

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXX, No. 22.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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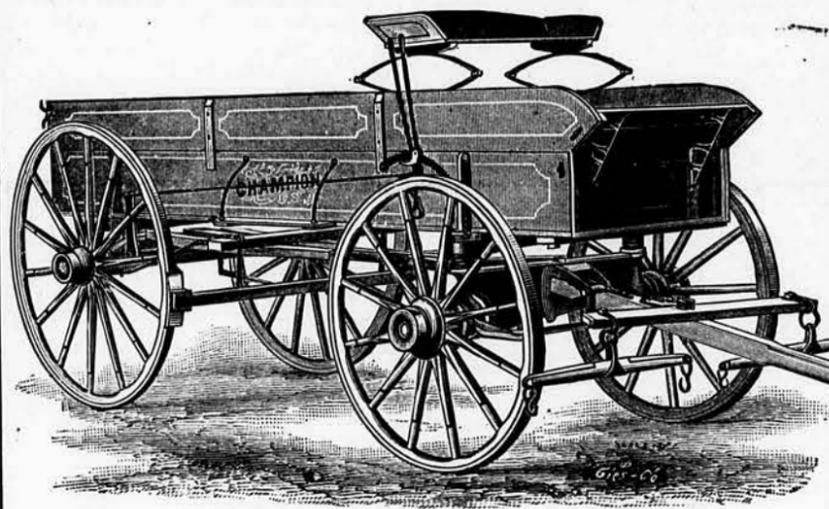
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[See descriptive article elsewhere.]

### SWINE.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs**, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4633 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

**W. W. WALTIRE**, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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**EVERGREEN HOME-STEAD** herd of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. All breeders registered. Write for wants. D. T. GANTT, Steele City, Nebraska.

**ROME PARK HERDS**.—R. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.

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**MULBERRY GROVE FARM**.—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs \$1 per 13. J. H. Cotton, Emporia, Kas.

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**THIRTEEN** years breeders of Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on three farms. Eggs \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. Good hatch guaranteed. **JOE CUNNINGHAM & CO.**, Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

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## The Stock Interest.

### How He Fed His Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In giving my experience in feeding Kaffir corn and milo maize, I wish to say, first, to those who are disposed to make light of the subject by sneering at the man that feeds straw, corn fodder, maize, etc., that I am not writing for their benefit, but for those who are faithfully trying to make dairying or stock-feeding on the Kansas prairies a success, by planting such crops as will grow, and feeding them to the best advantage, these lines are penned.

Two failures of corn in succession, one crop, one failure, and again a crop, led me to experiment with Kaffir corn and milo maize. Last year I had three acres of white Kaffir corn, five acres of white milo maize, and one-fourth acre red Kaffir corn. I discarded the white Kaffir entirely. The seed shelled badly in handling and the half or more of the heads did not come out clear of the boot or sheath, and the seed molded badly where it was not clear cut. The red Kaffir heads came out clear and the seed was tight in the shuck. I cut and shocked the entire crop, using two horses and a sled cutter. I made big shocks, in the Kaffir corn fourteen to the acre, and in the milo only seven shocks to the acre. It was nearly three times as tall, and of course I could make the shocks bigger. It cured out thoroughly. I let it stand in the field and hauled it as I fed it. It looked wasteful to do it that way, and more than one man said there would be 100 bushels of seed wasted in my feed lot. But the hogs and the chickens followed the cattle. The hogs were sleek and fat (two of them weighed 700 pounds.) There were eggs all over the place (fifteen and twenty dozens per week right along), while the cattle were sleek as moles. I never had them do better. When I fed prairie hay and corn fodder or any other dry feed, I was troubled, and more especially fresh cows, by their becoming constipated and feverish. I had three come in while I was feeding the maize, and not the least bit of trouble with either of them. After I ran out of the maize I fed Indian corn, cut and shocked, fed the same way, and I had trouble inside of two weeks. But before it got too bad, my alfalfa came on, and it straightened them out. It may be that to thresh it and grind the seed would be the best, but it would take lots of argument and columns of figures to prove to me that I lost any seed, as I can't find a single stalk or a sprouted seed in or around my feed lot.

Z. W. COLEMAN.  
Navarre, Dickinson Co., Kas.

### Sheep-Raising Pays.

At a late session of a farmers' institute, in Wisconsin, W. L. Ames said: "Our sheep business dates back farther than I can remember. Its origin on the mother's side was three superlatively native ewes, that sheared two and one-half pounds of wool each. We have never bought a ewe since, but have sold probably upwards of 2,000 sheep, all of our own production, and our stock in trade to-day numbers 475 all told. A year ago last May we sheared 360 sheep, last May 430, so our flock for the year averaged about 400, from which our books show a direct income of \$1,700, besides the surplus numbers we have on hand over our average numbered flock, and an improvement over the original stock with an average of two and one-half pounds of wool per head, to an average for the 430 last May of ten and one-half pounds per head.

"Then, in conclusion, why do we keep sheep? Certainly not because we have no experience with other lines of stock, as we are continuous producers of sheep, hogs, cattle and grain. And they prove most remunerative to us, all things considered, in the order named.

"The dairy business, though disagreeably confining, seems to be overdone, especially in the production of bitter, solid, rubbery and indigestible cheese. While for the near future of the beef question we are, with everybody else, hopeful. Still the discouragements of the present and near past need no mention. Of the grain fed to the hog, the fewest fertilizing elements ever get back to the land from whence they came; while the living of our sheep costs us the least, they do the most toward keeping the farm clear of foul

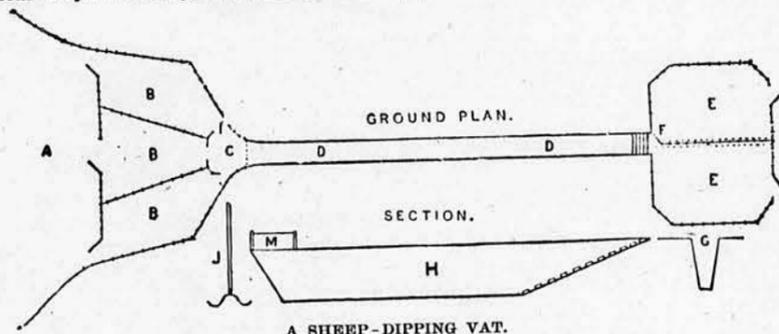
weeds, tax the soil least that feeds them and strengthens it most; are the least confining to attend; cause us the least trouble, are the most quiet, contented and easily handled; keep the farm in the best producing condition, and the dollars that come to us through them, come the easiest of any that find their way into our languishing purse."

### The Swine Experiments.

We are in receipt of Farmers' Bulletin No. 8, containing results of experiments with inoculation for the prevention of hog cholera, by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Salmon, in this bulletin, shows by abundant evidence gained from experiments made by himself and others, that inoculation, as a preventive against hog cholera, is practically a failure; that it does not, with any degree of certainty, produce immunity from the disease, but that there is great danger of introducing it into herds where it had hitherto been unknown. This coincides with the views we have always entertained in regard to preventive inoculation in the disease called "hog cholera." We have often protested that if the same amount of money and energy was expended in investigating the more common, ordinary diseases of swine, their causes and their curative remedies, thousands of hogs might be saved every year that now die with supposed "hog cholera." We recommend every farmer to write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of this bulletin.

### Shearing Sheep by Machinery.

The problem of shearing sheep by machinery has been solved. All kinds of sheep, ranging from the most wrinkled Merino to the thoroughbred Shropshire, can not only now be most successfully sheared by machinery, without the shed-



A SHEEP-DIPPING VAT.

ding of a single drop of blood, but more wool can also be taken off than by hand. At a recent trial with this machine at Denver, Colo., Mr. J. D. Woodruff, a large sheep-owner, having never seen the machine before, in order to satisfy himself of its practical utility, sheared several heads; and while he disposed of the very first one in twelve minutes, he declared a better job was never done. Prof. Quick, of the Agricultural college, at Fort Collins, also, after shearing a few heads, expressed himself as very much pleased with the easy and clean way the work was done. From a humane standpoint alone the shearing by machinery is a great blessing to the sheep. Many and many a time has the writer turned away in disgust from the sight of a poor dumb animal in the hands of an awkward, careless, heartless operator, who seemed to be totally indifferent as to whether he left a hide on the writhing victim or not. Therefore we say, welcome, thrice welcome to the introduction and general shearing of sheep by machinery.

### "Good Horse Sense."

Although "good horse sense" is a common remark, we think it very doubtful if those making the expression fully understand the intelligence of the horse and the extent to which they can be taught in ways of usefulness.

Nearly all persons who own horses, says the *Ohio Farmer*, know that they are easily taught the meaning of "gee," "haw," "whoa," "back," etc., but few horses are trained to put their head into the halter when it is taken up for them, or to come to the wagon to be hitched, though these are as easily taught as the former. Horses are sociable and intelligent animals and must be kindly treated if you wish them to obey you gladly. It may be necessary sometimes to use the whip upon a horse, but he should never be abused by that very prevalent and cruel punishment of jerking. Be kind to and take an interest

in your noble animal, and he will return your kindness with patient, faithful toil; and then you will also enjoy life better for having been a righteous guardian and benefactor instead of a brute.

### A Sheep-Dipping Vat.

Owners of large flocks of sheep, and especially those engaged in the sheep-feeding industry, will be interested in the sketch herewith of a plan to build a dipping vat. The suggestions here given are largely the result of practical experience by men engaged in preparing dipping appliances for using Cooper's sheep dip.

A—Mustering enclosure into which the sheep to be dipped are collected.

B B B—Pens by means of which the sheep are conveyed a few at a time from the mustering enclosure to the small internal pen (C) in which a man is placed to pass them singly into the bath.

D D—The bath or swim, usually fifty feet long, five feet deep, twenty-one inches wide at the top, tapering to six inches wide at bottom, as shown in section G. For a short distance along the sides at the entrance end of the bath a board (M) two feet high should be fixed to catch the splash. Towards the end at which the sheep leave the bath the bottom should rise gradually, with ribbed foothold, to the level of the draining pens as shown in section H. This will greatly assist the sheep in getting out, besides economizing wash.

To avoid having to constantly measure the water when replenishing the wash, it is well to have a gauge board fixed in the bath and marked plainly at frequent intervals to indicate from time to time the number of gallons which are added.

E E—The Draining Pens. These are filled alternately by means of a swing gate (F) which serves for both pens. Each pen

removed, and makes the floor clean and dry.

Let the brood sow have her freedom until within a few days of farrowing.

Extra large sows are not desirable for breeding. Those of medium size, well-matured, and in nice thrifty condition will give the best results and bring pigs with strong vital powers.

### Horse Notes.

Dirty horses certainly indicate a careless, slovenly master.

Clear the barnyard well of stones and sticks before you turn the horses out for a romp.

A man who does not take good care of a horse should not have the pleasure of owning one.

Breed the best to the best and you can count on something for your trouble. Otherwise you take great risks.

The best is none too good when the moneyed buyers of horses are looking for what they want. Can you suit them?

Some time spent in a general clean-up of the stables will make you feel good every time you enter them during the summer. Your horses will appreciate it also.

The more comfortable you make your horses the more work will they be able to stand. A horse that has to lie on the hard floor all night will be as tired in the morning as when he was put in the stable in the evening.

In the name of humanity the KANSAS FARMER pleads against the terrible cremation of the noble horse so prevalent in these latter days. It should be made a criminal offense to stable them in "fire traps." Make your barns as fire-proof as possible, and do not fail to so arrange it that the horses may be easily rescued in case of fire.

A horse has no gizzard, and if the teeth are poor or sore, so that he can not chew his grain he cannot digest it, and he will grow lean even when well fed. When this continued leanness is noticed, and an increase of feed does not bring an improvement, then it is time to examine the teeth or have a good horse dentist do so. Perhaps one tooth may need pulling or filing or attending to in some other way, to make eating easy. If that does not do it, then the grain should be ground and fed upon moistened hay.

One million head of sheep is a fair estimate of the number that will be shipped out of New Mexico this year.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

A recent trip by the writer through Arizona and New Mexico reveals the fact that sheep-raising is constantly improving and much more profitable than cattle or horse-raising. In fact the cattle business is very much depressed and stock can be bought at exceedingly low prices. In fact last fall cattlemen offered to trade cattle, even up, for sheep, but found few takers. A prominent New Mexico cattleman said to the writer that he would be glad to get out of the business at 50 per cent. loss. Large shipments of cattle are being made daily to the northern ranges of Montana and North Dakota. The freight bills to these northern pastures comprises fully one-half of the purchase price of the cattle.

## Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## Agricultural Matters.

### MODERN MAPLE MOLASSES.

When eating and enjoying maple sugar or maple sirup it will perhaps not detract from the enjoyment of the delicate flavor to know that in most of the modern article this flavor is usually that of hickory bark rather than of maple sap. The following is a copy of the patent under which a large part of the maple sirup of the present is made:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Josiah Daily, of Madison, in the county of Jefferson and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful method of flavoring sirups and sugars and other saccharine matter, of which the following is a full, clear and exact specification:

The object of my invention is to impart to saccharine matter the flavor of maple sirup; and the invention consists in the use of an extract of hickory for giving the desired flavor.

The extract is to be obtained in any convenient manner, such as making a decoction of the hickory bark or wood, or percolating liquid through the same, or drawing off the sap from the tree. The bark or wood of the hickory tree may be ground to facilitate the extraction of its principle, and the extract may be made more or less strong by increasing or diminishing the quantity of bark or wood, or by boiling the extract for a longer or shorter time.

In preparing sirups I ordinarily add about three tablespoonfuls of the decoction to a gallon of heated or boiling sirup. Of course, the stronger the extract the less the quantity required for flavoring a given amount of sirup. The sirup may be manufactured from any kind of saccharine matter, or mixture of saccharine matters, or the sirups ordinarily found in the markets may be used. The effect of the extract or decoction is to give to the sirup the flavor of the maple, producing a sirup which can not be distinguished from genuine maple sirup.

The high price of maplesirup, as well as its scarcity throughout the country, renders this improved sirup of great value, since a good substitute for maple sirup is thus produced, which comes within the reach of all.

It is evident that the flavored sirup may be boiled down and a sugar resembling maple sugar in taste may be produced.

In defining the limits of my invention, I would state that I do not claim broadly the use of extracts of the wood or bark of trees for flavoring sirups or sugars, as I am aware that a decoction made from the wood of the maple has been used for the same purpose. The maple, however, belongs to a different genus of tree from that of the hickory, and it is well known that extracts of wood, as a rule, differ from each other in taste, according to the nature of the tree. I have discovered that the hickory tree will produce the flavor of the maple, and I therefore claim as my invention the use of the hickory extract wherever it may be employed to impart an agreeable flavor.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by letters patent, is—

1. The method herein described of flavoring saccharine matter, including sirup and sugar, which consists in treating or impregnating the same with the principle or extract of hickory, as specified.

2. An improved sirup or sugar, consisting of any suitable saccharine matter flavored with an extract of hickory, substantially as described.

JOSIAH DAILY.

Dr. J. A. Sewell has resigned his professorship in the medical department of the Denver University. The resignation is to take effect at the close of the present term, and he will give his

time hereafter to work at the experimental grass stations near this city. During the summer he will conduct a series of experiments in the cultivation of various kinds of grains and grasses that now give promise of profitable cultivation in the semi-arid belt. Very few even of our own people realize the magnitude and importance of the work being done at these stations. During the last two years many new varieties of grains and grasses have been introduced and grown, many of which have proven to be well adapted to our soil and climate, and of great value. During that time also a large amount of seeds have been distributed among the farmers. It has been demonstrated that good meadow or hay grass can be grown profitably without irrigation. This latter is of sufficient importance to offset any expense the government has been at in keeping up the stations.—*Garden City Imprint.*

### Skilled Labor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Discussing economic or political questions is not my forte, though I am intensely interested in them. But there is an article on "skilled labor" in the April number of the *Rural Home* that does not seem to me was written by one who has a just appreciation of the work of the farmer. I do not propose to enter into a discussion as to "what is skilled labor," but I hope the editor, or some of his readers, will review the article in question, as I only want to present a few suggestions.

Here are the statements: "The farmer is but an empiric, seldom seeking to understand the science of his truly abstruse calling." "Farming will gradually become skilled labor, and command the remuneration of skilled labor." But at present he "is in dense ignorance of how plants feed and grow, and how they propagate and reproduce themselves."

Then illustrations of skilled labor are given. The engineer who "knew the engine through and through, every wheel, cog, spring, etc., and their relation to the whole."

I would ask whether this skilled workman understands all the philosophy regarding heat, water, steam, iron and steel? Certainly not. He is simply a driver that understands, or should understand, well how to use the forces committed to his charge.

