

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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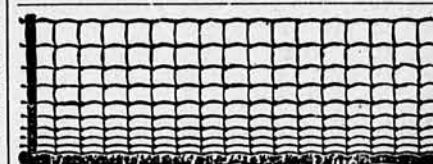
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The old firm of Contraction & Expansion, long engaged in demolishing wire fences, have had a falling out. Being unable to make any impression on our Colloid Spring Fence, Expansion got HOT and his partner has displayed an unmistakable coolness toward him ever since. Those who use Page fence are not interested.

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Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED.

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**GRAVING FOR STIMULANTS** or liquor habit cured. Home treatment. Best and cheapest cure known. Sent secure from observation. **ENO CURE CO.,** Box 253, Station A, Des Moines, Iowa.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

### PEDIGREE AND AGE IN REFERENCE TO BREEDING.

(Continued from last week.)

"On consulting with many of my old friends as breeders, I find but very few put their heifers to the bull before twenty months, and some nearly two years. The Jersey breeders generally put them to use at thirteen or fourteen months old, and I believe the Hereford breeders wait till nearly two years old. With sheep the almost invariable rule is to put the ewe to the ram at about eighteen to twenty months old; with pigs, most of the successful breeders begin breeding from them at about ten months. But there are some breeds more prolific than others, and which come to breeding purposes earlier. With horses—especially hacks and hunters—it is unfortunately the custom to breed from mares generally late in life, as they are often great favorites, and as long as they will carry their owners safely they continue riding or driving them, and they are often from fifteen to eighteen years old before they are put to the stud, and the produce generally is weedy, and anything but strong and hearty, as it would be if bred at an earlier date. A better system is now becoming more prevalent, namely, breeding at two years old, so as to foal at three years; and then get the young mares into condition for whatever duties they may be intended for. A proposal has been made lately by that excellent sportsman, General Owen Williams, to alter the date of calculating the age of race horses from July 1st to March 1st. This, I believe, would be a very sound principle, and calculated to bring the progeny into the world at a much better time; and as the days lengthened and the sun shone, it would undoubtedly be better for the young foals, and the mother would sooner be able to get a little green food for milk production. For agricultural horses I always found March or April the best time for the mares to be put to service, and the foals would come down in the early spring, and in two years' time would be able to do light work on the farm, and gradually earn their living afterwards.

"In corroboration of the above opinions, I have fortified my position by communicating with some of our most distinguished breeders. Amongst them, Mr. Charles Howard, of Biddenham, says: 'There is not much to add to your paper read some years ago. The facts there stated have been thoroughly proved, and are generally followed by most successful breeders. Pedigree is most highly desirable, and as to age, it is like the potato, when big enough it is fit for use. I generally put my heifers to the bull so as to calve them down at about 24 years old; my sheep at the usual time in the autumn, and although I have on an emergency put my ewe tugs to the tup at 8 to 10 months old, it was not successful enough for me to continue it.' Mr. John Treadwell, of Upper Winchendon, says that 'using a pure-bred bull on ordinary stock makes a tremendous improvement. When I took Windmill Hill Farm I bought some Irish stirks and used pedigree bulls on them. I am now fattening out two-year-old steers, and some of the best of them are from these Irish heifers. In sheep I have kept up my pedigrees now for some years, and the influence of some noted rams seems handed down for generations; in fact, where symmetrical rams are always used, you need not fear degeneration. With pigs, careful breeding produces valuable fattening animals of rare quality. As to horses, I am using the best class of Shire stallions on my ordinary farm mares, and am grading up, as the Yankees say. I have eight two-year-olds by Honest Tom, and a nice lot they are, the fillies especially. I do my heifers rather roughly in the winter, and do not get them to calve before three years old. When bulls are big enough they are old enough for breed-

