will go, for the chicks, being young, cannot stand it and will droop and die with no apparent cause. Allow them to get strong before letting them go everywhere. Be very sure not to let them out too soon in the morning if there is dew on the grass; and, let me impress it upon your mind, feed and water very early in the morning. Sunrise is a good time; a young chicken, growing very fast, requires food very often, and after going all night without food and water, must have it very early in the morning. Keep plenty of water in the coop at all times and feed only in one place and do it regularly. Have a set time for everything.

I will describe a coop I use and I think lots of it: The main part is 30 inches wide and 60 inches long; 30 inches to the eaves, and has a single

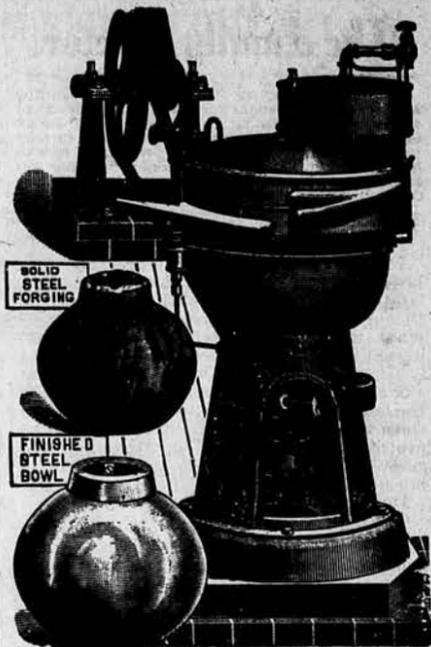
roof and floor; door in the end; boarded up all around except on south side. I then build an addition something after the plan of a hot-bed 4x4 feet, slanting on the top, boarded up all around, and on the top for a roof I have a sash with twelve lights, set slanting. The side next to the main part is the highest. The sash is hinged and can be raised to put in the feed and to ventilate and clean out. The part covered with sash has a dirt floor and is covered with straw and chaff for the chicks to scratch in. I find this a first-class coop, as the chicks can be kept up until after the dew, and on rainy days, and will not have to stand in one place all day, but can be kept busy at scratching after meat, oats, etc. It is rather large for only one hen, but I put from thirty to forty chicks with her and it answers for coop and roosting place later in the season.

Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid by the hen they are from, any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay extremely large eggs and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage. Neither should rough-shelled eggs be chosen; they usually show some derangement of the organs, and are often sterile.

"To keep eggs we know of no more simple and efficient way than the one we have always practiced," says the Lancaster, Ind., *Farmer*, "and which was successfully practiced by our father for the last thirty or forty years. This is by taking none but perfectly fresh and sound eggs and then setting them in layers on the top or small end, in a box or basket or anything that will hold eggs. We do not put anything between them, nor do we put them up 'air tight,' but we always keep them in a cellar. Eggs that we have put away in this position, were, after being kept six months, as good and fresh as the day they were laid, and we have never found one that was spoiled or stale among them when thus served. We feel confident that they would keep good and fresh for one year."

To Break Up a Sitter.

"This high art," says a writer, "is studied by men, women and children the country over, during the spring and early summer. Each one has a different method, and the results vary in success according to the common sense that enters into the business." One says, "duck her;" another says, "give her a throw," and a third, "tie her to a stake near the barn walk, and scare her up every time you pass!" This last



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BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS, please notice that you will, as a rule, find me from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the S. E. balcony of the Agricultural Building, Jackson Park, and from 8 to 10 a. m. at my new office, where you may call or write for Butter and Cheesemakers' Manual, advertising Chr. Hansen's Butter Color, Cheese Color, Rennet Extract and Rennet Tablets (for farm cheesemaking). J. H. MONRAD, 5 W. Washington St., Chicago.

plan caps the climax. Now let us say right here, never under any consideration scare your fowls, even should they be found in the flower bed, for fowls and flowers should be kept separate to begin with, and always treat your fowls gently. We never are cured of our odd ways by any quick methods. All that is needed is imprisonment in a strange place. A few days' rest in this way does the fowl good, and she will return to her laying greatly benefited. Bear in mind that this is an effort at reproduction, and this very obstinacy makes a first-class sitter which you prized so highly early in the season. Besides this, the rough treatment is liable to cause permanent injury, and the disabling of even one choice fowl will make a difference in your feelings that outweighs all pecuniary considerations, if you are fit to own a domestic animal of any kind.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas,
June 20, 1888.