The physician is cited, and we have heretofore bowed to his reputed wondrous knowledge and skill. He is said to understand "the human system, its anatomy, its physiology, its hygienic laws and the effects upon the system of the various chemicals used as remedies." Now we have all cheerfully accorded the physician the term "skilled." In these latter days, when so much new has come to light in the way of "bacteria," "bacillis" and "microbes," we are a little skeptical as to infallible knowledge being in very close proximity in the future even. But aside from any pleasantries, has the physician any greater knowledge of the principles underlying human life than the farmer has of plant life and its growth, of which the farmer is said to be in dense ignorance?

I simply call attention to these things, and shall like others to give it study. Practical experience is what we care more for, and in this line we rank the farmer the equal of any other class. Whether his work is classed as skilled labor or not, that it is valuable labor we are certain. It has cost as many years of study and practical application as in other lines. The farmer as an educated man has, and will to-day stand side by side with his fellow workman, and with many of his professional brethren. To the education of the schools he is daily adding that to be had from the best farm and other literature, and what, coupled with this, adds force to it, that of practical, every-

day experiments and study of the soil, and all its varied products. Let me give a practical example, though it may require a personal one. The writer and two other young men spent a winter together; the one in teaching, the others as students. The teaching and other work was kept up in one case, and a summer of study and winter of study and lectures in the other cases, and then at end of another year, life's work on the farm and physician's office commenced. One gained justly the designation of a skilled physician before life's work closed with him. The other two are yet actively engaged, on farm and in office. Other things being equal, is the term "skilled" only applicable in the one case. If not, why not? J. M. RICE.

Burlington, Okla.

### Electricity in Farming.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER are aware that experiments in plowing by electricity have been made in Kansas and with a degree of success. The expense of all such experiments is such that private parties do not generally feel able to meet them. That the probability of success is fully credited by the highest engineering authorities, is shown by the following editorial from the *Engineering Magazine*:

"Some of our rising young journalists are finding food for amusement in a bill recently introduced by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, providing for the establishment of an experiment station for the purpose of determining if electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Now we would like to place ourselves on record with the opinion, that if Congress would make as liberal an appropriation for this purpose as it did for certain idiotic experiments in 'rain-making' not long ago, which served to make that august body the laughing stock of the civilized world, and the business could be put in charge of some such intelligent and technically-trained electrical engineers as those, for example, who have within a few years revolutionized our methods of municipal transportation, the ultimate result would not be one whit less valuable to the people of the United States, than that of the historic appropriation of \$30,000 with which Morse's experimental telegraph line was built from Washington to Baltimore half a century ago. Of course, if the appropriation is made, the chances are that it will be squandered or stolen outright by some of the electrical fakirs who are always on the lookout for such opportunities. Nevertheless we believe in Senator Peffer's idea, and do not hesitate to predict that the day is not distant when the entire labor of preparing and tilling the ground, as well as that of seeding, harvesting, threshing, and transporting the crops to the nearest railway station, wherever done on a large scale, will be performed by electric motors, at a cost as much below the cost of animal power as the latter has proved to be below the cost of manual labor. The emancipation of the car-horse will be followed at no distant day by the emancipation of the farm horse, and the results of the substitution, in the purely agricultural districts of our country, will constitute an industrial revolution of almost inconceivable magnitude."

### Odd and Even Years.

Mr. J. H. C. Swann, of Harvey county, has made a study of the crop yields of odd and even numbered years, basing his calculations on the official reports of the State Board of Agriculture. He finds that figuring up the acreage of the last twenty years the acreage of wheat is:

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| For odd years.....             | 15,632,614  |
| For even years.....            | 14,737,096  |
| while the yield in bushels is: |             |
| For odd years.....             | 220,542,153 |
| For even years.....            | 246,708,461 |

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The advantage of keeping ahead of work is especially noticeable in dealing with weeds. Allow them to get a little start and the cost of destroying them is enormously increased. In corn growing many a slack farmer has worked for days with cultivator and hoe to kill weeds that might have been destroyed by a few hours timely work in dragging the field two weeks earlier.

Cutting out is the surest remedy for the peach borer; move the soil two or three inches around the stem of the tree and destroy, and then replace the soil.

The draft horse that has the happy faculty of putting his whole weight against his collar when occasion requires is the one that is valuable on the farm.

### The Secret of his Wealth.

A millionaire said "the secret of my wealth" is in the word S-A-V-E; and the secret of my health is in the word S-A-G-E. By this last he meant Dr. Sage, whose Catarrh Remedy cured him of one of the worst cases of Catarrh, and thereby saved him from much suffering and premature death, enabling him to make his millions, and enjoy life. The cures made by this medicine are simply wonderful.

We are to have a new article of food in the United States. It is the bulbs of the calla, commonly known as the lily. The flower of this plant is beautiful enough to give it a reason for being without anything else, but its bulbous roots are very edible, and the plant will grow in the open ground in the southern part of the Union. Florida farmers are already planting it by the acre. It propagates itself in great abundance. The edible tuber must first be boiled to rid it of the acrid, Indian turnip taste that burns the tongue when the root is raw. After being thus boiled the tuber may be fried, roasted or hashed with cream. It is entirely palatable and tastes somewhat like a potato, except that it is more mucilaginous. Time was when the tomato was grown solely for ornament. Will a like fate overtake the beautiful and stately calla? In swamps is where the calla most delights to grow.—*Florida Mirror.*

### The Rich Man's Son.

The rich man's son inherits lands,  
And piles of brick and stones and gold,  
And he inherits soft white hands,  
And tender flesh that fears the cold.

Like soft hands, and tender flesh, many diseases are inherited; especially tendencies to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Stomach and Liver troubles; but there is a remedy, known as the "Golden Medical Discovery," which overcomes these diseases, and cuts off all tendencies toward a fatal result. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, has put this remedy within the reach of all, so that even the poor as well as the rich, can obtain it. It is worth more to you than "piles of brick and stone and gold." Ask your druggist for it. It's guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

National Republican Convention, Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit Minneapolis on the above occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Minneapolis and return at one fare for the round trip. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to A. M. FULLER, Agent, Union Pacific System, 525 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

## SHOWING WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS ON MAY 26.

The KANSAS FARMER presents to-day crop reports from its correspondents throughout the State. These reports are written by the farmers themselves and constitute the most careful and accurate estimates obtainable of the present condition of the several staple crops. Taken all together, they indicate a wheat acreage about equal to that of last year. In some counties the dry weather of last fall prevented as large sowing as was made in the fall of 1890, but this deficiency is compensated by the increased acreage of several western counties. The condition of the wheat crop has improved generally since the last report. Very few counties report insects of any kind. In some counties the wheat on bottom lands has suffered from floods or washing out, but in general the damage to this crop by the excessive rains has been less than was to be expected. The harvest will be later than usual, but unless some injury not yet developed comes upon the wheat, the prospect is that a fairly good crop will be harvested. Harvest will begin in the southern counties about June 20. The acreage of oats is rather larger than heretofore. On account of lateness of the season and excessive rains this crop is later than usual, but otherwise in good condition. Corn is very backward on account of cool, wet weather. The acreage will be larger than usual, even if planting has to be extended well into June. The growth of that planted has been slow. Ample time remains, however, to make a corn crop with a favorable season from this time forward. The fruit crops are below the average. Work animals are generally reported in good condition; other stock rather thin.

Following are the reports of correspondents by counties:

**Allen.**—Wheat badly winter-killed; can't make over half crop; acreage compared with last season about 25 per cent. Oats promise a good crop; acreage about double last year. Corn in bad shape; acreage about 25 per cent. above last year. No peaches and not many apples. Stock of all kinds generally healthy; work animals mostly thin in flesh.

**Anderson.**—Wheat in fair condition; somewhat retarded in growth, owing to too much wet and cold weather; acreage about 25 per cent. less than last year; harvesting won't commence before the 1st of July. Oats in good condition; have made a fine start; acreage about 10 per cent. greater than 1891. Corn is backward; about one-third to be planted; considerable has to be planted over; what is up is yellow and on the stand-still; acreage will be about 20 per cent. greater than last year. Small fruits in fair condition; prospect good for apples, cherries and plums; peaches a failure. Stock in fair condition; pasture short yet; work teams in good shape.

**Atchison.**—Wheat on upland is fair, on low land a great deal is drowned out; all late; none headed out yet; not as much sown as last year on account of dry weather last fall. Oats look well, what was sown; acreage smaller than last year on account of the wet spring. We are just in the midst of corn-planting; commenced about the 20th to plant on upland; some land is too wet yet to plant; acreage will be large. Small fruit scarce; no peaches; apples fair prospect, if they don't fall off. Stock in fair condition.

**Barber.**—Wheat in good condition on all land that was well plowed and was not pastured very late; harvest will commence in southern part of county about the 20th of June, and will be general over the county one week later; larger acreage sown to wheat this year than last; prospective yield about the same as last year. Very little oats sown; yield will be light. Corn is slow growth, but the last three days have been warm and its growth has commenced in earnest; acreage is above last year. Peaches promise a good crop on seedling trees, none on budded trees; apples fair; grapes will be abundant. A large amount of sod is being broken this year. Farm work is well advanced, considering the low temperature. Work animals are in fine condition.

(2) Wheat in good condition; acreage 50 to 75 per cent. larger than last year; harvest will begin in about three weeks. Oats in poor condition; acreage about same as last year. Corn backward; just beginning to cultivate; acreage about same as last year. Small fruits in fair condition; apples good, no peaches or cherries. Live stock in good condition, also work animals.

**Barton.**—Wheat 90 in scale of 100, oats 75, barley 85, corn late and not all planted, much early planting being replanted. Peaches, a few, apples full, cherries falling off some. Alfalfa very fine, much being sown. Stock is doing well and no complaint of disease in any kind of stock. Much sod being broken.

**Bourbon.**—Wheat on high land looks splendid, on flat land damaged by excess-

ive rain; acreage 30 per cent. more than last year; condition 20 per cent. less; harvest will begin about June 20. Oats doing finely; acreage a little less than last year. Corn planted early made a good stand, and is now being plowed the second time; late planting a poor stand; many fields had to be replanted; 80 per cent. planted. Apples, peaches and pears will yield half crop; small fruits full crop. Owing to scarcity of corn, work animals are not in as good condition as usual; no disease prevails among stock.

**Brown.**—Wheat is in fairly good condition; acreage some larger than last year; has suffered from excessive wet; harvest begins in about a month. Oats look well now; backward on account of cool weather; acreage small; too wet to sow more in time. Corn about a month behind; a little planted four weeks ago came up nicely; more is planted this week; much will be planted in June; acreage depends on weather hereafter. Small fruits promising; good prospects for apples and cherries; no peaches. The cool, damp weather and mud were hard on stock, except stabled animals. No floods, but rains so frequent that farm work is about three or four weeks behind time.

**Chautauqua.**—Wheat has gained two points the last month; now 75 per cent.; acreage 78 per cent. Oats 100 per cent.; acreage 150 per cent. Corn 85 per cent.; acreage 125 per cent. Small fruits 50 per cent., apples 140 per cent., pears 60 per cent., peaches 25 per cent. Work animals in good condition; stock fair. No lives lost nor crops flooded by high streams, but crops suffer from the wet condition of the ground in many places.

**Cherokee.**—Wheat acreage 10 per cent. above last year, prospect for an average crop; harvest will begin 15th to 20th of June. Oats, acreage about as last year, improving in appearance, prospect fair. Corn, acreage nearly as last year; what is planted and up looks well; a good deal not planted. Fruits of all kinds, prospect for a light crop. Stock in fair condition.

**Cheyenne.**—Condition of wheat much above the average; 40,000 acres of spring wheat, as against 22,000 last year; on account of dry fall, the winter wheat acreage is probably not quite up to that of 1891; harvest will begin about July 20. Oats sown late and growth hindered by excessive rains; the acreage more than double than that of last year. Corn not all planted yet (May 25); very little is up and is needing more sunshine; the acreage will scarcely equal that of a year ago. Fruit trees in excellent condition, but too young to bear. Work animals never in as good condition at this time of year, and an abundance of good feed; live stock doing well on grass. Thousands of acres of broomcorn will be planted.

**Clark.**—Wheat acreage about 90 per cent. of last year, condition 120. Oats late and weedy, acreage increased over last year. Barley in fine condition, with large amount sown. Alfalfa very fine. Haying will begin about June 5, wheat harvest about June 15 to 20. Work animals in good condition, cattle improving rapidly. Plenty of rain. Corn late but in fair condition.

**Coffey.**—Winter wheat looking and doing well; acreage not so large as last year; harvest will be about the usual time. Oats good; usual acreage. Corn not very promising at present, although some fields excellent, while some are being planted; acreage same as usual. Small fruits and apples will be plenty; no peaches. Condition of live stock and work animals medium.

(2) Wheat acreage small, looks bad, some being plowed up; what is left will make about half crop. Corn acreage is larger than last year; farmers were about half done planting when the rains set in, and everything had to stop; about half the corn that was planted will have to be planted over. Oats look well except on the wet land. Apples have dropped off very badly; looks as though there would be but a half crop; peaches about all gone, trees badly damaged, leaves all turning yellow and curling; cherries will be but a half crop, plums bid fair to make two-thirds of a crop, small fruit is badly damaged.

**Crawford.**—Wheat has improved since the last report, and bids fair for more than an average crop. Corn prospect poor for a good crop on account of the excessive rains; not all planted yet, and farmers are busy now planting over a great deal that was planted. Oats look well considering the wet weather; growth short; acreage not so great as last year. Fruit of all kinds will be scarce on account of cold rains and hard winds. Livestock all looking well and condition of work animals good.

**Decatur.**—Wheat, both fall and spring, looking very well, indeed; acreage considerably larger than last year. Oats looking well; acreage some larger than last year. Rye very good. Corn has been injured some by excessive rains and cool weather, in some places washed badly, but with favorable weather from this time a good crop will be realized; acreage larger than last year. All available ground in the county will be cultivated this year. Small fruits injured some by late frosts. Not a great deal of fruit in the county, and the fruit crop will be short. Condition of work animals very good; plenty of feed and fine range and good grass on the prairies.

**Dickinson.**—Wheat in splendid condition; some fields where very wet turning yellow at the roots; acreage a slight increase over last year; harvest will begin middle and last of June. Oats were at a stand-still during the wet, cold weather, but now are making a good growth; an increase of acreage. Rye looking fine, luxuriant growth, and heading out. Corn very yellow; much retarded in growth by cold and excessive wet; listed corn injured by washing out, on bottom lands by over-

flow; acreage about the same as last year. Small fruits tip-top; prospects of a good crop; apples fair, pears slight, peaches none. Live stock in good condition; all in pasture; horses in good working condition. No disease among stock.

(2) Wheat needs sunshine badly; good many chinch bugs in places; acreage less than one-half of average years; harvest July 1. Oats splendid; 5 per cent. increase. Corn poor; slow in coming up; stand generally poor; lots yet to plant; increase 10 per cent. Increase in oats and corn due to the dry fall, which decreased the wheat area. No peaches at all; trees never bloomed; pear trees all dead, apples all dropping off. Stock healthy, but show effects of cold, wet and short grass.

(3) Wheat is thin on ground but looking well; some chinch bugs; acreage somewhat increased; harvest will begin about July 1. Oats fine; acreage increased. Corn poor; not all planted; acreage smaller than usual. Prospect for apples, pears, cherries good; peaches all killed. Live stock and farm animals in fair condition.

**Douglas.**—Condition of wheat is good—a full average. Oats the same. Corn nearly all planted; some being cultivated the first time. The long-continued rains this month appear to have injured the fruit crop more than anything else; some varieties of apples will be an entire failure. Grass is good. All kinds of stock doing well.

**Douglas.**—Condition of wheat not very promising, it being too thin on ground as a rule, although there are some fields that could not look better; in eastern part of county it looks some better than western; about 10 per cent. less than last year; harvest will not commence before June 20. Oats look well; about 15 per cent. more sown than last year. Corn very backward on account of the rains; planting is being pushed now, and after a few more nice days corn will be all in; about the same acreage as last year. Fruit prospects good. Stock does not do as well as it might on account of so much rain on pastures.

**Ellis.**—Wheat, though late, will stand 110 with average years; it has a rank dark green color, except in flat spots, where the rain and hard drying has caused the bottom leaves to turn yellow; acreage 125; harvest will not commence much before the 1st of July. Oats, though late, are looking well; acreage 110. Corn not all planted; what is up looks well; acreage 150, mostly planted on sod. Prospect fair for most all kinds of fruit. Stock is picking up fast now.

**Finney.**—Acreage of wheat greater than for any previous year; condition above the average for this season of the year; abundance of rain has produced a rapid growth, and no injury from any source yet; harvest will probably not begin before June 20 to 25. Good acreage of rye and in fine condition. Acreage of oats about the same as last year; acreage of barley about the same as oats; condition of both good. But little corn planted and it is small, owing to cool weather. Most small fruits in fine condition; strawberries just ripening; grapes shooting, and promising a large crop; a good crop of apples has set on the trees; no peaches; pears, few, if any. Cattle did not come through the winter in as good condition as was expected in February; feed was plenty, and stock fairly well sheltered, yet quite a number died in the late winter and early spring, apparently from no well-defined cause; work animals are generally in good condition.