ing. I believe with the late Mr. Corbet—a male's head for a male, and in selecting a ram the first and almost only thing I look at is the head, and if that does not pass muster I don't look any further, and the legs should be all right and well placed. I know of nothing more hereditary than malformed legs. It is also wrong to breed from males with only one testicle—this is very hereditary—in fact, to breed from perfect animals is the only way to get perfect.' Mr. Duckham Holmer, Hereford, says, 'To ensure success, form and constitution must accompany pedigree. With Herefords, bulls should be eighteen months and heifers two years old before breeding. Much injury is often done by breeding from animals at too early an age. A celebrated bull, Sir David, in Hereford Herd Book (394), did good work up to fifteen years old, and this was after taking many prizes at the Royal and other shows. Among cows I knew a very celebrated Royal winner who bred till she was twenty years old, and left good progeny. The oldest cow I ever bred from was fourteen when she dropped her last calf.' Mr. Spencer, of Holywell Manor, who has bred and sold at high prices, perhaps, more prize pigs than anyone living, writes me, 'that after thirty years experience no one can maintain a herd, stud, or flock of a high standard without using sires of the purest pedigree. I have often bought prize animals at shows, and have invariably been disgusted at their produce, except I could trace their pedigree to discover for what points or character they have been bred. It is necessary to obtain a fusion of new blood to keep up vigor and vitality. I fully believe that, given a large herd of animals bred on fixed lines for a number of years, it is possible to retain all the good points desirable, as the power of prepotency then comes in. Some kinds of pigs mature more quickly than others, but about eight months old may be considered the best age for general purposes, and good milking properties are of the highest importance, whatever breed, whether pig, cow, or any other kind of animal. I have used a boar until he was eight years old, and have bred from sows seven years old, but the produce of very old sows are fewer in numbers and less able to withstand hardships.' Mr. Charles Barnes, of Solesbridge, near Rickmansworth, one of our most celebrated breeders of Berkshire pigs, says, 'I have been a breeder of cattle and sheep over forty years, and think it wrong to breed an animal simply because it has a fashionable pedigree and nothing else to recommend it. I bought a Short-horn cow at Betts' sale—Lady Love—in calf to Grand Duke the 4th. She produced a bull calf named Royal Duke, the worst bull I ever had on my place, but, knowing what his father was, I used him, and he was the sire of Lord Eglintoun, who was a well-known winner, and Lady Eglintoun, also a winner. Had it not been for his pedigree he would certainly have been castrated. I have known Jerseys, one named Pansy, who produced her seventeenth calf when nineteen years old. With regard to swine, no other breed equals the Berkshires for coming quickly into profit. A boar may be used at eight months old, but a gilt ought not to be allowed to farrow until she is twelve months old. May Duke (1251) was born on May 5, 1883, and at Mr. Benjafield's sale last year, 1892, Mr. Thornton stated he was then in service at Lord Middleton's.' So far for Mr. Barnes. Gilbert White mentions a sow in his letters that had offspring until twenty years old, when she was fattened and made excellent bacon; she was said to have had 300 pigs. I had a remarkable Short-horn cow, Sylphide, by Sarawak, a pure Knightley, which I bought at the late Sir Charles' sale, and I bred from her till she was seventeen years old, and then she finished with twins. She died about eight months afterwards, and during her lifetime her progeny made over 3,000 guineas.

"There is such a wide field open for discussing this most pleasing and delightful subject that I should be tempted to still further enlarge on it, but I have only touched on the fringe of the question, and have written the

paper at the request of our excellent secretary, whose blandishments were used so effectively that I at last consented to read it, in the hope that so many practical men present may be enabled to criticize it and give to the agricultural world their experiences, and probably enable future breeders to avail themselves of those practices that have been proved most successful in producing live stock matchless in the world, and which is, I am afraid, the only course open to us to make agriculture—the greatest and most important of all industries—and to be once more profitable and useful to the nation at large."

### Cattlemen Are Happy.

The cattlemen are happy. For many years past the industry has suffered from an over supply incident to a too rapid development. Conditions, however, have changed, and from present appearances there is every reason to believe that the future is full of hope for the cattlemen. Reports from all market centers indicate a continued scarcity, and stock-raisers should certainly make money—and plenty of it—in the next few years.—*National Provisioner.*

### Large Stock Shipment.

The three times a week stock trains over the K. C., O. & S., are evidently proving both remunerative to the company and a source of pride and pleasure to shippers all along and even off its own line. The train which went to Kansas City to-day certainly attracted general attention. It comprised twenty-two cars of cattle, loaded a Blairstown, the property of Donovan & Snodgrass, who reside in Johnson county, and six additional loads from Mastin Park.

The entire shipment will reach Chicago at 6 o'clock Monday morning, and go on the market.

As a hauler of critters this road, for a short line and with its competition, is surely a valuable feeder. In the past six days it has delivered seventy-eight cars of cattle and hogs into Kansas City, which is more than double any previous stock business in the same length of time.