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

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

M. J. WALLACE.



BRUISES.

Pittsburg, Pa.,

302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

St. Jacobs Oil
and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

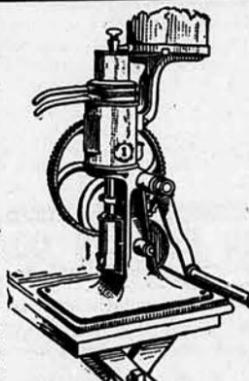
If you have as many as ten milch cows, you cannot afford to be without a "BABY" CREAM SEPARATOR.

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

We keep on hand the largest stock of everything pertaining to BUTTER AND CHEESE-MAKING in the west.

Write for our large Creamery Supply catalogue.

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



DeLaval "Baby" Cream Separator

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—My sister, who has been a long time ill from chronic troubles, lately visited a physician of the old school and through someone's carelessness produced what, without doubt, is mercurial poisoning; at least it is so called by a doctor of the eclectic school, and my sister wished me to ask through the KANSAS FARMER what was the best treatment and probable course of the accident until a cure is effected, and the probable time it will take to accomplish a cure. Quite serious ulcers now appear in her mouth and throat. Very respectfully,
Dwight, Kas., May 3, 1893. C. H.

The history of this case is the history in brief of thousands of other cases, some more and some less severe. The same thing happened at the battle of Balaklava. Who has not felt his blood run cold at the mere recital?

"Forward, the light brigade!
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldiers knew
Some one had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred!"

So it has been going on 6,000 years in the practice of medicine. Day after day and night after night "some one has blundered;" some one has gone into the valley of death and a life has gone out by reason of the blunder. And by the lesser degrees of blundering the shores of time are strewn with the wrecks of humanity, where life still flickers in the chambers of a ruined constitution. The hangman and the State's turnkey ought to be the custodians of such blunderers. In this age of light and knowledge concerning the use of drugs there is no fair excuse for such blunders. Old Dr. Paris, of London, was not far wrong when he exclaimed "that drugs have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined." And yet there are doctors who go right on giving deadly or crippling doses of drugs, under the seeming delusion that in order to do any good they must give the utmost grain or fraction of a grain of deadly drug that the patient can swallow and live. They never seem to find room in their little heads for the thought, "how little of this deadly stuff can I give and get curative effects?" It is always, "how much can I give and not kill the patient?" And often when they find the answer the undertaker finishes the experiment. And there are thousands of people who go right on employing that same kind of doctor. They follow his victims to the grave, and then go home with a bad cold and call him in to add one more blunder to the already long list of the blunders of overdosing. An old backwoods philosopher once said at such a funeral, "Wall, neighbors, it's all right. There is too many fools in the world and I reckon God sets the fool doctors to kill off the other fools, but they don't seem to be any body to kill the fool doctors, and that's what I can't understand." If your hand were cut or torn, it would heal up in time, but would leave a scar, and that scar tissue would never become entirely normal tissue. The spot is impaired for life. So with the mercurial poisoning; the ulcers may heal up, the loose teeth may become measurably tight again, the swollen joints may reduce to size, the rheumatic aches and pains may wear away, and yet the tissues will never become normal again. The medicinal scar will still remain, though it may be invisible, so that the perfect cure of a mercurial poisoning never occurs.

A very serviceable antidote to the poison is nitric acid, diluted in water to such an extent that it has a slightly acid taste like weak lemonade, which is also serviceable in such a case. A tablespoonful every hour until improvement sets in and then less and less frequently until all visible symptoms disappear. Then, if rheumatism or bone pains continue, small doses of potash in the same way will help on what recovery can be had.

To have a thing handy to use is as good as to have it good; but to have it good and handy both, is to have it used. There is grease enough in the world, and yet harness and shoes get shabby and old, and wear out in half their time for want of it. Vacuum leather oil takes care of leather agreeably.