**Fora.**—Wheat is in good condition; will average a little more than last year. Oats are looking well on an average. Good prospects for all small grain. There will be lots of fruit for the number of trees. Work animals are in fair condition.

**Franklin.**—Very cold, cloudy, some rain; ground wettest known. Sixty per cent. corn planted; some have to plant over; stand poor, condition of the plants very poor. Oats acreage small, about 50 per cent.; plants in fair condition, a little yellow. Wheat condition fair; too wet; improvement slow. Tame grass good growth, but washy; wild grass backward. Apples a fair prospect, cherries, plums and pears falling off. Flax good, but now suffering from wet. Stock went on grass in fair condition and have made fair improvement.

**Geary.**—Winter wheat, condition about 90, acreage about 80; no spring wheat sown; harvest will begin about July 1. Oats fair but backward; acreage same as last year. Corn very backward; not all planted yet, owing to cold wet weather; acreage compared with last year 110. Small fruit good prospect, apples good, peaches all winter-killed, pears poor. Live stock poor, work animals good.

**Gove.**—Wheat is a little backward, on account of late seeding in the fall and late spring, but it looks extra well; acreage is more than double that of last year; harvest will commence about July 5. There are no oats in this locality. Corn is backward; acreage somewhat larger than last year. Small fruit in good condition. Stock in fair condition, work animals in good condition. It has been rather too wet to farm this spring.

**Hamilton.**—Condition of wheat extra good; about five times the acreage of last year; harvest will begin about July 1. Oats only average, owing to the lateness of spring; it was late before any was sown; acreage far in excess of last year. Corn not in very good condition; very little of it is out of the ground; acreage somewhat greater than last year. Alfalfa harvest will begin in two weeks. But little small fruit bearing in this county; will be but few if any peaches; young fruit trees of all kinds are doing well. Range cattle

not in good condition; milch cows and horses all looking well.

**Jackson.**—Condition of wheat moderately fair; greatly improved within the last month; acreage about equal that of last year; harvesting will begin about the 4th of July. Oats in fair condition, but smaller than usual at this time of year; area about the same as last year. Condition of corn very poor; very little corn up yet; much that was planted before the heavy rains has to be planted again; acreage about the same as last year. Will be a light crop of small fruit; prospect for apples not very good; too much wet, cold weather; no peaches. Condition of live stock below the average for this time of year, pasture being backward. Work animals generally in good condition.

**Jefferson.**—Wheat is not in good condition, except a few pieces, being too thin; some has been plowed up for other crops and more ought to be; acreage left standing about 75 per cent. of last year; harvest will begin about June 26. Oats in good condition; acreage about the same as last year. Corn very backward on account of wet weather; but little more than half planted now. Condition of small fruits poor, apples good, other fruit a failure. Live stock and work animals in fairly good condition.

(2) Wheat is looking fair considering so much rain; acreage as compared with last year 60; harvest 4th of July. Oats rather poor; some drowned out; compared with last year 80. Just fairly beginning to plant corn; some planted two weeks ago, now being planted over; seed rotted; acreage will be the same as last year. Small fruits generally fair prospect, except cherries, which will not be over one-half crop; peaches none, apples full crop, poor show for pears. Cattle are generally thin in flesh; work horses in good condition; hogs in good condition. No disease.

**Jewell.**—Condition of wheat fair, but the acreage is not large. Oats couldn't look better; acreage is somewhat less than last year. Corn is a few days later than common, but the ground is in splendid condition and corn growing nicely; weather just right for corn; larger acreage than ever before. Small fruits will be plenty, apples are all right, but there will only be a few peaches.

**Kearney.**—Acreage of wheat, oats and barley more than double last year; condition 125 per cent.; harvest not before July 1. More corn has been planted than last year; condition poor. Fruits, except peaches, have a fair crop, although the season has been unfavorable—too much cold and windy. Live stock and work animals are in good condition.

**Kingman.**—Wheat is in fine condition and good for a yield of twenty bushels per acre; acreage not quite so large as last year; harvest will begin about June 20. Oats looking well; acreage about one-fourth more than last year. Corn is not looking well because of late planting and too much rain; acreage about one-fourth larger than last year, besides the sod corn, of which there is a large amount planted. Will not be an average crop of apples and peaches, on account of late frost and several small hail storms; other fruits will be about the same as last year. All kinds of stock in better condition than usual at this time of year on account of feeding more grain in winter and spring.

**Kiowa.**—Timely rains have placed the condition of wheat better than for several years past, with 33 per cent. increase in acreage. Oats in good growing condition but later than for several years; 20 per cent. increase. Corn small and yellow, with increased acreage of 25 per cent. Warmer weather needed for corn. Acreage of spring barley has increased 20 per cent. and is looking fairly well; winter barley winter-killed 50 per cent. Peaches and apricots killed, apple trees not yet large enough to bear, fair prospect for cherries, blackberries, strawberries and grapes. Condition of live stock and work animals fair.

**Labette.**—Condition of wheat good, considering late seeding; acreage half of what it was last year. Oats good and average acreage. Corn not all planted, owing to continuous wet weather; part up and plowed looks well; increased acreage. Small fruits are short crop, as well as peaches and apples.

**Lyon.**—Wheat has made several points of gain since last report, but will be short of a full crop as compared with former years. Oats are a gain of 20 per cent. on the acreage of last year and have a prosperous appearance. Both tame and native grasses are doing exceedingly well. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Apples and small fruits will be abundant. Our chief drawback has been excessive rainfall, preventing corn planting on bottom lands, but there is yet hope for a full corn crop.

**Marshall.**—Wheat in good condition; increased acreage; harvest about the usual period—last of June to middle of July. Oats all right but the acreage diminished. Small fruits a little backward but coming on all right now; apples promise an average crop; peaches killed; very few pear trees. Work animals in good condition but grazing animals are suffering some.

**McPherson.**—The small worm which did so much damage last year, is found in great numbers in my wheat, also in that of my neighbors, the late sowing not excepted. Corn not yet all planted, and some few replantings. Oats on a stand-still waiting for spring. With the exception of apples the fruit crop is a failure.

**Michell.**—Wheat is very uneven, some pieces good, others very poor; much wheat will be very short; on the whole, condition much worse than a month ago; acreage about the same as last year. Oats in fair condition; will not be heavy growth

of straw; acreage 20 per cent. less than last year. Corn planting not finished yet, and much will have to be replanted. Good prospects for all kinds of fruit except peaches. Stock hardly up to average condition.

(2) Wheat doing well except on very wet, flat land; acreage, a full or increased average. Oats in good condition, except on flat, heavy land injured by excessive rains; acreage about same as last year. Corn, early planted poor stand and bad color; most of it will have to be replanted; ground in fine condition now, farmers planting fast as possible; a large acreage will be put in. Small fruits all very promising for a big yield; apples, cherries and plums set very well to fruit, pears and peaches light, grapes very promising.

**Montgomery.**—Wheat three-fourths of crop; injured by wet 10 per cent. Oats acreage less than last year; injured by wet 10 per cent. Corn acreage increased; all planted; injured 25 per cent. by heavy rains. Stock of all kinds in fair condition.

(2) Wheat improving; very thin in a majority of fields; some heading out over the county; may make half crop; acreage about 75 per cent. of last year. Oats doing finely; compared with last year, condition 100, acreage 110. Corn very backward but growing well now; some just finished planting, others plowing second time; condition compared with last year 125, but that is compared with nearly a failure; acreage 110. Strawberries from half crop to nothing, other small fruit very light—too dry last fall; apples very small showing, half crop; no peaches to mention.

**Morris.**—Wheat about 60 per cent. of acreage, perhaps 60 per cent. of condition; little showing head; will not harvest much before June 25 to July 1. Oats growing slowly but good stand; condition 85 per cent. acreage 125 per cent. Corn acreage 100 per cent., about 70 per cent. planted; early badly washed but many fields up nicely but yellow. Small fruits somewhat winter-killed but looking well now; prospect of 100 per cent. of raspberries and grapes, no peaches, no pears, wonderful apple bloom but perhaps about 50 per cent. will drop from cold and rain. Horses in more than usually good condition but cattle brought from range poor; many died; natives in good condition; hogs healthy but scarce; poultry having cholera badly, also rump.

(2) Wheat very short and backward; not more than one-third of last year's acreage. Oats short and yellow; too much wet, cold weather; acreage larger than last year by one-third. Nearly all upland corn will be planted over; less than one-sixth of first planting came up; near the same acreage as last year. Fruits of all kinds promise a full crop, except peaches, which are an entire failure. Stock cattle went on grass rather weak but are doing well now; work horses are all in fair condition. Farmers are feeling very blue about the corn prospect.

**Norton.**—Wheat is in the very best condition possible, with a larger acreage than usual; harvest will be two weeks later than heretofore. Outlook for oats is very promising; acreage about the same as last year. Corn planted before the cold rains set in is just coming through the ground; about one-third of the acreage is yet to plant; weather is now very favorable; the end of this week will see all the corn in; acreage in corn is much greater than last year and it will all be cultivated; last year the weeds took many fields. Fruit is all right. Live stock and work animals were never in better condition for spring work.

**Osage.**—About half as much wheat sown as last year; since my last report it has come out wonderfully; harvest will commence about the 20th of June. About the same acreage of oats sown as last year; owing to unfavorable weather late, but look well. We have had a bad time for planting corn; not all planted yet and much replanting to be done; weather for the last few days has been fine, and if it continues a few days longer there will be a larger acreage than last year. Condition of small fruit generally good, good prospect for apples. Live stock generally thin in flesh; work animals in fair condition.

**Osborne.**—Condition of wheat is good; acreage somewhat greater than last year; harvest will not begin much before June 25. Acreage of oats increased 25 per cent. and condition excellent. Corn about 70 per cent. planted; has been too wet to plant most of this month, and that put in about May 1 is just coming through the ground; acreage increased. Fruit prospects are better than ever before. Will be an abundance of small fruits, apples and peaches. Live stock in fair condition.

**Ottawa.**—Prospects for wheat in this part of the county were never better; area about same as last year. Oats very backward on account of lateness of season but will make a good crop. Corn very backward, the bulk of it will be planted this week; ground wet yet in some fields; acreage same as last season, with the addition of some sod being cut with disk and prepared for corn. Stock doing finely now after waiting till 20th for grass; work teams in good shape but will be pushed from this on.

**Pottawatomie.**—Wheat and oats are looking well, especially winter wheat that was sown early. All the early planted corn has to be replanted. Prospects good for fruit except peaches. No disease among cattle or hogs.

**Reino.**—Wheat in magnificent condition, just coming out in head; acreage at least 20 per cent. less than last year; looks full as well as it did last year though not quite as far advanced. Ditto oats. Corn backward in some fields; poor stand. Don't think there will be any wheat cut before July 1. Good many apples, though not as many as was first expected; blossoms fell off; not many cherries, plums or peaches; blackberry vines full of bloom. Stock as a general thing came through

the winter in very fair condition; work stock in fine condition.

**Republic.**—Eleven and three-fourth inches of rain so far this month, with much damage to roads. Acreage of wheat 20 per cent. above last year; about one-half was sown broadcast; much of it is poor; drilled wheat is much better, but counting all together, the showing is fair for three-fourths of a crop. Acreage of oats about same as last year. Acreage of corn will be short 15 to 20 per cent.; wet weather has delayed corn-planting and caused considerable replanting, but most of it is now planted. Peaches do not pay expenses here; other fruit prospects good. Stock of all kinds healthy and in ordinary flesh. Tame grasses doing well, with alfalfa in the lead. No insect depredations known to me, nor contagious diseases amongst men or beasts.

**Riley.**—Wheat is looking well; average about 90 per cent. of last year. Oats acreage about the same as last year, but very tardy in growth on account of cold weather. Corn acreage a fair average, but owing to cold and wet some farmers are not done planting and many fields will have to be replanted. The fruit prospect is fair. Notwithstanding the abundance of feed in the county many cattle and some horses have died, but all kinds of stock are beginning to pick up now on grass.

**Rooks.**—Condition of wheat at this season of the year was never better, but there is quite an acreage that is thin on the ground; acreage is about one-third larger than last year; harvest will begin about the 1st of July. Acreage of oats is about the same as last year, its condition about an average. Some of the early-planted corn has rotted in the ground because of wet and cold; weather the past few days has been warm and pleasant, and farmers are now busily engaged finishing and replanting their corn; acreage will be greater than it has been for several years. Prospects for fruit were never better; peach trees are very full of young fruit, and apple trees where old enough promise a good yield. Live stock of all kinds doing well; farmers have a better grade of horses than ever before and are taking better care of them.

**Sedgewick.**—Wheat and oats in the north part of our county are in excellent condition; no rust to speak of; wheat in full head, which is not forward for this time of year; some straw-worms. Oats rather backward and in a few instances inclined to be weedy. Peaches and plums scarce, grapes and raspberries promise well; apples promise nothing like the crop of last year. Stark, Ben Davis, Willow Twig and Bellflower, all of which yielded largely last year, nearly a failure this; Winesap, Genetings, Malden's Blush and Red Astrachan promise a fair yield. Corn looking well enough, but begins to need cultivation.

**Sherman.**—Winter wheat, for 1891, 7,585 acres; spring wheat 15,772, rye 8,159, corn 25,943, barley 228, oats 1,927, potatoes 630, sorghum 6,061, broomcorn 2,576, millet and Hungarian 2,228. Crops for 1892—winter wheat, good condition, 11,328 acres, spring wheat 54,444, rye 8,787, corn 22,064, barley 2,537, oats 4,910, Irish potatoes 840, broomcorn 2,835, sorghum 4,074, millet and Hungarian 3,221. Corn late, not done planting, mostly on sod. Prospect for apples and cherries good, no peaches. The general condition of stock of all kinds good; work animals in good condition. Small grain of all kinds doing well. Harvest will be about three weeks later than last year.

**Stafford.**—Condition of wheat was never better at this time of year; acreage fully one-third larger than last year and a good stand and no bugs; we expect harvest to begin on or about the 20th of June. Oats are in good shape and the acreage about the same as last year. Small fruit is good; raspberries, blackberries and grapes are in abundance, apple trees are full, trees growing fine. Corn came up well, but there is some complaint of mice digging it up; the weather has been too cold for it to grow any, and it looks yellow, but warm weather will start it in good shape; acreage one-third larger than last year. Everybody breaking prairie and planting it to corn and broomcorn, and they calculate to put it in wheat this fall. Stock cattle are very thin on account of the wet cold weather and grass is very poor yet. Work horses are in good shape and plenty of grain to feed them.

(2) Wheat condition about 80 per cent. of last year, in a good healthy condition; no insects of any kind. Corn very backward on account of too cold and wet weather; acreage about as much as last year. Oats in good condition and a large acreage sown. Fruit fair condition, except peaches. Stock doing fair.

**Stevens.**—Wheat from fair to extra; some headed out; at least one-third better than ever before. Rye the same. Oats, early good, late poor. Corn backward, not very good stand. All spring crops late on account of wet cold weather. Will be double the amount of broom-corn planted over last year. Grass extra good and cattle doing well. If nothing befalls the wheat and rye between now and threshing there are not enough teams on the north side of the county to move it to the railroad in six months.

**Sunmer.**—Condition of wheat fair; acreage one-fourth less than last year; harvest will commence about the 20th of June. Condition of oats average; acreage 25 per cent. more than last year. Corn very small; stand only fair; acreage 25 per cent. more than a year ago. Small fruits except cherries will be good; apples, peaches and pears a light crop, plums very scarce. Cattle came through the winter in poorest fix ever known here; many of them died this spring; work animals in good shape.

(2) Crops are generally looking well here, wheat is not so good as last year. We have had a surplus of rain this spring and the weather being so cool makes things a little backward.

**Trego.**—Winter wheat 25 per cent. better than last year; acreage 50 per cent. greater; harvest will begin July 15. Oats condition average, acreage 20 per cent. above last year. Very little corn planted, owing to wet weather; sod corn the principal crop in this county. Prospects for small fruits good. Condition of live stock generally and work animals good. Grass now fine and feed plenty.

**Wallace.**—Condition of winter wheat very good and acreage as compared with last year 50 per cent. more; spring wheat acreage double that of last year and in good condition, with prospect for harvest by July 15. Oats only ordinary, acreage equal to last year. The season is late for corn and not a full crop planted; acreage equal to last year. Barley in good condition with double the acreage of last year. Very little fruit in bearing in this new county. Live stock is now doing well and condition good.

**Wabaunsee.**—Wheat is in pretty good condition; acreage less than last year; harvest will, I think, be later than usual. Oats in good condition; acreage about the same as last year. Corn planting is not all done yet; there will be more planted than last year. Prospect for apples and small fruit good; there will be no peaches; some of the trees are dead. Live stock all poor.