### Some Holstein-Friesian Sales.

M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., has just sold and shipped to the Kansas State Insane Asylum, four head—three heifers and one bull. The heifers are of the Pel, Josephine and Gerben strains, whose names, Afka de Vries Gerben, Duchess Arline and Clara Pel's Josephine Gerben, indicate their fine richness in breeding. The young bull, whose sire is Kroontje's Bell Boy, who won the grand sweepstakes prize (open to all dairy breeds) at Kansas State Fair in 1891, and only two years old at the time and pulled the beam at 1,900 pounds. His dam, Kroontje, has a milk record of 804 pounds daily—3 pounds and 8 ounces of butter in one day.

Mr. Moore has also sold to H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, Kas., to head his herd, the grand young bull Carlotta 2d's Sir Abbecker. This bull got first prize for bull under one year old in a large ring at St. Paul, Minn., and first at St. Joe and Kansas City Expositions in 1892. His dam, Carlotta 2d, said to be the "handsomest cow in America," captured first prize at St. Paul, Minn., beating old Jewel, one of the greatest show cows of the breed. She captured first prize at St. Joe and Kansas City Expositions in 1892. Her butter record for seven days is 31 pounds and 12 ounces; for thirty days,

## A Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

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



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME includes the great temperance drink

### Hires' Root Beer

It gives New Life to the Old Folks, Pleasure to the Parents, Health to the Children.

Good for All—Good All the Time.

A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

119 pounds and 12 ounces, and for sixty days, 230 pounds and 8 ounces. The sire of Carlotta 2d's Sir Abbecker is Alberta Sir Colantha, whose dam, Alberta Abbecker, has a butter record for seven days of 24 pounds at 3 years old. His grandsire is Sir Henry of Maplewood, a great prize bull. His granddam on sire's side is Colantha, butter record 31 pounds and 7 ounces in seven days. Carlotta 2d's Sir Abbecker is not only backed up by a line of rich ancestry, but has plenty of individual merit. Mr. Cheney also purchased two fine cows, Blankuma 2d and Lady Gretchen 2d, the latter being a half sister to Empress Josephine 3d.

Mr. Moore's other recent sales are Americana C's Josephine to John St. Hisbet, Mt. Erie, Ill.; Armada B's Josephine Chief to Mr. Hinkle, Forsyth, Ill.; Delores Chief to Daniel Staley, Loami, Ill.; to W. L. Matthews, Fayetteville, Mo. Tjolkje 2d's Chief; to J. Sigman, Hamilton, Mo., Swiestra 2d's Sir Mechtchilde.

The most expensive way to make good roads is to have "the rear axle slightly longer than the front one," as we often see advised by well-intentioned writers. When it becomes desirable to pave roads with horse flesh such wagons should be used.

"Your money back if you want it" shows you won't want it; it pays.

The "lambskin-with-wool-on swob" is the handiest tool to oil shoes and harness with; it pays.

Vacuum leather oil is the best of caretakers; it pays.

And they all go together—it pays all concerned.

### No Farmer Should Be Without It.

MOULTON, Appanoose Co., Iowa, Nov. 14, 1892. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: You sent me a bottle of your Caustic Balsam some years ago, it having been recommended to me by Messrs. Powell Bros., Shadeland, Penn. Since then I have not allowed myself to be without it, and it is now kept in stock by our druggists, and I think it is being generally used by our farmers. No farmer should allow himself to be without it.

AUGUST POST, Secretary Iowa Farmers' Alliance.



## WOOL SHIP YOUR WOOL

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

### SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
174 South Water St., CHICAGO.

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

Interesting, in connection with the able discussion of water circulation in soils by H. R. Hilton, is the general consideration bestowed, by thinking men, upon the subject of the best methods of cultivating the soil for the retention of moisture. In this connection the Louisiana Planter observes:

"In recent years many have come to the conclusion that shallow cultivation of growing crops is better than deep cultivation. This conclusion is opposed to all former ideas. It is natural to believe that thorough cultivation, pulverizing the soil to the greatest possible depth, and as closely as possible to the growing plants, is superior to a mere scratching of the surface. But there appears to be much force in the arguments in favor of shallow cultivation. It is argued that sugar cane, and also sorghum, have no tap root, but like all grasses have a great number of fine rootlets which spread laterally as well as downward. The observations of Mr. Henry Ling Roth were that the rootlets of sugar cane extend laterally from three to four feet. The rootlets of sorghum, planted in four-foot rows, often interlace between the rows. These rootlets are fine and tender; they adhere so closely to the soil that they can be traced, unbroken, only by careful washing away of the soil. These rootlets are the feeders of the plant, they are the mouths by which the plant is fed, they explore the soil all around the plant for food. In many cases the lateral spread of the rootlets is far greater than the height of the plant above ground. No system of cultivation can avoid all injury, but it seems reasonable to avoid injury to the rootlets as much as possible, and this can be done only by shallow cultivation, for comparatively few of the rootlets are deep enough to escape amputation by deep and close cultivation. If the soil is not cultivated at all, it becomes dry and hard; deep cultivation not only cuts off the rootlets which supply the plant, but also exposes the soil to greater evaporation."

Following the above directions the Planter quotes several authorities as follows:

The *Western Rural*, published at Chicago, says: "Then comes the cultivation of the crop, the purpose of which is not to stir the soil to the depth at which it was stirred by the plow. That part of the work has been done. Weeds and droughts are to be fought. The soil contains moisture which will come to the surface and be lost by evaporation unless the surface is mulched. If the soil is kept stirred and finely pulverized to a depth of an inch the finely pulverized soil acts as a blanket which prevents evaporation and retains moisture, while the industrious feeders of the plants escape injury."

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Corn may be greatly injured by cultivating too deep. A cultivator running three or four inches deep inevitably cuts off a great number of roots indispensable to a good crop." The *Western Resources*, published at Lincoln, Nebraska, says: "After trying different cultivators, we have thrown aside all but surface cultivators, because the surface cultivator only goes two inches deep, and does not injure the roots."

The Dean of the Missouri Agricultural College said: "Deep tillage in time of drought is an erroneous practice, founded on erroneous views. It adds to the mischief by severing the roots. In drought, the true policy is frequent and shallow tillage."

The Director of the New York Experiment Station said: "By examining the results it will be seen that the difference in results between the two methods is fully equal to the difference between a good crop and a poor crop, equivalent to the difference between prosperity and poverty."

The Iowa Agricultural College, after extensive experiments, arrived at this conclusion: "Deep stirring of the soil should precede plant growth, for it weakens the plant if done after the roots have spread."

The Planter thus observes: "The

conditions of soil, moisture, and weed growth are so widely different that each planter should judge for himself after considering views held by others.

"The sorghum growers of Kansas have easy cultivation so far as weeds are concerned. The problem for them is mainly one of retaining moisture in the soil, and the following simple experiments are stated as showing effect of methods of cultivation upon moisture in the soil. Mr. Francis Watts, Government Chemist at Antigua, W. I., placed damp soil in two tins of similar size and shape, the weight of soil and water being the same in each, the soil in one tin being compact, like badly tilled soil, in the other loose and porous. Both tins were exposed to the sun alike, and then weighed. At the end of three days the loose soil had 12½ per cent. more moisture than the other.

"At the Experiment Station at Garden City, Kansas, six boxes were filled with loose soil, the weight being the same; three of the boxes were lightly mulched with straw, all were alike exposed. After several weeks the boxes were again weighed, the mulched boxes having at the rate of nine tons more moisture per acre than those not mulched.

"In a second experiment the six boxes were again filled with soil alike and weighed. In three of the boxes the surface of the soil was kept loose and pulverized, while the others were allowed to become compact. After several weeks the boxes were again weighed, and it was found that surface cultivation had retained more moisture in the soil than mulching with straw.

"In Kansas, it appears to be true that if the surface soil is allowed to become crusted or packed, the crop speedily suffers for moisture in times of drought. It appears to benefit the crop when the surface soil is pulverized while moist, after heavy rains, to prevent crusting, no matter how free from weeds or how large the crop may be, if the cultivation is shallow, by retaining moisture in the soil."

### A Suggestive Letter.

The following interesting and suggestive letter from Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York, under date May 20, was recently received by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture:

"I expect I am indebted to you for a very interesting copy of the annual report of the Board of Agriculture of Kansas, which is just received. A hasty glance at its contents convinces me that it is of great value. The statistics it contains ought to be extensively distributed among the farmers of that State. A summary of these matters ought to be prepared and published in all the newspapers of the State. The growth of the agricultural industries of that State has been very remarkable, especially during the last ten years. I shall look it over carefully, and make up some statistics myself and send some of the papers there, believing that by so doing much good will grow out of it. I shall read with much interest any bulletins published by the department with which you are connected, and any documents you may send me. I think there ought to be more interest taken in the development of the quantities of gypsum that are found in the southern tier of counties in Kansas. There is enough in Barber county, alone, to supply the world with material in that direction, and it is an exceedingly valuable article for walls and plastering of all kinds, and ought to be utilized more than is being done at present.