Paint Your Roofs.

On completion of a frame building, it is given two or three coats of paint, inside and out, with the exception of the roof. Now, if this is necessary (and it certainly is), why is not a paint prepared for shingles and metal still more so for the preservation of the roof, which is more exposed?

It is self-evident, while the roof is least taken care of, it is the most essential part of the building, and should have more attention. The pores of the wood and metal becomes saturated with moisture, which, during warm and cold weather, causes them to expand and contract, and results in rust, decay and cracking.

The best and cheapest roof paints made are manufactured by the W. E. Campe Roofing and Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., whose advertisement appears in another column.

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package. If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS
FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEAGY.

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

(In writing please mention this paper.)

The Stock Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Cattle receipts for the past week were 26,713, against 28,128 previous week. There was quite a number of good to choice cattle on sale and the market held up remarkably well considering the liberal receipts. Nice, light, handy dressed beef steers declined about 10 cents Thursday and Friday, and strictly good heavy shipping and export cattle 10 to 15 cents, while the middle and off grades 15 to 20 cents, but to-day receipts were light and prices were steady on all classes of dressed beef and shipping steers. Good cows and heifers have ruled about steady during the week. There has also been a fair demand for good, straight, thin-fleshed cows and heifers, such as are suitable to go to the country. The demand has been so strong from the dressed beef buyers for light and medium weight steers that there has been very little business done in stockers and feeders during the week. There was no special change in the bull market.

Hog receipts were 45,150, which is fair for this season, and prices declined the first four days of the week 15 to 25 cents, but a sharp reaction in prices was had yesterday and to-day, and prices are now as high as last week's closing prices.

Sheep receipts 15,776, which is about the same as previous week. Trade was very active and prices the highest of any week of the season.

WHITE & RIAL.

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 6.

Harness and Buggy—Free Offer.

A \$10 set of harness for only \$4.55. A \$100 top buggy for only \$49.75. You can examine our goods at your place before paying one cent. Send for illustrated catalogue, giving prices to consumers that are less than retail dealers actual cost. Send address and this notice to Alvah Mfg. Co., Dept. C295 Chicago, Ill.

CLUB FOOT Dr. Hartman's treatment for Club Foot. Book free to be afflicted. Address SURGICAL HOTEL, Columbus, O.

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.

The Kansas Mutual Life,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. P. DAVIS, President. JOHN E. MOON, Secretary.

Issues all the most attractive policies of Renewable Term, Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Insurance.

All, except the Renewable Term policies, have large guaranteed cash surrender values at the end of each year after the second from date of issue, and participate in annual dividends.

\$100,000.00 deposited with the State Treasurer of Kansas.

Assets, January 1st, 1893.....\$191,829.27.

Death claims paid to April 15th, 1893.....\$10,000.00

For policy or agency, address,

J. P. DAVIS, President.

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—It is incurable; all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, M. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

WORLD'S FAIR.

How to economize time and money so as to see the World's Fair to best advantage, is a question that may have puzzled you. Avoid mistakes by getting posted in advance. Perhaps the illustrated folder just issued by the San & Fe Route is what you need. It contains views of World's Fair Buildings, accurate map of Chicago, and other information of value to sight-seers. Address G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., and ask for free copy.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

ROOF Your Buildings WITH Black Seal Roofing

TOUGH and DURABLE as leather, FIREPROOF as asbestos, WATER-PROOF as rubber, and at prices within the reach of every one. Put on by anybody and good in any climate.

PAINT Your Roofs and Buildings with ROYAL ROOF PAINT

In Red or Brown; or with our glossy Jet black, IMPERIAL ASPHALT PAINT, all fully guaranteed. Cheapest and best paint for metal and wood in use. Send for Pamphlet, Catalogue and Color Card to the manufacturers—
W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,

Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
413 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on application, free.

HALE & MCINTOSH,

Successors to Hale & Painter,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City.

TELEPHONE 1564.
Consignments solicited. Market reports free.