**Washington.**—Wheat in good condition; acreage 5 to 10 per cent. above last year; harvest will commence about the 25th of June. Oats in good condition, except early sowing, which

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**L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.**

is thin and weedy; acreage about same as last year. Very little corn planted till the 20th inst., and most of what was planted has to be planted over; so much cold and wet that it rotted; acreage not quite so great as it was last year. Small fruits in fair condition except blackberries and raspberries, which winter-killed very badly; apple prospects very good; no peaches at all, trees nearly dead; very few pears. Live stock is in fair condition; a good many cattle are rather thin, owing to short grass. The season fully two weeks later than usual.

**Wilson.**—Wheat one-fourth the usual acreage sown and not very promising; will commence harvesting about June 20. Corn, usual acreage; three-fourths planted and cultivated and looks well. Oats, a larger acreage sown than usual and in fine condition. Flax about the usual acreage sown and looks well. Fruit prospect very poor except apples, which bid fair for a good crop. Farm animals and all others in good condition.

The following reports were received too late to get in their proper order in our report, but will likely serve their purpose just as well here:

**Comanche.**—Wheat is looking well; will commence harvesting about 15th of June; acreage is the largest ever sown by 25 per cent. Barley and oats promise excellent crops, and the acreage is fully double that of last year. The acreage of corn planted is estimated 50 per cent. less than last season. We have had plenty of rain this spring, and a large acreage of Kaffir corn and cane has been planted. Stock generally in fine condition, but the loss during the month of March was great. The cold weather during the first part of April destroyed the most of our fruit.

**Decatur.**—Condition of wheat only fair; growing slowly; 25 per cent. more sown than last year; harvest will begin about 1st of July. Oats, increased acreage sown; looking fine. Corn small and growing slow; some early planting to be relisted, seed having rotted. Are having more rain than is needed. Stock has come through the winter in fine shape. Work animals in good condition. Farmers better satisfied and in better condition than for several years past. But few fruit trees old enough to bear; good prospect for what there is.

**Govt.**—Wheat, condition excellent; acreage fully three times in excess of last year; harvest will begin about July 1. Oats, not much sown, but look well. Corn, very little planted, and backward on account of cold spring. Grass and pasture is abundant, consequently condition of stock is good.

**Lane.**—Wheat is in excellent condition; there is at least 25 per cent. larger acreage this year than last; the ground is thoroughly soaked and nothing but hail will hinder an unusually large harvest. Fully as much rye this year as last. Fifty per cent. more oats and barley, both looking fine. Very little corn planted, as most all the old ground was used for small grain. Peaches in some orchards are all right. Stock doing well. Farm hands scarce and wages good.

**Wichita.**—Condition of wheat is good, except that growth is slow, owing to backward season; acreage is about double that of last season; harvest will probably begin July 1. Oats are doing well; acreage a little more than last year. Corn is yet in the ground or going in; acreage about the same. Fruits are yet in their infancy; some little prospect for fruit, while some trees froze badly. Thousands of acres of barley are sown here and doing finely.

**The Champion Wagon.**

In calling our readers' attention to the illustration of the Champion wagon, on page 1, in this issue, we are not referring to something in the experimental stage, but a thoroughly tested wagon, possessing many points of merit and one that has proven itself equal to the requirements of a first-class wagon in every trial. The manufacturers style it "The wagon of the future," but from the reports of our Chicago manager, who recently interviewed the manager of the Joliet Strowbridge Co., Joliet, Ill., general Western agents for the "Champion," we are led to believe that it is the wagon of the present. The "Champion" is provided with a stationary axle with pivoted arms at either end, making a stronger wagon and requiring one-fourth less power than is needed to pull the common wagon over rough, muddy and stony roads, or over roots, rocks and other road obstructions to which wagons are subjected. This, too, without whipping of the pole which, on a common wagon, is a constant source of worry and torture to the horses. It is easy to understand why horses are not afflicted by sore necks when this great objection is obviated. When one of the wheels strikes an obstruction, it does not stop but keeps its course and the impetus of a loaded wagon is not lost. It will pass over obstacles that would stop an ordinary wagon short, and, perhaps, knock down the horses by the whipping of the pole, and, strange to say, it will turn in a smaller space than any other wagon. It is so constructed that the load rests on the four corners close to the wheels instead of the middle of the axle as in a common wagon, thus increasing its strength and evenly distributing the weight of the load. In short, it contains every desirable feature of a perfect wagon and obviates the general objection of the common. The Joliet Strowbridge Co. will send circulars describing their wagon, and the liberal inducement they offer to purchasers attests the confidence they have in it. They assume all risk taken by dealers when putting out the "Champion" on a trial of one month, provided it is subject to a reasonable test. They ask no one to pay for the wagon until it has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is equal to all they claim for it. It is styled the "horse's friend" and is sold on trial.

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## 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.

### De Massa Ob the Sheepfol'.

De massa ob de sheepfol',  
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,  
Look' out in the gloomerin' meadows,  
Whar' de long night rain begin;  
So he called to de hirelin' shep'a'd,  
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"  
So he called to his hirelin' shep'a'd,  
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"

Oh, den says the hirelin' shep'a'd,  
"Dey's some, dey's black and thin,  
An' some dey's po' ol' wedda's,  
Dat can't come home ag'in.  
Dey is los'," said de hirelin' shep'a'd—  
"But the res', dey's all bring in,  
Dey is los'," says de hirelin' shep'a'd—  
"But de res' dey's all bring in."

Den de massa ob de sheepfol',  
Dat guard' de sheepfol' bin,  
Goes down in the gloomerin' meadows,  
Whar' de long night rain begin;  
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',  
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."  
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',  
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."

Den up tro' de gloomerin' meadows,  
Tro' de col' night rain and win',  
And up tro' de gloomerin' rain pat,  
Whar' de sleet fa' ple'cin' thin,  
De po' los' sheep o' de sheepfol',  
Dey all comes gadderin' in.  
De po' los' sheep o' de sheepfol',  
Dey all comes gadderin' in.  
—Sarah P. McLean Green.

### JOHN PEREZ AND HIS INTRIGUE.

In the year 1892 we entertain tramps at the police stations, the village calabozos and the county rock piles. The lower civilization of 400 years ago gave them a refuge in monasteries, convents and churches, and out of this fact grew the most remarkable conspiracy in history—the successful intrigue for the discovery of America. The original parties to it were a tramp and a priest, assisted by a country doctor and a pilot.

In our popular American histories of the middle ages we are apt to dwell only on one side of the clerical life of the time. The priests we hear most of are the ones who managed the thumbscrews and racks; who browbeat Galileo and scorned Columbus. Of those who kept civilization alive in spite of Gothic barbarism we hear little. Of these one was the monk, John Perez, who in the name of Christ went to his convent gate to give a "cup of cold water" to a tramp, and found in the tramp—Christopher Columbus. Surely John Perez is worth remembering when over a hundred million Americans are preparing to celebrate the discovery of America.

When under one of the fraudulent debtor laws, which some of our able lawyers would like to revive in America, Columbus fled from Portugal, he took nothing with him except the clothes upon his back and his little son. The two of them tramped into Spain as beggars and outcasts, and it was in this wise that they presented themselves in their poverty and rags, asking charity, at the gate of the monastery of La Rabida. And it was in this wise that the Prior John Perez took them in, little suspecting that they were "angels unawares." But he soon learned it, for the tramp's stomach had not been filled long before he began to preach the gospel—not of a new world, but of the "ends of the earth" full of heathen to whom the gospel, believed in by John Perez, must be carried by divine command. In spite of Lactantius, St. Augustine and other pious men who had proclaimed it folly or impety to believe in antipodes, walking topsy-turvy with their heads down and their feet up, he brought Prior John Perez to believe that there might be antipodes, and that if they did exist they must have souls to be saved.

The enthusiasm of the tramp fired that of the priest. The faith of the one begat faith in the other. The priest's friend, the learned physician, Fernandez, was called in, and Pedro Velasco, the best pilot at Palos, was sent for. The tramp and the priest easily made allies of these, and together they inaugurated the conspiracy to discover Topsy-turvydom.

It was a bold undertaking, but Friar John Perez had a good deal of the wisdom of the serpent, holy man as he was. He knew the world, for before he had learned enough about it to become disgusted with it and convinced that it was useless for any one man to insist that it should be set to rights in his one lifetime, he had been

a power in the land, a great man, the Queen's confessor, and the keeper of her conscience. He knew she had the faith in her woman's nature to move mountains, but nevertheless he made a grave mistake, for when he fitted out the tramp with good clothing, with a well-filled purse, and with as sleek a Spanish mule as the sleekest Spanish priest ever bestrode, he put his trust in the gratitude of a man instead of in the faith of a woman.

When, disgusted with the intrigues of politics at the court, he gave up his own important place, the Queen had requested him to name his successor in the holy office of keeping her conscience. His expectation of gratitude in politics was disappointed as usual, for the letter he gave Columbus to the monk who had been chosen the Queen's confessor on his recommendation failed to make a new convert to the cause of converting Topsy-turvydom to the Holy Catholic faith.

Every reader of school histories knows what happened to Columbus at the court, where there was little time to listen to visionaries and theorists. At every hearing he managed to get, Lactantius and St. Augustine were too much for him and his antipodes. He made converts among the real scholars of the minor clergy, but the great scientists, the professors in the universities and the political clergy, bishops and archbishops, who had got power in politics exactly as it is secured now, scoffed at him.

After a struggle of years with official science and official religion, he left the court and took to the road again—once more a tramp. When a second time he knocked at the gate of the monastery of La Rabida, he was poorer and more ragged than ever. The prior, John Perez, had given a home to the tramp's son during all the years Columbus had been engaged in the struggle with science and religion at the court. It was for a meal and a night's lodging and to reclaim his boy that the tramp now came to the monastery again, on foot as before, too poor to afford even a donkey. He intended to relieve the monastery of the care of the boy, to thank John Perez, and then to tramp out of Spain and across Europe toward Paris and London.

But the monk's faith did not let go so easily. He called his fellow-conspirators together again, and once more the tramp, the priest and the country doctor held in their hands the fate of all the future ages. The priest seems to have known more of human nature than all of them, for he determined to make a final personal appeal to the Queen in behalf of the glory of Spain and the souls of the antipodes. He reached her with a letter, in response to which she asked him to court to explain. And when the good man mounted his mule and set out through the country infested with Moors and brigands he carried the United States of North America and a new hemisphere in his portmanteau along with his flask of wine, his bread, his cheese and his onions.

When he was once face to face with Isabella the matter was settled. When a good priest is in earnest, when a good woman is in earnest, and when they are leagued together the mountains may as well move at once.

And so, though Prior John may have drank wine enough to exacerbate the consciences of every Woman's Christian Temperance Union in North America; though there is no manner of doubt that every time his mule trotted up to a roadside shrine of the Virgin Mary he lifted his sombrero from his shaven crown and crossed himself before a graven image, yet nevertheless he was putting his mule to her best paces in the van of progress, far enough ahead of all the official stilled science of his day. And maybe of our day. For where is the John Perez now who would ride a hundred miles muleback to help the desperate fortunes of a tramping crank picked up on the highway, with nothing but his monomania to recommend him?

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Flowers and Soldier Graves.

Somewhere a mother, a wife or a sister has been watching the budding and opening of sweet flowers. Somewhere lies buried a soldier. He might have worn a suit of blue, or of gray, we do not know; but although many years have flown, the mother and the wife have never ceased to mourn. Do you think that the mother who cradled that baby head upon her

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In Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33, places

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who personally superintended the examination, says:—"With the exception of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, which is a cleanly, pure, wholesome compound, conforming with nature's own formulas of human diet, we found every sample more or less tainted."

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bosom could ever forget? Loving and caring for him as she did, it required all her courage to bid him good-bye; but she did, and told him God-speed with a smile upon her face, and he never half realized how bad she really felt. And the wife, could she give him up, the lover of her girlhood, and the father of her children? It almost seemed to her that there was no God, or how could he be so cruel as to ask of her such a thing. Yet bravely she bore up, until with a last kiss he was gone, and never until they meet together at the great white throne was she to see him again. Somewhere he lies buried, and though it may be far away from her who so dearly loved him, still we know that some kind hand will gently lay sweet flowers upon his grave. Dear heart be comforted! In a distant place, unknown but willing hands are making into wreaths masses of fragrant roses, lilacs and other flowers, and surely we hear a voice saying: "Jennie, that wreath and cross are for the unknown grave."

"But half way hidden by the grass  
I found a broken barrel stave;  
The head-board which some foeman's hand  
Had kindly placed upon the grave,  
And on it placed these touching words,  
In letters I could scarce define:  
'A Rebel, name unknown, who fell  
First in the foremost line.'  
Syracuse, Kas. L. M. DURFEE.

### Pension the Soldiers.

"Pension the soldiers," ask you of me?  
"Every one," I answer, true!  
"Not one would I pass by of the  
Soldiers brave who wore the blue."  
Into battle's thickest carnage  
Onward marched they brave and strong,  
Never heeding death's dark slaughter,  
Through those four years, dark and long.

Home and kindred all behind them,  
Even life itself at stake!  
Sorrowing memories to remind them  
Of the sacrifice they make!  
Lives of hardship! life-blood gushing!  
Dark as dungeon of their gloom!  
Into death's dark portal rushing,  
E'en for Liberty to make room!

"Right and Native Land," their watchword,  
Swift they sped at country's call,  
Pulled th' sword from out its scabbard,  
Ere they'd see their flagstaff fall.

### The Kansas Conflict.

This is the title of an interesting history of Kansas lately published by Hon. Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State of Kansas.

With much modesty the author suggests in his preface that "an apology may be due to the reading public for submitting to it the pages that follow." Every Kansan who reads the book will bear cheerful testimony that instead of an apology being needed from the author, the thanks of the whole State are due to him for his interesting contribution to its historical literature.

Isaac T. Goodnow, of Manhattan, who wrote the "Introduction" to "The Kansas Conflict," says: "Any history of Kansas without Governor Charles Robinson as the prominent figure would be like the 'play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.'"

There surely is no man in Kansas so competent to write the early history of the State as Dr. Charles Robinson, one of the earliest settlers, and one who was a prominent figure in all the leading events

which led to the organization of Kansas as a free State. In writing "The Kansas Conflict" Governor Robinson was but performing a duty which he owed alike to himself and the State of Kansas.

He has performed that duty well, and his book will be used as a reference guide by all future historians of the State.

Every Kansan, whether farmer, mechanic or banker, should see to it that his library case or center table is furnished with a copy of "The Kansas Conflict."

### The June Cosmopolitan.

In variety of subject and popular treatment the contents of the June *Cosmopolitan* furnish an attractive standard. The magazine is leading a movement for the solution of the problem of aerial navigation, and Hiram S. Maxim, the great inventor and foremost authority on the subject, gives the result of some recent experiments under the title, "The Aeroplane."

St. George Mivart, who for forty years has been known to the public as an ardent student and thoughtful writer upon all subjects connected with evolution, begins a series of papers in the June *Cosmopolitan*, in which he will set forth the conclusions he has reached in regard to the great theory of natural selection and its philosophical bearings upon the religious thought of the day. The magazine opens with a charming Philadelphia story by Janvier, with artistic illustrations from Wilson de Meza. Miss Hewitt, daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, gives some very sound advice regarding fashions and counterfeits in bric-a-brac. Miss Hewitt is a connoisseur and an authority on such subjects, and gives the result of some unusual opportunities she has enjoyed for personally inspecting the manufacture of forged articles of vertu. The fiction includes a mystical and peculiar story by Howard Pyle, the well-known illustrator, accompanied by two fine pictures of his, and "Maw," a rather striking character of slave life. Other important articles in this number are, "The Working of the Labor Department," by the Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, and "Fur Seals in Alaska. Another sonnet of James Russell Lowell's is published in this number, and a poem by Inigo Deane with a full page illustration from the pen of Will Low. Many people will read with interest also the poem, "Mystery," by Amelia Rives. Among artists employed to illustrate this number are Kenyon Cox, H. Siddons Mowbray, Will H. Low, Wilson de Meza, Walter Crane, Howard Pyle and E. W. Kemble. Murat Halstead, Brander Matthews and Edward Everett Hale are among the other contributors.

The nip of a poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of Scrofula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health, and strength.

To feed economically, balance the ration.

A good farmer keeps everything in order.

## The Young Folks.

### That Brother of Mine.

Who is it comes in like a whirlwind,  
And closes the door with a slam,  
And, before he has taken his hat off,  
Calls out for "some bread and some jam?"  
Who is it that whistles so loudly,  
As he works at some tangle of twine  
That will send his kite up into cloudland?  
Why, of course, it's that brother of mine.

Who is it that, when I am weary,  
Has always a hole in his coat,  
A button to sew on in a hurry,  
A sail to be made for a boat?  
Who is it, that keeps in my basket,  
His marbles, and long fishing line,  
And expects, undisturbed, there to find them?  
No one else but that brother of mine.