"Why cannot there be an effort made to start the sugar beet industry in the southeastern part of Kansas? I should judge, from Prof. Wiley's reports of the experiments made in raising sugar beets, that the industry could be successfully established and made very profitable to farmers.

"I see from the government official reports that this country has increased its wheat production during the last four years over 154,000,000 bushels, and one great cause of the present low prices of that product is the enormous production that has taken place in this country. We have increased our production 52,000,000 or 53,000,000 bushels more than the increased production of

the entire world. There has been a great falling off in other countries, and an enormous increase here, and if we can divert a few million acres of our soil to the production of sugar beets, sorghum and cane, and make our own sugar, it will be a source of great profit to the farmers.

"What is your impression of the production of raw silk in Kansas? Some experiments have been made in some parts of the State in that direction, but I am not familiar with the results. In the southwestern part of the State the mulberry tree grows spontaneously, and I cannot see why, such being the case, they cannot be raised in other parts of the State, and why the production of raw silk cannot be made profitable. We imported over \$23,000,000 worth of raw silk last year. If we can cultivate the mulberry trees and produce this amount of raw silk every year, it will be a source of great profit to the farmers and a means of enriching the whole people. The sugar and silk industries, in my judgment, can be developed in this country sufficiently to supply the entire demand of the people here, and if it were done it would add \$200,000,000 a year to the national wealth."

### Canaigre.

"Canaigre" is the name of a plant which is native to the great dry plains and foothills of that country which extends from Oklahoma to Lower California. It has long been known and used by the Mexicans, both as a medicine and a tanning material. For the latter purpose it is particularly valuable, and shows, by chemical analysis, from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. of tannic acid in the roots.

As the wild supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, and as this plant promises best to take the place of the rapidly disappearing oak for use in tanneries, the Arizona Experiment Station has made the experiment of raising these roots under cultivation.



CANAIGRE

This plant seems to thrive in a very dry climate and sandy soil, though it develops more top and root in better and more moist soil. The roots are richer in tannic acid when grown from the roots than when grown from the seeds, though both are profitable. The roots may be thoroughly dried for transportation and still retain their valuable qualities.

The amount of tannic acid in the world is enormous. Sources of supply are sought on all the continents, and there is fear of gradual exhaustion.

"Gambier" is even now imported into the United States from the East Indies to the amount of 15,000 tons per annum, and other countries use it in vastly greater quantities.

From the high opinion that experts have already formed of canaigre it is not improbable, if its cultivation is properly taken in hand by our western farmers, that it will not only entirely supplant gambier, but very many other tanning materials as well. The report says:

"While the result of our investiga-

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at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air



—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

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tions to the present time with such data as we have collected from other sources will not enable us to give positive replies to many inquiries we receive, enough has been demonstrated to show that the canaigre plant possesses sufficiently valuable qualities to warrant its cultivation on a large scale.

"The amount exported during the past two years shows there is a demand at paying prices for large quantities, and one of the greatest obstacles in starting an industry, introducing a new product to the trade, is largely overcome. There is room for a large industry in growing and shipping the roots in a dry state, but the cost of labor in slicing and drying, the bulky condition of the product after they are thus prepared, stands in the way of the most rapid development.

"The canaigre crop has this advantage over sugar cane and the sugar beet, it can be prepared for market without expensive machinery for manipulation, but as the field of production is a long distance from the places of consumption, economy in transportation demands the extraction of the valuable elements and placing it in condensed form.

"It is important, therefore, that extract factories be established on a large scale, and that they be located on lines of transportation and where the lands in the immediate vicinity of the works may be planted to canaigre.

"Our investigations in the laboratory, which are simply referred to in this bulletin, and which are still in progress, show that there is no more difficulty in extracting the tannic acid from the roots, green or dry, than in separating sugar from cane and from beets. As in sugar-making, the extraction will have to be done on a large scale and with expensive apparatus, but the returns will fully justify the investment.

"The industry should be built on two lines, growing and manufacturing, the same as has been found most desirable and profitable in sugar production.