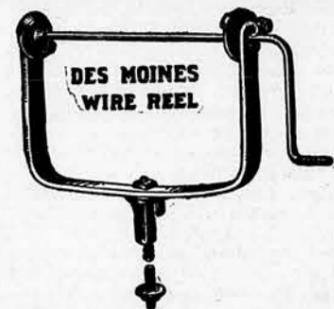
References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President.

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION CO.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.



JUST WHAT YOU NEED
When building or moving fences. Fits spool that go with the wire. Fastens securely to wagon box.
CHEAP. STRONG. EFFECTIVE.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC.
Des Moines Equalizer Co., Mfrs.
DES MOINES, IOWA.
This ad. appears once a month only. Better cut it out.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. May 8, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,713 cattle; 10 calves. Trade was rather slow and top prices were 10c. lower than a week ago.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

C. F. COL.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for C. F. COL.

TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

COTTONSEED TEX.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COTTONSEED TEX.

TEX. BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEX. BULLS.

COWS

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COWS.

BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for BULLS.

HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for HEIFERS.

CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CALVES.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,740. Market strong, and prices ranged 10 to 20c. higher than a week ago.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for PIGS AND LIGHTS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,583. The supply was the heaviest of the year. Demand good and about the same as last Monday.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for SHEEP.

CLIPPED.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for CLIPPED.

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000.

Beef steers, \$4 80@5 85; sto ckers and feeders, \$3 00@4 75; bulls, \$2 50@4 00; cows, \$2 00@4 30.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000.

Mixed, \$7 25@7 85; heavy, \$7 20@7 75; light weights, \$7 15@7 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000.

Natives, \$3 70@5 60; lambs per cwt., \$1 80@7 10.

ST. LOUIS.

May 8, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,503. Natives, steady; Texans uneven but steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600.

Sales were at \$5 75@7 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,500.

Natives, \$3 50@5 12 1/2.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. May 8, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 923,071 bushels; corn, 240,479 bushels; oats, 22,210 bushels, and rye, 6,746 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 48,000 bushels. The market continues active but is unsettled.

2 red, 2 cars choice 60 pounds at 76c; No. 3 red, 1 car 59 pounds at 74c, and No. 4 red, nominal at 70@72c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 27,500 bushels.

More coming in, but demand good and values firm both for white and mixed, local feed dealers and order men both buying.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 21,000 bushels. Market active. The bullish feeling in wheat and corn enabling holders to spring prices and encouraging buyers.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 500 bushels.

Demand good to the extent of the supply; values firm.

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

CASTOR BEANS—Dull and lower. Prices nominal at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Demand fair, but prices unchanged. We quote at 97 1/2c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 330 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Market slow.

BUTTER—More coming in and all store packed and dairy dull and weak.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts light and demand good at steady prices for all kinds.

WHEAT—Receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels.

CORN—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 145,000 bushels.

OATS—Receipts, 32,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels.

WOOL—Receipts, 175,000; shipments, 10,800.

Chicago. May 8, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—Receipts, 85,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels.

CORN—Receipts, 119,000 bushels; shipments, 404,000 bushels.

OATS—Receipts, 269,000 bushels; shipments, 322,000 bushels.

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

HORSES AUCTION. Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.

Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world.

Philip Jagode & Co. Successors to DAVID SCULL & CO.

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

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Refer by permission to Independence National Bank, Philadelphia.

Girard National Bank, Philadelphia.

JESSE T. BAKER, Pres.

ALFRED C. REYNOLDS, Secy. and Treas.

ST. LOUIS COMMISSION COMPANY, General Commission Merchants.

Experienced and competent men in every branch. Our WOOL DEPARTMENT receives our special attention.

Cannon's Dip.



Cannon's Liniment.

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

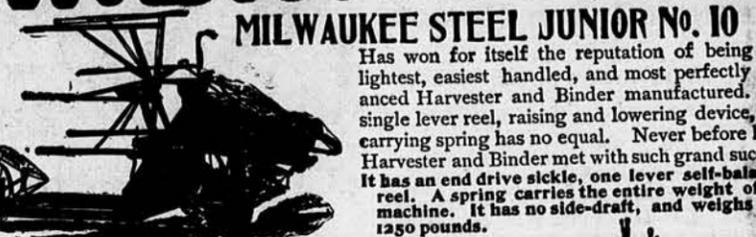
General agents for this Celebrated Dip and Liniment. Price of Dip, \$1.50 per gallon.