Who is it that tiptoes about softly,  
Whenever I'm sick or in pain—  
And is every minute forgetting,  
And whistling some head-splitting strain?  
Who is it that when he is trying  
To be just as still as he can,  
Is always most terribly noisy?  
My brother, of course—he's the man.

Who is it, I'd rather have by me,  
When in need of a true, honest friend;  
Who is it that I shall miss sadly  
When his boyhood has come to an end?  
And when he is far from the old home,  
And I long for a glimpse of sunshine,  
Whom then, do you think I shall send for?  
Why, of course, for that brother of mine.  
—Good Housekeeping.

### GRANDFATHER GRAY'S BEAR STORY

Grandfather Gray tells the story, and of course it must be true, for although he is a great story teller, his reputation for veracity is fully as good as that of the great truth teller, George Washington. And this is what he told his grandchildren one stormy day, when their mother thought it best for them to stay at home from school.

It happened when I was a little lad, not much higher than the table.

We were living away up in the northern part of Maine, where the woods were very thick and the houses a long way apart. I was the youngest of a large family and was always called the baby until I put on my first pair of trousers. I rebelled then.

I was very fond of pets, as most boys are, and at that time I had quite a variety. There was old Hank, the hound, and Timber, the yellow cat, and the tame coon, besides the crow with the broken wing, and the squirrels and chipmunks, and the robins that lived in the trees all around the house. But among them all there was none that I liked as well as my black lamb, Darkee. Like Mary's lamb that you have heard so much about, he followed me wherever I went, whenever he was not shut up in his pen.

One day Darkee and I were playing on the grass near the house, when a little striped chipmunk came running down the path, with Timber in pursuit. Now this striped chipmunk had a very short tail, and by this I recognized him, for I had been the means of his losing the best part of it. But I will tell you about this some other time.

Seeing him running with all his might to save the remainder of his tail and his pretty striped body from Timber's cruel teeth, I started to the rescue with Darkee close behind me. We stumbled and scrambled over the brush fence that ran around the garden and entered the dark woods, where Timber was rushing along so fast that he looked like a yellow streak among the ferns and brier bushes. At last he gave a jump and stuck his claws into the bark of a great beech tree and disappeared among the branches, and I never knew whether he caught the chipmunk or not, and Darkee and I turned around just then and started for home.

But we had lost our way, and on, and on we wandered in the wrong direction, and I remember how tired and frightened I was when it began to grow dark and we were still in the woods. At last I fell over a stick and did not try to get up again, but throwing my arms around Darkee's neck I drew him down beside me, and, laying my head on his soft wool, I cried myself to sleep.

How long I slept I do not know, but I was awakened by a queer, grunting noise, and at the same time I felt Darkee slipping out from under my head. The moon was shining brightly, and I could see plain enough a great black bear waddling away with Darkee in his mouth. This was more than I could stand, and I jumped up and ran after them. The bear led the way to her den, which was under a big boulder in a pine grove at the foot of a very high mountain. I followed her into the den, clinging to her long hair, and when I tumbled over something in the dark hole

I was that tired that I went to sleep again, and never knew until I was found that my bed had been between two plump baby bears.

When old Hank came yelping down the trail he awoke the old bear and me at the same time. She grunted and growled and started out. I heard a rifle shot, and then a scuffle among the bushes, after which some one pushed a lighted torch into the den and caught sight of me. There was great shouting and firing of guns to let the other hunters know that I was found, and I was carried triumphantly out into the crowd that was gathered around the dead bear.

I remember how I cried, not because I had been lost, but because I wanted to take the little bears home. I almost forgot poor Darkee when I looked at them, they were so round and fat and cunning. You may be sure I got them, and I had lots of fun with them until they grew so large and cross that father sold them to a butcher.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Columbus' Three Ships.

The American naval officers sent to Spain to ascertain the details of design of the three craft which formed Columbus' fleet on his voyage of discovery, with the design of having the vessels built and navigated for the Chicago exhibition, have been very successful in their labors, and, indeed, many points of dispute have been settled as to the type of craft, and generally the famous painting by Brugada in the museum at Madrid has been found to be correct. In the search the log of the admiral of the fleet was found, as well as charts and sketches made by the pilot, Juan de la Corso. Columbus' boat was the Santa Maria, and the escorting craft were named Nina and Pinta. The first named was the largest, being about seventy-five feet over all. The keel was sixty-two feet, the breadth was twenty feet (only four feet of length to one of beam, whereas it is now nine to one). The hold was about fifteen feet deep and the capacity between 120 and 130 tons. The crew consisted of ninety men and they were accommodated in houses forward and aft. The latter extended to the center of the ship and consisted of two stories, somewhat after the style of the stern of our old two-deckers.

There were three masts, with five sails in all, including a jib, a foresail and a mainsail of enormous area, with a large cross painted on it, as was the custom with the Spaniards and Portuguese to distinguish their ships from those of the godless. Above the mainsail was a top-sail, while on the mizzenmast there was what might be termed a three-cornered lug-sail—something between a lug-sail and a jib. The mainmast had a military top. The speed got was eleven knots an hour. She had very small guns. By the way, the main flag had four squares, on two of which was a lion rampant and on the others a castle, the arms of Castile. Aragon was excluded from this honor by order of Queen Isabella, as it refused to contribute to the cost. The pennant had the initials of King Ferdinand and the queen, Isabella. The construction of the Santa Maria and the other two vessels is to be commenced forthwith.—*United Service Gazette (London).*

### How Edison Made a Magnet Out of a Mountain.

Edison's solar telephone is a device by which Mr. Edison hopes to be able to receive, through a peculiarly constructed telephone, sounds from the sun, when that luminary shall be in one of its periodical spasms of commotion, as it now is, as revealed to the eye by the unusual size and number of spots on the discs. Mr. Edison, it will be recollected, has placed a large number of poles around a small mountain of iron ore, and arranged upon them a circuit of the most perfect and sensitive copper wire. The mountain was to be his magnet, while the wires were to conduct the sound through a proper receiver to the ear. Unfortunately for the experiment, a violent hurricane swept over that part of the country, simultaneously with the present indications of disturbances on the sun, and threw down the poles and wires, consequently Mr. Edison has been deprived of the means of putting his plans into execution during the present most favorable opportunity; but he is not discouraged. He will re-erect his poles as soon as practicable, and secure them so firmly that no ordinary blizzard can over-



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throw them. He continues to express the most perfect confidence in the idea. He believes that the disturbances will reach the earth on waves of electricity a little more than eight minutes after they have occurred, having traveled with the speed of light at the rate of about 190,000 miles a second. They will be changed into sound when they reach the copper wire, and may then be received by the ear or transferred to wax for subsequent use.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since, a Lynn, Mass., shoe dealer found a coin worth \$1100. Recently a Scotchman in an Illinois town came across a coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The *New York World* says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins wanted by collectors." The *Home Journal* says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for rare coins." Coins that are very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest business, highest prices. Write at once for further particulars enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. **W. E. SKINNER, Reliable Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.**

**IF YOU HAVE ANY COINS** dated before 1871, with plain date, send us a list. We pay high prices for hundreds of dates and kinds. Among coins that we want are: silver dollars dated between 1794 and 1808; dates of half dollars before 1864; quarters of all dates before 1863; all dates twenty-cent pieces; all dates dimes before 1869; silver five-cent pieces before 1867; five-cent nickels of 1877 and 1883; all dates of silver three-cent pieces; nickel three-cent pieces before 1870; two-cent pieces between 1864 and 1873; all large copper cents, also small cents with eagles on, also cents of 1873 and 1877; all half-cents; foreign coins, fractional and Confederate currency, etc. For above we **PAY BIG AMOUNTS** over face value, if in required condition. This is a comparatively new business, and you may find many coins that we want. A short time since, a Scotchman in an Illinois town came across a coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The *New York World* says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins wanted by collectors." The *Home Journal* says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for rare coins." Coins that are very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest business, highest prices. Write at once for further particulars enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. **W. E. SKINNER, Reliable Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.**

**KANSAS FARMER.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
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The commencement exercises of the Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb are now in progress. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached next Sunday and the graduating exercises will occur on Monday, June 6.

A correspondent writes that he would like some information about carp culture. He has a piece of low ground that he can water from a well and wants the advice of those who have had experience as to making and stocking a carp pond.

An attempt to make a May corner on corn had apparently succeeded in Chicago on the last day of the month. A few sales were made at \$1 per bushel and as high as \$2 was asked. Suddenly the whole scheme collapsed and corn went down to former prices.

The office of the KANSAS FARMER was flooded last Sunday night. A torrent of water came down upon the side of the building, broke in a window of the press room, and rose to the height of forty-five inches, deluging the press and folder and doing considerable other damage. The result is that the FARMER is one day late this week.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Kansas State Agricultural college during the week, June 3 to 8. These exercises are always in the highest degree interesting. The exceedingly practical characteristics of the educational development received by the students of this college give to their graduating addresses a refreshing harmony with the progressive present.

A considerable space in this week's KANSAS FARMER is devoted to the excellent crop reports of correspondents. These reports are written by practical farmers and express the honest opinions of the men who know more than anybody else about the crop situation. In some instances two reports from one county are given. These may differ considerably since the writers usually describe conditions in widely separated portions of their counties.

The following is the census report of the cereal production of Ohio for the census year ending May 31, 1890: Corn, 3,189,684 acres, 115,539,164 bushels; wheat, 2,269,585 acres, 35,559,208 bushels; oats, 1,215,324 acres, 40,136,034 bushels; rye, 59,643 acres, 1,007,156 bushels; barley, 37,092 acres, 1,059,915 bushels; buckwheat, 14,106 acres, 166,139 bushels. The total area in cereals was 6,785,434 acres, as compared with 6,857,556 acres at the tenth census. There was a decrease in the acreage in wheat of 286,549 acres; in corn of 92,239 acres; in barley of 20,390 acres, and in buckwheat of 8,024 acres. On the other hand there was an increase in the area in oats of 304,936 acres, and in that in rye of 30,144 acres.

**A HUGE EDITORIAL TRIP.**

Editorial Correspondence.

The National Editorial Association held its annual meeting last week at San Francisco, Cal. In view of its being held on the Pacific coast, and the greater portion of the membership living East, it afforded a long-desired opportunity for many editors to make a trip across the continent, and by means of a personal view form some conception of the vastness of our country.

Nearly every State, from Maine to Florida and west to the Pacific coast, was represented on this memorable excursion, which formed at Chicago and St. Louis, making up three trains in all (nineteen Pullman coaches), filled with editors, their wives or daughters, eager for a jaunt across the crest of the continent to the Pacific coast via the Santa Fe route. The majority of the newspaper party of 375 people had never seen the Rocky mountains, and many had never made a trip through the great new West, and this great overland junket by the incomparable Santa Fe route was a great revelation to many editors, who will hereafter have broader ideas regarding the expanse of the boundless West, with its diversified topography, matchless landscape, magnificent mountain scenery, and the exhaustless natural resources of the country which they passed and which comprises a vast region which produces the surplus cereals, fruits, live stock and hay of this nation.

No stop of importance was made until the party reached Colorado Springs, in time to witness the dedicatory ceremonies of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, an institution of special interest to newspaper men.

A few hours' stop was made next at Pueblo, the Pittsburg of the West and "Bullion city of the world," where the editors were treated to a drive about the city and a reception at the Mineral Palace. The extensive steel works and smelters which in 1891 had an output of nearly \$20,000,000 was one of the first great surprises to the excursionists. Every one saw just enough here to make him anxious to know more about it.

From Pueblo it was onward to California, a delightful scenic mountain trip through the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, which by the way are splendid customers for Kansas surplus products of grain, flour, canned fruits, etc.

The first introduction to California and her enterprising people, so famous for their unbounded whole-souled hospitality, was at Barstow, where a reception committee met the excursionists with a carload of fruit, flowers and wine, which was ample to embellish each junketeer to his heart's desire. Everybody was made happy as soon as they fell into the hands of these chivalrous Californians. The day's trip through southern California to San Diego was a magnificent revelation to all. The glimpses of orchards of oranges and lemons and countless vineyards and untold flowers on every hand in this land of sunshine and genial warmth, together with a three hours' ride along the beach of the Pacific ocean, was a day too momentous ever to be forgotten by the pleased newspaper sight-seers.

The whole party were at once taken across the bay to the famous Coronado hotel on their arrival at San Diego, where the night and the following day were spent. While San Digo is now quite a city and a famous winter resort, yet with her magnificent harbor she is destined to become an important commercial city.

The next day was devoted to a trip to Los Angeles, the southern metropolis of California. The time was profitably occupied by visiting the famous orange groves of Riverside and Redlands. The day following a drive about the beauti-

ful city of Los Angeles, with side trips to Pasadena and the seaside resorts at Redonda and San Monica. At this place the writer reluctantly left the editorial party, fully convinced that it was utterly impossible for human language to exaggerate the beauties and resources of southern California, but the best of all in that favored region is the people themselves.

The further details about the special places visited which are of interest to our readers will have to be deferred to future articles.  
H. A. H.

**INTER-STATE WOOL CONVENTION.**

The KANSAS FARMER is pleased to note that L. Bradford Prince, Governor of New Mexico, has, in response to numerous petitions and recommendations, made a call for a Western Inter-State wool convention, to be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on July 5, 6 and 7, for the purpose of discussing questions which involve the extent, value, increase and prosperity of the sheep and wool interests of the States and Territories West of the Mississippi. To this convention delegates are invited to be sent as follows:

From each State and Territory West of the Mississippi, to be appointed by the Governor, ten delegates.

From each county, to be appointed by the Commissioners or Supervisors, five delegates.

From each city of over 25,000 inhabitants, to be appointed by the Mayor or municipal authorities, five delegates.

From each city or town with a population not exceeding 25,000, to be appointed as above, three delegates.

From each agricultural college, wool-growers' association, board of trade or commercial club, two delegates.

From each newspaper, one delegate.

The importance of this convention is manifest to every one at all familiar with the Western sheep industry, and there is a special appropriateness in holding it in New Mexico, which has been a god-mother to the industry in the West, and as Albuquerque is one of the greatest inland wool centers, it is in every way fitting that the convention be held at the place designated by the Governor of New Mexico.

The date set is the only thing out of line in this important movement, because so many interested will be busy with the season's wool clip. The time should be thirty or sixty days later, in order to accommodate sheep-raisers of the West.

The sheep breeding and the sheep feeding industry is on the up-grade in the region to be represented by this convention, and sheep husbandry is settling down to a permanent basis, and therefore a conference is timely, as there are numerous questions of mutual interest that must be considered. Every one having any interest in live stock husbandry generally should do all in his power to encourage a representative attendance at this convention.

The success of sheep husbandry as a permanent industry in the West will prove a balance-wheel which will benefit every branch of the animal industry, causing greater diversity and enhancing the profits of other classes of live stock which are now more or less depressed.

The ultimate success of this convention will prove to be one of the stepping-stones to a general period of prosperity in the West.

Again and again we read of some smooth swindle perpetrated through getting unsuspecting persons to sign papers which, while purporting to be something else, turn out to be notes for considerable sums of money. These are invariably sold to some third party before they fall due, and they have to be paid. Two business rules, invariably followed, will serve as a sure protection against such swindles. First, don't sign anything, no matter by whom presented, until you have read every word and understood every sentence on the

paper. Never mind about appearing slow or stupid or over-careful or suspicious; it is your duty to know and understand from your own investigation everything on both sides of the paper before you sign. Second, cancel all blanks before you sign. Do this by drawing, with pen and ink, wavy lines, so that no additional writing can be inserted without showing that it is added.

**MEMORIAL DAY.**

Last Monday was Memorial day. With touching tenderness the loyal veterans of the great war, with their kinsmen and friends, gathered in every town and hamlet to do honor to fallen comrades. They were heroes who went out in 1861. They endured as heroes the privations, trials and hardships of march, camp, field and prison. As heroes they saw brave comrades fall by their sides. As heroes they won the most notable victory of all history. As heroes they laid down their arms and returned to the avocations of peace. As heroes and the best possible citizens they have steadied the ship of state, while assisting in a material development which is the wonder of all nations. As heroes they gather every year to drop a flower and a tear as seeds of loyalty and patriotism to bless the generations which succeed them. They are old men now. They are rapidly passing away. It is well to give one day each year to commemoration of the sacrifices they made and contemplation of the victory they won.

**THE GREAT TORNAO.**

One of the most destructive storms that ever visited Kansas cut its devastating course through Harper and Sumner counties last Thursday evening, May 26. The magnitude of the devastation wrought resulted largely from the fact that by taking its course through five towns it reached people and property very rapidly. A storm of equal extent and violence may pass through farming districts without making so many victims to its wrath. The little town of Attica, the few houses at Crystal, and the cities of Argonia, Harper and Wellington came in the course of the storm. It is stated that the list of deaths from the storm comprises fifteen at Wellington, seven at Harper, five at Argonia, and six in the country, making in all thirty-three. The destruction of property was immense, being estimated at a half million dollars worth. Many families were left without the home that had sheltered them, with injured loved ones to care for, and the situation was made more pitiful by the drenching rains which have succeeded the catastrophe.