"Capital must at first be secured to build factories, after which there will be no difficulty in making contracts with persons to supply canaigre roots, at stipulated prices per ton."

Full particulars are given in Bulletin No. 7, of the Experiment Station, Tucson, Ariz.



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## "KANSAS FARMER" REPORTS.

Our reports were written May 26 and 27. They show a further development of the conditions which prevailed one month ago. The wheat has indeed shown greater vitality than was reasonably expected, especially in the southwestern counties, where some fields, which were prepared exceptionally well, now give promise of twenty bushels per acre. But in the same neighborhood large areas of wheat have been abandoned for corn. The recent rains have revived all of the vitality which was left in the wheat when they came. The FARMER sees no reason to materially revise the views expressed one month ago, and is of the opinion that a 40,000,000 bushel wheat crop will scarcely be realized.

The oat crop has suffered severely and will be a light one.

The area of corn is very large, and, while the condition is, in many counties, reported as low, yet these estimates take into consideration the lateness of the crop and the poor stand in many fields. The latter is being remedied by planting again, and the former is based more on comparison with the calendar than with the season. There is ample time for an immense corn crop, for which the ground is now in favorable condition on account of the rains which came late last week and extended over almost the entire State.

Broomcorn and sorghum are being planted to a larger extent than ever before. Both are sure crops and usually profitable.

Fruit prospects have not improved, and, while the State will doubtless have plenty of standard fruits for home use, there will be no large quantities to export.

Work animals and other live stock are free from disease and generally in fine condition.

Insects, especially chinch bugs, are reported in some sections, but in only exceptional cases are they doing notable damage.

Following are abbreviated copies of reports of correspondents:

**Anderson.**—Winter wheat prospect is very favorable at present. A number of pieces were plowed up early in the spring. Spring wheat, very little sown. Oats in splendid condition. Area of corn, 110; condition, too much rain. Apples not more than 10 per cent; peaches a full crop. Condition of other fruit, with the exception of plums and cherries, very favorable. All stock in good condition. No damage by insects. Too much rain for the last two weeks.

**Barton.**—Wheat will little more than make the wheat that was sown. No spring wheat. Oats and barley will be practically failures. Much corn has been planted, and listers are working on all land that is not too dry and hard; the area as compared with last year will be 300 per cent; much of it has not sprouted, owing to lack of moisture. No apples, peaches or other fruit to speak of. Work animals are in good condition. Few chinch bugs are reported, but no serious damage. Pastures are poor, and will so continue until it rains.

**Brown.**—Winter wheat about half plowed or listed up; rest about half stand, hence prospect is 25 per cent of last year. Spring wheat at good, but very little sown; rye same—heading out now. Oats look well, at least 20 per cent above last year. Corn area 25 per cent above last year—fair stand; earliest planting related and replanted. Apple and peach trees full of fruit, though there are some exceptions as to apples. Other fruit none scarce. Grapes all right. Work horses in good condition. Ground in good condition. Cattle rather thin. Hogs doing well, but scarce. Light rains fore part of May. Last twenty-four hours rained two inches in little showers.

**Bourne.**—Condition of winter wheat 10 per cent better than last year. Oats have improved since last report—are 15 per cent less than last year. Area of corn, 10 per cent more than last year; condition, 20 per cent less; growth small, but free from weeds; now being cultivated second time. Seventy-five per cent of apples and peaches killed. About half crop of small fruits. Work animals in fine condition. Other stock in good condition—free from any disease. Chinch bugs are plentiful, but will not injure small grain very badly.

**Barber (1).**—Area of winter wheat, 75 per cent; condition about 60 per cent; many fields have been plowed up and are being planted with corn; harvest is late and straw very short. Acreage of corn, 125 per cent; some has to be replanted. Apples about all killed by the late frosts. Peaches are scarce; some orchards have plenty, others none. Blackberries and raspberries fair, and grapes all right. Stock in good condition.

**Barber (2).**—Winter wheat, condition, 25 per cent. No spring wheat. Oats, 5 per cent. Area of corn, 75; condition of corn, 5 per cent. Condition of apples, 200. Condition of peaches, 200; other fruit better than last year. Condition of work animals good. All other animals fair. No insects to damage corn.

**Comanche.**—The condition of wheat is very poor. Although the acreage is very much greater than last year, we cannot raise, with an abundance of rain, one-half crop. Fruit is killed and many orchards are dying from the late frosts. Oats and barley are late; the recent rains may help them to get high enough to cut. Condition of stock is fine.