BINDER TWINE

Send 2 cts. for Samples and Price.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.

MILWAUKEE



MILWAUKEE STEEL JUNIOR No. 10

Has won for itself the reputation of being the lightest, easiest handled, and most perfectly balanced Harvester and Binder manufactured.

MILWAUKEE CHAIN POWER MOWER.

Its perfection is guaranteed. It is the strongest and lightest running Mower manufactured.

PILE, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics.

CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS or liquor habit cured. Home treatment. Best and cheapest cure known.

Iowa Veterinary College,

413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IA.

Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Session 1893-4 beginning October 1, 1892.

FREE

A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled gold finished watches.

THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling

LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watch tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel.

Agents \$50 to \$100 a week. Ladies or Gents. Best seller known. Needed at every house, place of business or farm.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., 1-7, Columbus, O.

SAVE MONEY

\$65 High Arm "Kenwood" \$25.50 \$55 High Arm "Kenwood" \$22.50 \$50 High Arm "Arlington" \$20.50 \$45 High Arm "Arlington" \$18.50

WOOL

FUNSTEN COMMISSION CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. G. MOORE, President. Formerly Funsten & Moore. ST. LOUIS, MO. Liberal advances on consignments. Funsten's wool reports sent FREE.

Established 14 years. Capital paid in, \$25,000. If you want information about us ask your home bank to investigate our standing.

PIKE CO. JACK FARM.

The Largest Jack Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.
 Now have on hand 125 head of the choicest of the 1892 importations, which I now offer at greatly reduced prices on one and two years time. No reasonable offer refused. Come at once and see my stock. If you are needing a Jack I can save you money. All stock guaranteed to give entire satisfaction as performers and breeders. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. Address,

LUKE M. EMERSON, - - - Bowling Green, Mo.

Wroughton & Co., Cambridge, Furnas Co., Neb.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
SHIRE, **PERCHERON**
CLYDESDALE, **AND**
BELGIAN, **CLEVELAND BAY**
GERMAN COACH, **STALLIONS.**

FARMERS' COMPANIES A SPECIALTY.
 We have a system whereby we can organize companies and insure absolute success. Our stock is all guaranteed. Prices low and terms easy on long time. Visitors always welcome. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. Address **WROUGHTON & CO., Cambridge, Neb.**

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, KANS.
 The Leading Western Importers of
 Clydesdale,
 Percheron,
 Cleveland Bay
 —AND—
 FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,
 Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!



THE PERFECT IMPREGNATOR FOR MARES

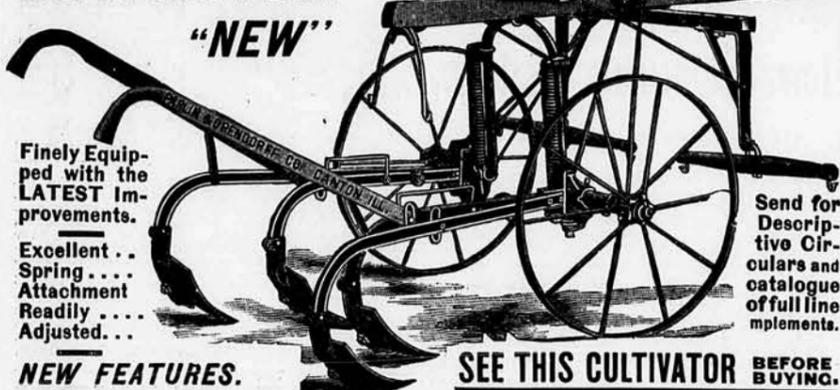
Has the glass tube, which shows what is being done. Guaranteed to overcome temporary or permanent barrenness. Used successfully in thousands of cases.

PRICE, \$5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. BEWARE of worthless imitations.

Manufactured and for sale by **SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING CO., Carrollton, Mo.**

References:—Carroll Exchange Bank; First National Bank, Carrollton, Mo. Brief treatise, "STERILITY IN MARES," mailed free of charge to any address.