**CURRENT NEWS.**

MAY 24.—The Democratic convention of the Fourth Kansas Congressional district met at Emporia and adjourned without making any nomination, to meet at the same place June 14, this being the time and place at which the People's party convention for the district is to be held. The Methodist general conference at Omaha pass strong temperance resolutions declaring against the license system.

MAY 25.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt severely censures the Postmaster General for alleged disregard of civil service regulations. The House Committee on Agriculture authorized Mr. Hatch to call up the anti-option bill when the sundry civil bill is disposed of, and endeavor to get a test vote on the question of considering.

MAY 26.—The question of action on the bill for the free coinage of silver came up in the Senate. The friends of free coinage won a victory by passing a resolution to take up the free coinage bill as unfinished business.

MAY 27.—A terrible tornado plowed a track of devastation through Harper and Sumner counties, wrecking the towns of Attica, Harper, Argonia and Wellington, besides doing much damage through the country. Thirty-three lives are reported lost, besides a great many seriously, some fatally injured. The free coinage bill made the unfinished business of the Senate for May 31, and subsequently until disposed of.

MAY 30.—Decoration day observed throughout the country. President Harrison's political managers are continually growing more uneasy on account of the activity of the opposition to his nomination. This centers around the name of Blaine, who is silent.

POLITICIANS' "PRINCIPLES."

The concern of the average politician is to secure office. Principles and platforms are constructed with a view of securing the support necessary to the realization of the politicians' purpose.

In 1888 one of the two great parties of the country gave utterance in the platform adopted by its national convention to the following tariff utterances:

It is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance.

The reader may find it interesting to write his guess as to which of the parties so declared.

But here is the utterance of the other great party on the same subject:

Such duty shall be levied as to afford security for our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer.

These are the last official declarations of the parties on the subject which each now declares to be the paramount issue before the country.

THE STEWART COINAGE BILL.

The following is the text of the coinage bill, introduced and now before the United States Senate, to provide for the free coinage of silver:

That from and after the date and passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be a dollar and the same may be coined of 412 2/3 grains of standard silver or of 25.8 grains of standard gold.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of section 3 of an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for.

SEC. 3. That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10,000 and each certificate shall be redeemable in coin of standard value.

SEC. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act and all silver and gold certificates already issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

SEC. 5. That the owner of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

This excellent bill was reported adversely by the committee to which it was referred, but was unexpectedly brought before the Senate last Thursday, and a vote forced on the question of taking it up.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees and Walthall—28.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Gallinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Morrill, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Villas, White and Wilson—20.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending May 28, 1892:

The rainfall has been deficient in all parts of the State except in portions of Kiowa, Pratt and Stafford, and in Labette, Neosho, Allen, Woodson, Coffey, Osage, Anderson, Linn and Bourbon.

The major portion of the rainfall has occurred south of the Smoky Hill and Kaw rivers, and east of Meade and Ford. A light snowfall occurred on the 21st, in Edwards, Norton and other western counties.

The week opened with low temperature,

but became much warmer and more nearly normal by the middle, followed by cooler weather at its close. In the far western counties, and in the northern counties, west of Washington, the temperature has ranged nearer normal than in the other counties.

The favorable conditions this week have been very advantageous to farming operations and to all vegetation, the only drawback being the very unseasonably cool weather the first day or so.

Wheat is making rapid progress, and is heading out in the third tier of counties north of the Territory; it will be ready for harvest in Cowley and Sumner within two or three weeks, while in Barber the farmers are now engaging hands for stacking, offering good wages for experts, and expecting to begin harvest in about ten days.

The color of the corn has improved much with the warm days.

The sudden cessation of wet weather, followed by the high winds and then the rising temperature, has put a crust on the ground, which, however, is being rapidly disintegrated by the cultivator, which is at work in every corn field in the State; the warm weather and cultivator are making a visible growth in corn.

Oats are backward, but very few reports making remarks in their favor. Rye and barley are advancing rapidly, while in the southeastern counties flax is also making good headway.

In Barber and Harper home-grown strawberries are in the market at moderate prices. In the southern counties garden vegetables are in the market, and being shipped.

The cold snap the first of the week has injured fruits by causing them to drop badly, and blighted the leaves of the fruit trees; in the southeast it damaged berries, and garden fruits and vegetables.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

The Secretary of the National G. A. R. Memorial college, at Oberlin, Kas., asks the publication of the following:

OBERLIN, KAS., May 21, 1892. We are operating under a new plan of attempting to deposit the sum of \$300,000 to build and endow a college. No agent is authorized to collect money. We have already in Banks of Oberlin.....\$ 896 00 In other banks..... 723 00 Total.....\$1,619,00

PROMINENT SOCIETY DEPOSITORS. K. of P. Oberlin Lodge, No. 42.....\$ 126.00 T. E. G. Ransome Post, G. A. R., No. 198..... 51.00 L. A. S. Oberlin, No. 10..... 35.00 S. of V. Oberlin, No. 154..... 25.00 W. R. C. Oberlin, No. 183..... 25.00 Mountain Slope Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 189..... 16.00

PROMINENT MEN. Hon. Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice.....\$10.00 Hon. D. M. Valentine, Associate Justice..... 10.00 Hon. W. A. Johnston, Associate Justice..... 10.00 Hon. Chas. M. Hovey, Auditor..... 10.00 Hon. S. G. Stover, Treasurer..... 10.00 Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, ex-Governor..... 10.00

For information write GEO. W. KEYS, Corresponding Secretary, Oberlin, Kas.

Excursion to Old Point Comfort.

A personally conducted excursion to Old Point Comfort will leave St. Louis by special train over the Ohio & Mississippi and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways at 10 a. m., Monday, June 13. Fare for the round trip \$18. Tickets also good on regular trains June 12, 13 and 14, and good for return until July 14. A correspondingly low rate will be made by Western lines.

For further information, address A. J. LITTLE, G. W. P. A., O. & M. Ry., 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Half Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

On June 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis at rate of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip from all stations on its line within 250 miles of Minneapolis, tickets to be good returning until June 15, 1892, inclusive. From stations outside of 250-mile limit half-fare tickets will be sold on June 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, good for return until June 25, 1892, inclusive.

Do not miss this opportunity of a pleasant visit to the health-giving resorts of the Northwest and, in addition to attending the convention, enjoy a few days' rest and recreation at some of the many beautiful lakes in the vicinity of the Twin Cities. For full particulars, time of special trains, etc., call on ticket agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

Kansas City is greatly elated on account of the great enlargement which is now being made of the Armour packing establishment

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.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR.—Can you give a remedy for crossness? I just feel too cross for anything. My family complain of it. It is not my wish to be so, but I can't help it. I have terrible headaches, which last three or four days, and I feel cross at or near their approach.

Certainly I can. Did you ever see a man or woman who could not prescribe for any kind of an ailment? They all do it. The world would rather prescribe than eat.

It is the one thing on earth that proves the universal brotherhood of man. When babies are cross, a spanking is prescribed and sometimes cures. When Johnny is cross, fishing and base ball are forbidden him, or the circus is sent out of town without being inspected and approved by him.

Of course it is not your wish to be cross and snappish, and it is very inconsiderate in your family to tell you that you are cross and cranky, and yet they can't help it.

It was born in them, and they would be sent to the insane asylum if they showed any signs of failure in diagnosing and prescribing for somebody. The fact that you have only six in family and a few hired men around, does not signify.

It is but a small brood. There is a woman in Santiago who goes out for a promenade every afternoon with twelve grown-up sons following her in procession and the other Chilians take off their hats when she comes along.

You know Napoleon said the best friend that France had was the woman who would furnish the greatest number of sons to the army. With only a husband and four children and a few hired men for company, I don't wonder you are lonesome and tired and long to get away somewhere.

If you had a cook and chambermaid, or even a common hired girl to feed and care for, it would look a little more as though you had something to do. And if you had a few relatives or friends visiting you for a month or so, it might relieve you of a little of your dull routine of monotony and solitude.

Emerson says we need both society and solitude in order to get the best out of life. You are having your solitude now, and if you could only manage to collect a little coterie of twenty-five or thirty congenial and dependent spirits about you and arrange it so they would not thoughtlessly send out their washing and mending to be done somewhere else, I think you might begin to realize the blessings of kindred

and friends in this dull world. You would not then want to slip away to some secluded spot and die. You would then have a slight foretaste of heaven, where it is said all our good relatives and friends and the hired men and hired girls will always be present to keep us company.

There will be none of this mortal solitude there which you are now suffering from. But while you stay here my prescription is to take exercise; get up at 4 o'clock these fine mornings, walk a mile or two, hear the birds sing, and the leaves grow, and returning bring home the cows from the field, feed and milk them, see that the pigs and chickens have something to eat, that their pens and coops are clean and well aired, skim the night's milk and churn a few nice pats of butter to take to town with you in the afternoon.

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Call up, wash and dress your few children, wake your husband and the hired man; have a hot breakfast ready for them by sunrise and keep right on in that way until all the family and help are asleep again at night. Repeat and repeat the process from day to day for a few short years, and my word for it, your cheeks will be like roses, your crossness will be changed to smiles and merry laughter and the music of your voice will ring down the corridors of time like a pean from the celestial choir.

MRS. J. R., IRVING, KAS.—Bathe the itching limb two or three times a day in a lotion made of one part glycerine and three parts rosewater. For internal use, take a very small dose of sulphur once a day.

MRS. E. K., SIMPSON, KAS.—Your chief trouble is hemorrhoids. You need a surgical operation to make a good and radical cure.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The new wool circular lately issued by A. J. Childs & Son, general commission merchants of St. Louis, is a beauty, and we think a great improvement over the old one. We are informed that it will be sent free of charge to all interested parties applying. In it will be found many good things and numerous points given in regard to the preparation of wool for market.

This firm is reliable, has had an experience extending over a period of more than thirty years, and undoubtedly is in the midst of one of the best wool markets in the United States.

The Western Normal college, of Lincoln, Neb., has had a most marvelous growth. Six years ago it was started at Shenandoah, Ia., by Prof. Wm. M. Croan with an attendance of sixty-five students. It grew rapidly into prominence under its vigorous management until it outgrew the buildings provided for it, and new ones were a necessity every year.

A disastrous fire in December last entirely destroyed all the college buildings. President Croan received propositions to rebuild the school from forty-seven different cities. He finally accepted a munificent sum of \$300,000 and 700 acres of land from the generous-hearted people of Lincoln, Neb.

President Croan and Secretary Kinsley, with a large force of assistants, are now busily engaged at Lincoln preparing for the opening of the school again in September. The management confidently expect 1,000 students on the opening day. They have twenty-five courses and thirty teachers. It is an independent, non-sectarian, though thoroughly Christian normal school. Students are expected from all parts of the United States. The management have done a generous thing by agreeing to pay the railroad fare of every student. This does away with one of the greatest objections to people of this country.

Students from the South can now attend as cheaply as those from points nearer Lincoln. It is a delightful trip, besides travel itself is a wonderful educator. Catalogues and all information furnished free by writing to President Wm. M. Croan, Lincoln, Neb. We congratulate the people of Lincoln on their enterprise, and wish for the Western Normal college the success it deserves.

The Popular Route for Summer Tourists.

In going to the mountain or ocean resorts of the East you are sure of a pleasant journey if your ticket reads via Vandalla & Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis. Direct route to principal places of Summer sojourn along the Atlantic, in the Alleghenies, Adirondacks and the Catskills. For details address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

## Horticulture.

**Improving Small Fruits by Selection.**  
By A. Chandler, read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, May 21, 1892.

The business of fruit-growing is hedged about with many uncertainties, but by judicious selection of varieties adapted to soil and climate, many of the contingencies attaching thereto may be relieved.

The novice begins by looking over catalogues, hoping to solve the question of what to select, and in the end is more perplexed than ever. Just here I think it would be proper for this society to give the catalogue-makers a severe reprimand, knowing as we do, that they recommend new and untried varieties, and, too, without reference to any particular section of country. On the whole I think the authority of the best experience of one's own locality is to be preferred to that of catalogues published hundreds of miles away. But to my subject.

Shall we originate something new by hybridizing with stamen and pistil? Shall we step out into the unknown and evolve something from nature's wonderful laboratory? something better and yet untried? Perhaps it would be better to improve some of the varieties of special merit than to go adrift on uncertainties.

The history of the strawberry for the past twenty years is, indeed, remarkable. It teaches me that we have not yet reached the acme of that delicious fruit. My mind reverts to childhood, when I went in pursuit of those big wild strawberries, dwarfs though they were, when compared with our present day specimens. Just think of a berry eight inches in circumference. Is it possible to improve on this? The best informed authority says yes. Again, is it not an open question whether, after reaching our ideal of fruit in one direction, we have not lost ground in another? Or can we improve in size and retain the quality? Let the evidence decide. But how can we select? By hybridizing with the very best again and again? It is useless to spend time on a poor variety, whether tree or plant. Let us secure varieties having the best reputation, in accordance with the following conditions: (1) A variety that will not easily deteriorate. (2) A popular market sort. (3) And, be it berry or stone fruit, it should be susceptible of carriage for a long distance.

We have noticed that improvement sometimes comes by chance, as in the case of some of our stone fruits; but in most cases success will crown those who are vigilant, practical and observing. Our motto will then be, "No excellence without labor." I believe there is no limit to improvement. In fact one victory will beget another. Behold the inventive genius of our age; one new invention is soon followed by another. I believe that fruit-growers are stepping upward also. Nature's possibilities are best evolved by close observation and the right application of all her needs. Besides the many problems that are being solved at home for the improvement of fruits, other lands are also contributing to our stock of knowledge. New and unknown varieties of both flowers and fruit are reaching our land. A history of our importations of the last ten years is interesting. Japan is doing much by furnishing many novelties. The great Chinese wall has been broken down, and though the inhabitants are barred from our land, fruits are admitted and soon become Americanized. Even far-away New Zealand is exchanging with us. It is not too much to expect that we can improve from our antipodes.

All the agricultural colleges of the United States are conducting series of experiments with grasses, grains and fruits. Though costly, they arrive at definite and conclusive results. This being accessible to all, I verily believe is far-reaching in its effects on our fruit interests by enabling us to know and select the very best.

At some other time I may give methods of propagation by hybridizing and selection.

Douglas and Franklin Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The horticultural societies of Douglas and Franklin counties held a joint meeting on May 21, at the residence of W. E. Barnes, at Vinland. As the weather was too cool for outdoor enjoyment, they met in the spacious rooms of Mr. Barnes' home.

The morning session was presided over

by Mr. Barnes, who called the attention of the society to fleeting time which they should improve. Mr. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth, was called on for his opinion as to the comparative longevity of his trees that were made of whole roots or piece roots. He replied by saying a part of his orchard was composed of each style of four leading sorts, viz.: Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap and Maiden's Blush. The trees were planted early in the seventies, but as yet there is no difference in the growth, productiveness, or health of the trees. He did not believe in excessive or severe pruning, but thought a little each year desirable, and expressed strong words in favor of spraying trees to kill insects and prevent diseases.

For dinner, the members adjourned to Mr. Barnes' fruit house, which was amply provided with good things for man, and elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers.

In the afternoon Mr. Willits presided, and the society listened to papers on "Facts in Horticulture," by Dr. Evatts; "Cherries," by H. S. Fillmore; "Flowers," by an Ottawa lady, and a discussion on each topic. All present had a profitable time and voted that the joint meetings of the societies ought to be kept up.

A. H. G.

### Seeds in Electrified Earth.

Some experiments, very simple, but of quite startling interest, are described in a recent number of the *Chemical News*. Dr. James Leicester, of the Merchant Venturers' Technical School, Bristol, has been studying the growth of seeds in what may be described as electrified earth. Scarcely any apparatus was used. A box about three feet long and two and a half wide was filled with soil, and near each end two metal plates, one of zinc, the other of copper, each about one square foot in size, were immersed and were united outside by a copper wire. It is evident that by slow chemical action on the zinc a current will pass through the earth toward the copper, and returning by the outside copper wire will form about the simplest of simple cells. Various seeds were sown in the earth between the plates, and in every case it was found that the seeds grew much quicker than they did when the plates were absent. Similar and even more definite experiments were made with glass tanks, some with and some without the metal plates. All of them were fitted with the same earth, and were treated with the same quantities of water. The experiments were varied in several ways, but always with substantially identical results. It was found that if the soil was watered with a little very dilute acetic acid the growth of the seeds was much quicker when the metal plates were present, whereas without them no difference was noticed.

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### A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.



The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the first person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the second will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the third a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the fourth a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with fifteen U. S. two cent stamps for one box of **FORD'S PRIZE PILLS**, (which will be sent post paid, duty free), addressed to **THE FORD PILL COMPANY**, Wellington St., Toronto, Can. The person whose envelope is postmarked first will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch**, of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the next to the last a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the second to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the third to the last a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit counting from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise **Ford's Prize Pills**, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar-coated, do not gripe**, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address **THE FORD PILL COMPANY**, Wellington St., Toronto, Can.

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They are intended for pupils living at a distance from the music teacher, or those whose means will not enable them to employ one.

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### Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries, 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants 75c. Cuthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. **B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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### In the Dairy.

#### "Giving Down" Milk.

In discussing this subject, the *Orange Judd Farmer* says:

"A cow carries her milk from one milking to the next, held firmly in little reservoirs distributed all through the udder. The valves which open and close the passages from these reservoirs to the teats are under the control of the will, but like the muscles which close the neck of the bladder, they are constantly kept closed, and are only relaxed by a special effort of the will. At milking time these valves, by a relaxation of the cords which control them, are opened and the milk let down in a flood into the teats. This relaxation does not last long. After a little the special effort to hold open the valves ceases, and they instinctively close again, shutting off the flow from the reservoirs and retaining in them any milk which may have not passed out. The habit of not 'giving down' consists in shortening the time of this relaxation, thus stopping the flow from the reservoirs to the teats before the milk is all drawn. The circumstances which tend to make a cow shorten this period of relaxation are rough treatment, fear, grief, solicitude, loud noises—in short, anything which attracts attention and makes the cow uneasy. The things producing prolonged relaxation are comfort and quietude, and freedom from disturbance and excitement, together with the relief which the flow of milk occasions. When a cow has from any cause acquired a habit of shortening the time of 'letting down,' it is very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to overcome it, says *Farmers' Record*. The best way is to avoid all occasions of disturbances, and observe well those which promote pleasure and quiet for the cow, and to milk as rapidly as possible, consistent with comfort, with a view to getting the milk out before the 'letting down' ceases. Milking rapidly does not mean jerking sharply, or moving with hasty or irregular motions in the presence of the cow. Such a course would counteract the very thing aimed at. The motions of the milker should not be such as to attract suspicion. They should be deliberate and cool, but nothing should be allowed to interrupt or retard the work. This will produce continual relief to the udder. The milker should bear constantly in mind the fact that the letting down is short, and that every moment should be used to the best possible advantage."

#### The Science of Dairy Breeding.

The science of breeding has been applied to our dairy breeds, says the *Western Agriculturalist*, and we have high record-families from close breeding of the best milking animals.

The breeders of Holland and Jersey have bred for the dairy for a hundred years but have not looked to the high records as have our breeders who have imported these cattle, and with their established dairy breeds been able by breeding together the best high-record animals that have astonished the world and inbred these high-record characteristics to such an extent that they reproduce the high-record qualities to a remarkable degree.

Prof. Nathorst, of Sweden, is occupied with the question, how to augment the richness of the milk, without diminishing the quantity? He totally objects to crossing breeds of milch cows to effect that end. He has tried the union of the Jerseys and the Dutch or Friesian races, but the result was illusory. Next he studied the question of alimentation, and naturally noted that rich rations tended to rich milk, but they did not at all increase the secretion in the case of cows yielding rich milk. Ultimately he decided to

analyze the percentage of fat in the milk yield by each cow of Dutch breed. He found much variation under this head. But he selected the best butter animals, and, breeding from them, has now a most satisfactory shed of dairy stock. There is nothing new in the principle; patience, time and careful attention, will develop and increase good points, perhaps, in every animal.

Many dairymen say the best dairy cow is half Jersey or Holstein, and all agree that the other half is good feed and care.

With all the dairy factories the finest flavored butter is made in private dairies where they put on the gilt edge.

If the cow could talk no doubt she would be heard all over the land calling for an improved breed of dairymen that would give better care.

If you desire a beautiful complexion, absolutely free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Remove the cause of these disfigurements and the skin will take care of itself. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### Cleaning the Poultry-House.

With some the matter of cleaning out the poultry-house is not an important duty. Once a week, twice a month, or as often as it becomes foul, is the rule, but it is not always easy to determine when the work should be done by observation. Much depends on the manner of cleaning, the absorbent used, and the number of birds in the house. Then again, the weather should be consulted. If the air is cold and dry, there will sometimes be no odor arising from the droppings, and the birds will not then be very uncomfortable when the droppings are allowed to remain, but nothing more conduces to dampness and disease than a floor covered with filth. Unless some absorbent be used, the work of cleaning the poultry-house will be difficult. The object should be to prevent the droppings from adhering to the floor, which should be of boards, and tight, as a wooden floor is warm in winter, can be swept with a broom, and is therefore more easily cleaned. If the roost is placed over a wide board, which catches the droppings, the board should be always kept well covered with dry dirt, adding a peck of plaster to every two bushels of dirt, which should be sifted and in a fine condition. The larger portion of the droppings will fall on the board, but the floor will also catch a portion. Sawdust may be scattered over the dirt, also, with advantage. The proper way to clean is to first sweep the floor with an old, rough broom, then scrape the floor with a hoe, and sweep again. Next scatter dirt or finely-sifted coal ashes over the floor, so as to cover it completely, and after cleaning off the board under the roost, rub kerosene on the roost. If this is done twice a week, only a few moments will be required for cleaning the poultry-house, and if done properly no odor will be distinguished therein. But the work should be done regularly and not semi-occasionally, so as to permit of confining the hens in damp weather. If the house is kept clean the fowls should be shut in on rainy days, and they will be less liable to danger from roup or colds.

#### How to Select a Good Layer.

How many poultry men can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock? Not many can do it; yet it can easily be done after a short study of make-up and characteristics, says *Nor-West Farmer and Miller*. There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, ill shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the hen-house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning, and goes to bed early in the evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep. Here comes another hen. She walks briskly, and there is an elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is neat and

## Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better ent out and have it to refer to.

natty in appearance, small head, with a slim neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages and scratches all day long, and may be too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of feed, and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. She is neat, clean and tidy, with a brightness and a freshness pleasant to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her feed and gives a good profit all the year round. The writer has noticed these traits since boyhood, and knows that they are infallible. By studying these traits, any man may in a few years, by selection, have a fine laying flock of hens.

#### How Much Room.

To know how many hens should be kept on a certain space of floor room in a poultry-house it will be found convenient to use the decimal system by allowing ten square feet of room to each hen. For instance, if a house is ten by ten feet, it will contain one hundred square feet, and should accommodate ten hens. The same rule may be applied to yards, by allowing ten times as much space to the yard as is contained in the poultry-house; hence, if a house is ten by ten feet the yard should be at least ten by one hundred feet, or twenty by fifty feet, or of any shape to secure one thousand square feet of space. This rule is not absolute, but will be of assistance to those who are only beginning.

## Pears' Soap

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

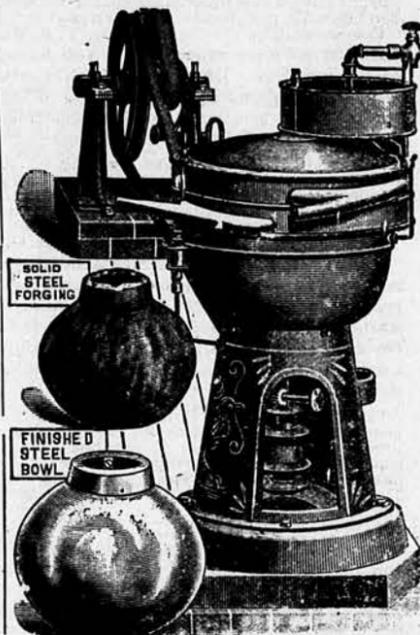
Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

## TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an anti-bilious medicine. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE; a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1 per box.



If you know of any one contemplating buying Creamery or Cheese Factory Machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low prices and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty. See cut above. Capacity 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per hour; two-horse power will run it. They also manufacture Fairlamb Cheese Color, Fairlamb Cheese Dressing, Fairlamb Rennet Extract, Fairlamb Butter Color and the Babcock Milk Tester and everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. If you wish to buy from the manufacturers direct, write for quotations and discounts. All goods guaranteed first-class or can be returned at our expense.

Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co. 240 to 252 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

**MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.**  
SOLD ON MERIT.  
Send for Special Introductory Offer.  
Freight Paid by us.  
**MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Clinton, Iowa.

**BUTTER** All about parchment-lined pails for shipping from 1 to 10 lbs. DETROIT PAPER PACKAGE CO. Detroit, Mich.

**MAKE YOUR OWN CHEESE.**—Send \$1.00 to C. E. Kittinger, Powell, Edmunds Co., S. Dak., or ten rennets and complete instruction for making cheese at home. Simple process. Failure impossible.

### Cancers Permanently Cured.

No knife; no acids; no caustic; no pain. By three applications of our **CANCER CURE** we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots and leave permanent cure. If it fails, make affidavit properly attested and I will promptly refund money. Price of remedy (invariably in advance), \$20, with instructions for self remedy. Describe cancer minutely when ordering remedy or writing me. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**  
**JOSEPH W. MOKEE, A.M., M.D.**  
**SURGEON**  
**KANSAS CITY EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.**  
Rooms 328, 329 and 330 Rialto Building, 9th and Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
OCULIST AND AURIST TO Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas City, Kas. St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.  
Abundant references from patients. Send for question blank.

**NO TRUSS**  
In the World will Retain  
the Elasticity of the  
Elastic Truss. This Celebrated  
Truss has been radically cured thousands of cases. No Iron Hoops or Steel Springs. It can be worn with ease and comfort Night and Day. Perfect fitting Trusses sent by Mail. Avoid Imitations! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for Pamphlet No. 1. Address all letters to **MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO. (DR. FIEBER & SON)** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. or SAINT LOUIS, MO.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**LUMP JAW.**—Please give a remedy for lump jaw. I have a yearling heifer that I am satisfied has what you "Vets" call lump jaw.  
Concordia, Kas. F. P. W.

**Answer.**—We are not sure that you have a case of lump jaw. Have it examined by your local veterinarian, Dr. T. C. McCassey, of Concordia. When you write to this department always sign your name in full.

**SCRATCHES.**—My mare has swelling of the hind legs around the fetlock, and horizontal cracks below the fetlock joints. The swelling goes down with exercise but the cracks do not heal; or when they do heal they open again.  
Richland, Kas. A. G.

**Answer.**—Your mare has scratches or cracked heels. Give her a teaspoonful of saltpetre in bran or oats night and morning. Apply a warm poultice of linseed meal to the heels for two days, then apply the following three times a day: Sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, of each 1 ounce; rainwater 1 quart; mix.

**FISTULA—WORMS IN PIGS.**—I have a mare 11 years old that has the fistula. She also has a lump growing on the top of her head. What shall I do? Will light work hurt her? (2) I have a bunch of shoats that are not doing well. They seem to have a cough and some of them have worms.  
Garnett, Kas. W. H. S.

**Answer.**—Probe all the cavities to the bottom and make an opening, if possible, to allow the pus to escape; make a solution of sulphate of copper, one ounce, and rainwater one pint, and inject twice a day for one week, then use sulphate of zinc, one ounce, and rainwater one quart, injecting only every other day. Blister the lump on top of her head with cerate of cantherides. Both the fistula and poll evil are sometimes very hard to cure, and it will pay you to employ a veterinarian if you can do so. Do not work her until well. (2) For your pigs: Take worm seed, 1/2 pound; senna leaves, 1/2 pound; tobacco, 2 pounds; boil the worm seed and senna leaves in 2 gallons of water and 3 gallons of sorghum; steep the tobacco in 1 gallon of water, then mix all together. This is enough for forty hogs and can be increased or decreased according to the number to be treated. Shut the hogs away from all feed and water for twenty-four hours, then make enough swill of bran or shorts to give the hogs a moderate feed; mix in the medicine and put it in troughs for all to get at it; turn them in and leave them there until they eat it. This can be repeated in one week if necessary.

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best. Try it this season.

The fifth annual June meeting of the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Des Moines, June 7 and 8, with headquarters at the Savery House. A full program is being prepared for the afternoon and evening of the 7th, and the practice of the score-card will occupy the 8th. This meeting will be to the breeders of Iowa what no other meeting of the association has ever been, and no live Iowa breeder can afford to miss it.

Let the World Know You are in It.

It seems almost a crime for a man to "hide his light under a bushel." If he has something new, that will benefit the human race, he should make it known. Old-fogy physicians tread the beaten path of their grandfathers, denouncing advertised remedies, and never learn anything new. Medical science knows no parallel to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, compounded by a physician of skill and long experience, especially for the maladies which afflict women. It effects a permanent cure of those agonizing disorders which attack her frail organism, and is an anchor of hope alike to delicate girls and suffering women; contains no deleterious drugs. A guarantee on the bottle-wrapper, refunding the price in case of failure. Of druggists, \$1.00.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

### ROARING, CRACKLING, AND BUZZING.

#### Catarrh of the Middle Ear.

Catarrh of the middle ear, even after serious deafness has been produced, is curable by a faithful use of Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City, Miss., had chronic catarrh very badly for many years. The disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but a short time, and his catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one.

Mr. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "I had chronic catarrh very badly, noise in the ears, and nearly deaf. I used Pe-ru-na according to directions and am now well; can hear the tick of a watch ten feet. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. J. W. McRobert, of Mason, Mich., box 156, writes, February 25, 1891: "My wife had been afflicted with catarrh of the head for fifteen years, and was cured by taking three bottles of Pe-ru-na."

The eustachian tubes are small tubes, about two inches long, leading from the upper and back part of the throat to the middle ear. If anything happens to obstruct the eustachian tubes hearing is very much impaired, if not entirely destroyed. Catarrh of the throat most commonly follows up these little ducts of the middle ear, thickening their mucous linings so as to completely or partially close them up, producing partial deafness. The roaring and crackling sounds which catarrh subjects so frequently complain of is due to the spread of catarrh to these tubes.

Pe-ru-na is the best, if not the only, remedy that will cure these cases. Taken regularly according to the directions on the bottle the symptoms gradually disappear until a complete cure is the result. In some cases it takes months to effect a cure, while in others only weeks are required.

Colds, coughs, bronchitis, sore throat and pleurisy are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it. A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

#### All Aboard for Minneapolis.

Delegates and others expecting to attend the Republican convention at Minneapolis are informed that a special train over the Great Rock Island Route will leave Kansas City 6:20 p. m., Saturday, June 4. Convention is called to order Tuesday, June 7. This train will be run as a special, and via Trenton, Fairfield, Columbus Junction, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea, will be an excellent one for all living in Kansas and west Missouri to patronize. Remember the time and date.

A. H. MOFFETT,

Gen'l. S.-W. Pass. Agt., Cor. Eighth and Main streets, Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A.

#### Half Fare to Chicago.

On account of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, June 21, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell excursion tickets at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip from all stations within a radius of 250 miles of Chicago, on June 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23, good returning until June 27, 1892, inclusive, and from points beyond 250 miles of Chicago half-rate tickets will be sold June 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, good returning until July 6, 1892, inclusive.

Do not miss this opportunity of attending one of our great National Conventions, besides the pleasure, enjoyment and profit in a visit to the World's Fair city.

For full particulars, etc., call on ticket agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 31, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Market fairly supplied with a liberal proportion of good cattle. Demand for good stock was satisfactory. Heavy and coarse cattle were slow. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.40@4.30; range cattle, corn-fed and cottonseed, \$3.05@3.50; Texas steers, \$2.45@2.75; cows, \$1.25@3.50; heifers, \$3.25@3.70; calves, \$4.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.75.

**HOGS**—Supply liberal, especially of common and light hogs. Orders for 210 lbs. and upwards were not filled. Top sales at \$4.90. Bulk of packing weights sold at \$4.65@4.90. Bulk of 150 to 180 lbs sold at \$4.50@4.60. Range of prices for pigs and lights was from \$3.75@4.67 1/2. Range of heavier weights was from \$4.40@4.90.

**SHEEP**—Supply very light. Demand steady for good at \$4.40; lambs, \$2.25@3.50.

St. Louis.

May 31, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 4,300. Natives steady; Texans strong. Some Texans sold at \$3.85. Native steers common to best, \$3.00@4.35.

**HOGS**—Receipts 4,600. Market strong. Sales were at \$4.30@4.95.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,600. Market steady. Natives, clipped, \$4.50@5.10; clipped Texans, \$4.90.

Chicago.

May 31, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 4,000. Heavy cattle dull; handy steers firm. Texans lower. Beef steers, \$3.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; bulls, \$2.00@3.25; cows, \$1.80@3.25.

**HOGS**—Receipts 21,000 head. Market active. Mixed, \$4.40@4.95; heavy, \$4.45@5.10; light weights, \$4.40@4.95.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 8,000. Market was steady. Natives, \$3.00@7.00; lambs, per cwt., \$6.00@8.25.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 31, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for the past seventy-two hours, 131,500 bushels. Market active but weaker. Sales on change by sample: No. 2 hard, 73@73 1/2c; No. 3 hard, at 69 1/2c; No. 4 hard, at 65@69c; No. 2 red, at 70@81c; No. 3 red, at 77@78c; No. 4 red, at 68@71c; rejected, at 61@64c.