CANTON PARLIN, JR. CULTIVATOR.



Finely Equipped with the LATEST improvements.

Excellent... Spring... Attachment Readily... Adjusted...

NEW FEATURES.

SEE THIS CULTIVATOR BEFORE BUYING.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILL., OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, DALLAS, TEX.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,260	29,073		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

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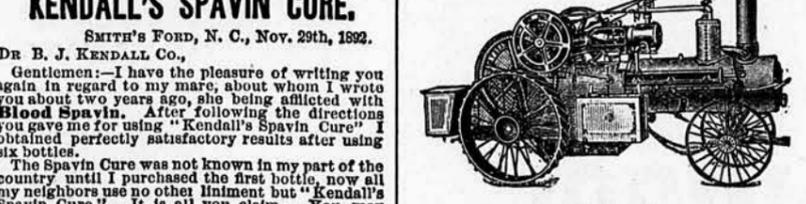
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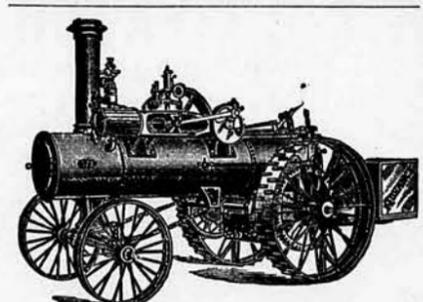
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by R. M. Jones, in Emporia
tp., Nov. 1, 1892, one dark roan, 2-year-old steer,
marked with a swallow fork in left ear; valued at
\$20.00.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Betty, in Hazelton tp.,
P. O. Hazelton, April 10, 1893, one dark red, 5-year-
old steer, branded GL on left side; cash value, \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1893.

Kingman county, W. J. Madole, clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by Samuel Leckler, in
Ninnescah twp., April 12, 1893, one sorrel stallion,
bald face, 2 years old; appraised value, \$40.
MARE—By same, one brown mare, 2 years old;
appraised value, \$40.

Sumner county, Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by B. C. Smith, in Loudon twp.,
April 4, 1893, one brown mare, about 8 years old,
white spot in forehead, lame in right hind leg, collar
bruisd on left shoulder, 16½ hands high; appraised
value, \$10.
MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, 15½ hands
high, about 9 years old, small white spot in fore-
head; appraised value, \$40.
MARE—By same, one bay mare, 2 years old, white
hind feet; appraised value, \$20.

Montgomery county, Geo. H. Evans, Jr.,
clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Smith, in Fawn Creek
twp., March 26, 1893, 1 roan mare, 14 hands high, 12
years old; appraised value, \$10.
By same, 1 roan mare, 14½ hands high, 3 years old;
appraised value, \$20.

Allen county, E. M. Eckley, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Burns, in Elsmore
twp., March 28, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, white
face and four white feet and legs, about 14½ hands
high, 7 or 8 years old, shod in front; value, \$10.
MARE—By same, one dun pony mare, about 14½
hands high, 9 or 10 years old, dim brand (either C or
G) on left hip, black mane and tail; value, \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1893.

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

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by James L. Pitts, P. O. Oak
Valley, March 23, 1893, one white and red steer, 4
years old, right horn slightly drooping; appraised
value, \$15.

Barton county—R. P. Tyler, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Deizel, Independent
twp., March 6, 1893, one grey gelding, 14 hands high,
branded D on left shoulder; appraised value, \$40.
MARE—Taken up by C. P. Mathes, Wheatland
twp., one sorrel mare, scar on face; appraised
value, \$40.
MULE—By same, one brown mule, blemish on
left front foot; appraised value, \$65.
MARE—By same, one dun mare, white spot on
forehead; appraised value, \$40.
COLT—By same, one grey horse colt, white spot
on nose; appraised value, \$20.
HORSE—By same, one black horse, no marks; ap-
praised value, \$25.
MULE—By same, one mouse colored mare mule,
no marks; appraised value, \$65.

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teen head will be illustrated in my catalogues. I think no sale this year will
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Cruickshank prize bull, Velvetten Prince, purchased at my sale of 1890 for \$380.
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