**CORN**—Receipts for past seventy-two hours, 223,800 bushels. Selling very well but buyers were bearish. Sales on change by sample: No. 2 mixed, at 40@41 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, at 41@41 1/2c; No. 2 white, at 45 1/2@46c; No. 3 white, at 45 1/2c; River billing.—No. 2 mixed, 43@44 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 43@43 1/2c; No. 2 white, 48 1/2@49c; No. 3 white, 48 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts for past seventy-two hours, 33,000 bushels. Market steady and in fair demand. Sales on change by sample: No. 2 mixed, at 32 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, at 31 1/2@32c; No. 4 mixed, at 30@30 1/2c; No. 2 white, at 33@33 1/2c; No. 3 white, at 32@32 1/2c; No. 4 white, at 31@31 1/2c.

**RYE**—Receipts for past seventy-two hours, 500 bushels. Quiet but steady. Sales on change by sample: No. 2, 67@68c; No. 3, 65@66c.

**FLAXSEED**—91c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts 55 cars. Market weak and 50 cents lower for prairie. Timothy, choice, \$9.50; No. 1, \$9.00; No. 2, \$8.00; choice, to fancy prairie, \$7.00@8.00; medium to fair, \$5.00@6.00; low grade, \$4.00@4.50.

St. Louis.

May 31, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 38,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Market opened 1/2c higher, closed 1/4c higher than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 81c; June, 83c bid; July, 82 1/2c asked; August, 80 1/2c asked.

**CORN**—Receipts, 221,000 bushels; shipments,

4,000 bushels. Market closed 1c higher than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 80c lower, 45c; July, closing 40c; September, 43 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 101,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Market higher. No. 2 cash, 32 1/2@33c; July, closing 31 1/2c.

**HAY**—Prairie, \$7.50@10.00; timothy, \$10.50@15.00.

**WOOL**—Receipts, 52,000 pounds; shipments, 230,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Low to choice medium, 18a23c; braid and coarse, 15a20c; low sandy, 11a18c; fine light, 16a 17c; fine heavy, 13.15c. Tub-washed—Coarse to choice, 28a33 1/2c.

Chicago.

May 31, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 216,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 82 1/2@83 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 77c; No. 2 red, 88 1/2@89c.

**CORN**—Receipts 259,000 bushels; shipments, 295,000 bushels. No. 2, 48@49c; No. 3, 47 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 229,000 bushels; shipments, 169,000 bushels. No. 2, 31 1/2c; No. 2, white, 33 1/2@34c; No. 3, white, 33a34c.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska: Fine—Heavy, 13a18c; average, 15a20c; choice, 20a22c. Medium—Heavy, 12a16c; average, 19a23c; choice, 24a28c. Low medium—Heavy, 16a18c; average, 20a22c; choice, 23a25c. Coarse—Heavy, 14a17c; average, 18a20c; choice, 19a22c.

#### A Fitting Prelude to a Summer's Outing.

Realization of anticipated joys of a summer's outing in the mountains or at the ocean resorts of the East characterize your journey thither via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines. Direct route from St. Louis, where connecting lines from the West and Southwest enable passengers to take fast and luxurious through trains over this popular rail highway to the East. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

### 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.

### Orange Chief 4154.

#### STANDARD-BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

LEM, record 2:27.

Full brother to DIXIE, trial 2:50.

CLARETTE, trial 2:39.

Sire, Orange County 2962 by Hambletonian 10. Dam, Clara by Webber's Tom Thumb; 2d dam by Kaiser's Mambrino by sire of Mambrino Chief 11. Dark bay, 15 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, good disposition, speedy, and a great sire of style and speed.

Will be kept at State Fair Grounds. TERMS: \$15 to insure.

J. E. POWELL, Manager, TOPEKA. A. T. Daniels.

### A BIG PRIZE

Is in store for those who buy and use our **Anti-Trust Binder Twine**; guaranteed made by mills not connected in any way with the twine trust. We bought early, we bought largely and we have **INSIDE PRICES**; if you want them, write us; we have special inducements to offer to Lodges, Farmer Organizations and Purchasing Agents. Write us if you want either **Red Elephant**—American hemp twine, or our **Matchless High Grade** hard fibre twine. Guaranty on all twines. Send for catalogue and general pointers on the twine situation.

A. J. CHILD & SON,  
209 & 211 Market St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**WOOL** ESTABLISHED 1856.  
**SHERMAN HALL & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.  
Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

**WOOL** **HAGEY BROS. COM. CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Office, Cor. Main and Olive Streets.  
Warehouses, 222-224 North Main Street, 223 and 225 N. Commercial Street.  
Wools handled exclusively on commission. Sales and full returns guaranteed inside of six days at highest market prices. Information by mail or wire. We have daily communication with every wool market in the world.

**WOOL FUNNSTEN & MOORE,**  
Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo.  
Market Reports sent free upon application. Wool Sacks free to our shippers. Twine furnished at lowest prices. General agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip.

REFERENCES:  
Woodson Nat'l Bank, Yates Center, Kas.  
Exchange Nat'l Bank, El Dorado, Kas.  
St. Louis Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

### Assiance Department.

#### Uncle Sam's Hard Luck.

When I was young an' had ter grub  
An' pinch an' scrape ter keep a-go'in',  
I useter kinder look ahead  
Fer days when I could make a showin'  
'Long side of Johnny Bull an' all  
Them other chaps in furrin' places,  
And pictur' how Columby'd look  
Dressed up all fine in silks an' laces.  
Columby, bless her, useter laugh—  
"Land sakes," she'd say, "What be you  
thinkin'?"  
I don't want silks no more'n cats  
Want more'n one tail; an' as fer prinkin'!"  
She'd toss her head, pretend she's mad  
With sich extravagance; but, bless her,  
She allus went about them times  
Ter dust the mirror on the dresser.

That want so very long ago,  
Gee whiz! how times hez changed, amazes!  
Now money pours inter my purse  
An' out agin' as quick ez blazes.  
Columby dresses like a queen,  
An' talks of lords and dooks by dozens,  
Ez tho' they was her next of kin  
Instid of forty-'leven'nt cousins.  
I aint complainin', not a mite;  
I'm jest ez fond ez ever of her,  
An' 'd like ter see the gal who'd dare  
Ter climb inter a seat above her.  
But when I see some folks half starved,  
Half naked, shiverin', sick an' wheezy,  
A tollin' fer ter pay the bills,  
By goll, I feel a mite oneasy.

I hired some chaps ter run the farm—  
"Twas them that filled Columby's head full  
Of gewgaws, trinkets an' sech stuff—  
Jerushy Ann! Her bills was dreadful!  
I didn't finch; I paid 'em all,  
Ount I found my men were whackin'  
Up with the tradesmen; then, by Geel  
I up and sent them fellers packin'.  
I got another set of men  
Who talked away ez slick as could be  
Of cuttin' bills an' savin' crops  
An' how straight drawn the furrers would be,  
Now blame me ef that set of chaps  
Ain't jest as bad as was the other;  
They pile the bills up mounting high  
An' not a thing to show for't, nuther.

It's bills an' bills, an' talk an' talk  
About economy an' prunin',  
An' not a lick of work put in  
No more'n if all day was noonin'.  
I hardly get a wink of sleep  
Fer thinkin' of the poor an' needy  
That hev to grub ter pay the cost,  
An' glad ter wear a coat that's seedy.  
An' any day I look ter see  
The Sheriff comin' armed all duly  
With power ter sell out of our home  
Poor old Columby an' yours truly.  
I ain't no Anarchist, not by a sight,  
An' usually I don't feel gory,  
But I've half a mind with dynamite  
Ter blow them chaps all up ter glory,  
—G., in *New York World*.

#### Readjustments Demanded.

In the June number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, ex-Senator Ingalls publishes a paper on the Empire of the West, in the course of which he uses the following language:

"The delta of the Mississippi, below its junction with the Ohio, richer than the Nile or the Rhine, exceeds the combined area of Holland and Egypt, and is destined under the stimulus of free labor and the incentives of self-government to build a fabric of society more opulent and enduring. Add to this the inexhaustible alluvion of the streams above and the fertile prairies from which they descend, and the arithmetic of the past has no logarithms with which to compute the problems of the economic and commercial future of the West. It will be predominant in the development, not of this country alone, but of the hemisphere, and will give direction to the destinies of the human race.

"We stand in the vestibule. We have not yet entered the temple. When the first furrow was broken on the prairies of Illinois, there was not an iron plowshare in the world. Men are yet living who might have seen the first steamboat on Western waters, on her trial trip from Pittsburg in 1811, and who were in active life when the first passenger rode in a railway train and the first telegraphic dispatch was sent. The early settlers of Missouri had to depend on flint and tinder for fire. Most of the inventions in machinery, nearly all the appliances for comfort and convenience, were unknown to the pioneers of the West. Their victories were won with few of the methods and devices now regarded as indispensable in even the humblest walks of life. When its agricultural, mining and manufacturing resources are fully developed by steam and electricity, the Mississippi valley will support and enrich, without crowding, 500,000,000 people, and be not only the granary, but the workshop, of the planet.

"Already by the readjustments of the eleventh census the center and seat of political power has been transferred hither from the seaboard. The central West, with its natural and inevitable allies, the States of the Gulf and the Southeast Atlantic, have a majority of the members of both houses of Congress

and of the college of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. They control the executive and legislative departments of the government. They hold the purse and sword of the nation, and will hereafter dictate its policy of administration. Sectional causes have delayed this coalition, but the estrangement is disappearing and reconciliation will soon be complete.

"Invidious tariffs, inequitable railway charges and insufficient currency have hitherto imposed heavy burdens upon the laborers and producers of the West, to which they have submitted, not without protest against the injustice. They will hereafter demand relief, not at the sacrifice of the interests of the East and North, but by a more uniform distribution of the benefits, privileges and advantages of civilization. They will require rearrangement of custom duties, so that taxation may fall equably upon those who work with their brains and those who toil with their hands. They will insist upon bimetallism, as the basis of a safe and abundant circulating medium, without which industry must languish and commerce decay."

#### The Money Question in Pennsylvania.

The *National Farmer and Stockman*, published at Pittsburg, Pa., contains in its May 26 number a letter from a Jefferson county correspondent, who says:

"I have said a number of times that the exception clause depreciated them [the greenbacks] as compared to gold. I have also repeatedly said that the depreciation in purchasing power was due exclusively to the redundancy of the various kinds of currency in circulation at the time. I have maintained, and still maintain, that had there been no exceptions on them gold would have depreciated in purchasing power (if used at all) just as much as the greenback. Why? Because paper dollars would have paid any claim that gold dollars would; and per consequence there would have been no market for gold dollars. Mr. Allen, please tell us, if you can, who would pay a premium for a gold dollar, when a paper dollar would pay the claims? I still insist upon an answer to the following question: Had there been no exceptions on the greenbacks, who would have bought gold at a premium?"

"There never was any premium paid for gold only to pay duties on imports, and perhaps to settle foreign balances. I sold gold and demand notes at 49 cents premium, and the purchaser bought them to pay duties with. I will now back up my view with some good authority. John A. Logan said: 'Gold was used but for two things, to pay duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and the price was regulated by supply and demand as any other article of merchandise.'

"Francis W. Hughes, in a speech at Scranton, Pa., in 1875, said: 'Did our government not discredit our greenbacks by refusing to take them for duties on imports, and did it not thereby make a market for gold, the paper legal tenders would have always remained at par with gold.' Reader, is this good authority? And does it correspond with my view? Mr. Allen and reader, did this profound lawyer tell the truth when he said that without the exceptions the greenbacks 'would have always remained at par with gold?' If he did, then my question is gained, for at that time the greenbacks had no coin base; and a kind of money that would keep at par with gold for seventeen years without a coin base would be a hundred or a thousand, as did the paper tokens or credits of the Bank of Venice. A kind of money that would keep at par with gold in time of war would in time of peace. If not, why not?"

"Thad Stevens said that without the exception clause 'there would have been no demand for a single dollar of gold to be used in this country.' If Stevens told the truth, then my cause is gained, for if we could make our exchanges one year or during the war without gold, we could a hundred or a thousand. If not, why not?"

"But, further, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, in a speech in Philadelphia in 1875 said, speaking of the exception clause: 'That blunder, worse than a crime, doubled the expenses of the war, made the gold room in New York possible, and invited the gold gamblers from the whole earth to this country to speculate on the life blood of the American people.' This is very strong language, and comes from a very high source, and all the sophistry of those who



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### Publication Notice.

[First published May 18, 1892.]  
In the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, ss Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage and Frankie B. Savage, Charles Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, minor children of Stella M. Savage, Defendants.

No. 1226.

The State of Kansas to the defendants, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage, Frankie B. Savage, Charles B. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, greeting:

You will take notice that you have been sued in the above entitled action and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of the petition, against the defendants, J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer and Everett L. Shelton, for the sum of \$832, with interest at 10 per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1890, and for a further judgment and decree that the mortgage described in the said petition shall be foreclosed and the land described in said petition and in said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number six hundred and twenty-nine (629), in block number five (5), on Lincoln street, in Martin & Dennis subdivision in the city of Topeka, the said subdivision being subdivision of the north one hundred acres of the southeast quarter of section number 1, township number 12, of range number 15, in Shawnee county, Kansas, according to the plat of said subdivision on file and of record in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Shawnee county aforesaid, be sold to pay said judgment and the costs of this action, and after the sale thereof that the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendants, J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage, Frankie B. Savage, Charles B. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, be foreclosed and forever barred in and to said premises or any part thereof.

Attest: S. M. GARDENHIRE,  
Clerk Circuit Court.

[SEAL] By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy.  
D. C. NELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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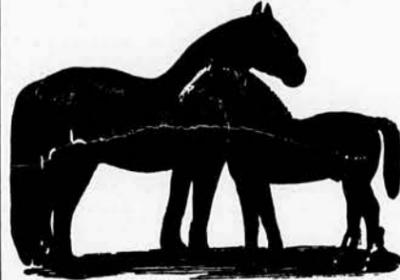
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FOR SALE—Five young full-blood Holstein-Friesian bulls, from three to eighteen months old. Offered at prices that farmers can pay.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN—One who can work up a trade and hold it. The farm, 200 acres, is half mile from city limits.

WANTED—A boy about 17 years old, of good habits, to learn carriage smith trade.

PETERS wants a location for a new steam thrasher the coming season.

FOR SALE—Young Holstein-Friesian bulls, good individuals, choice breeding. Also a three-year-old bull that I am done using.

FOR SALE—Eggs from first-class Light Brahmas, \$1 per setting or \$1.50 for thirty eggs.

500,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—To sell during May and June, 1892. Nine best kinds.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, choice A. J. C. Jersey cow. Will be fresh June 1.

I AM SELLING EGGS—From my prize-winning Langshans at \$1.50 per 13. Former price \$3. Stock for sale.

EGGS—Choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six registered and eight high-grade Clyde stallions and twenty mares and fillies. I offer these at fair prices.

BULLS—Will sell either of my pure-bred Hereford bulls. Must change. Also several grade Hereford bulls, yearlings, cheap.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS—One of the finest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation.

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Also Light Brahms Fowls, Catalogue Free. Address H. G. ALEXANDER, Delavan, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1892.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. C. Parker, in Rumsey tp., March 23, 1892, one roan mare, 13 1/2 hands high, branded R on left hip, small H on left jaw, other brands not recognizable; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1892.

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk. COLT—Taken up by John S. Watson, in Atina tp., P. O. Atina, May 2, 1892, one brown horse colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Stafford county—Ira D. Northrop, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Noble, in Clear Creek tp., April 28, 1892, one roan mare pony, branded Gt. on left shoulder and hip, 11 or 12 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$15.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. M. Dauntz, in Coleman tp., P. O. Enosdale, May 2, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. J. Baker, in Garden tp., April 8, 1892, one black pony mare, white in forehead, collar mark on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1892.

McPherson county—O. E. Hawkinson, clk.

FILLY—Taken up by Levi Halderman, in Meridian tp., April 8, 1892, one light bay mare colt, 2 years old, three white feet and white face, weight 800 pounds.

FILLY—By same, one dark bay mare colt, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, weight 900 pounds.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.

MARE—Taken up by R. W. Traveler, in Marysville tp., one bay mare, supposed to be 10 years old star in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joints, branded A on left shoulder and H on right shoulder, wire cut on one shoulder; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, supposed to be 10 years old, white strip in face from forehead to point of nose, hind feet white to hock joints, branded T on left shoulder and S on right hip; valued at \$20.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

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WATERLOO DUKE OF SHANNON HILL 88679 will be sold, as I can use him no longer in my herd. He is an extra fine animal, fit to head any herd, and the getter of blocky, meaty progeny. Also six fine young Short-horn bulls ready for use. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

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