**Cheyenne.**—Fully 75 per cent of the spring wheat failed to germinate until the last heavy rain, May 26, since which about 70 per cent of the wheat has germinated, and the plant is making a vigorous growth; prospect for sufficient wheat to supply bread, seed, and a small surplus. About 40 per cent of the winter wheat failed to germinate. I estimate condition of spring wheat, compared with last year, 60; winter wheat sowed on stubble and corn ground, 60. Area of corn, 100; condition, 100. Area of broomcorn, 200. Work animals in excellent condition. No insects reported. While the damage to wheat is

great and irreparable, we will make up for the loss in increase in broomcorn and other crops. **Cherokee.**—Wheat compared with last year, 100. Oats, 100. Corn, 120. Areas: Wheat, 110; oats, 100; corn, 90. Condition of peaches and apples apparently good. About half the work animals in good condition, other half thin. Stock generally doing well.

**Cloud.**—The condition of the small amount of winter wheat which was spared from the plow, compared with last year's condition at this date, is about 50 per cent. Condition of oats, 80 per cent. Area of corn about 50 per cent greater than last year; condition never better. Prospects for fruit are very poor. Condition of work animals is first-class. Of all other animals very good. There are some chinch bugs.

**Cloud.**—Winter wheat very poor; cannot expect more than one-third of a crop. No spring wheat raised. Oats very poor, a large area being plowed up and planted with corn. The corn is very late, much of it being replanted. Very few apples on the trees. Peaches very scarce. Condition of work animals good, other live stock very poor. Too cold and dry for the grass to grow.

**Coffey.**—Condition of winter wheat, 90 per cent. Condition of spring wheat, 100 per cent. Condition of oats, 100 per cent. Area of corn larger than last year; condition excellent. Apples fair in some localities, none in others. Peaches fair on the high lands, some few in the low lands. Some plums and small fruits; a few pears. Work animals in good condition; all other stock doing well. A few chinch bugs in some localities; not doing much damage. This county has had splendid rains lately. Grass good.

**Decatur.**—Winter wheat in a very bad condition on account of the long drought. Spring wheat small and backward, but improving nicely since the heavy rains. Oats and other small grains late, but growing rapidly. Area of corn larger than last year; prospects good; considerable planting to be done yet. Apples and peaches nearly all killed by the late frosts. Some cherries and smaller fruits. Condition of work animals very good; other live stock in fair condition. No insects.

**Dickinson (1).**—Condition of winter wheat, 50. Oats, 75. Area of corn, 110; condition, 100. Condition of apples, 25; peaches, 70; cherries, 50; plums, 5. Small fruits practically a failure. Condition of work animals, 100, and of other stock, never better. Our crop will be light. People in good spirits. There are "no flies" or insects on us.

**Dickinson (2).**—Up to the middle of the month the crop prospects were poor, indeed. Never during the past twenty-two years has there been such a boisterous, rainless spring. Kansas farmers possess a large amount of hopefulness and grit. As soon as they are satisfied that winter wheat is killed, corn planters and listers are set to work and the vacant space is transformed into a corn field. Never was rain more welcomed than the heavy showers which visited this section on the 24th and 25th. It brought joy and thankfulness to every heart. Average condition of winter wheat, 35; rye, 50; oats, 40; pasture, 35; tame grasses, 40; apples and pears, 80. There will be a partial crop of all kinds of fruit. Work animals and stock in good condition. Brood sows are having fine, healthy litters.

**Douglas.**—Condition of winter wheat, 80. Oats, 110. Corn very uneven on account of heavy rains and cold weather, and a great deal will have to be planted for the third time. Two heavy hail storms inside of a week injured what fruit was left. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Chinch bugs very numerous in wheat, but it is thought that heavy rains will check them.

**Ellsworth (1).**—Winter wheat very poor—will make no crop except few pieces. No spring wheat. Oats poor; a good many pieces already listed in corn. A good deal more corn will be put out this season than last. Corn very small and backward; a good deal to plant yet. No fruit. Work stock in good condition; other stock in fair condition. Pasture is very poor. No insects. The worst outlook in the thirteen years I have been in Kansas.

**Ellsworth (2).**—Wheat in bad condition; the best pieces on bottom lands are heading out at one foot high; land that last year yielded thirty-six bushels per acre will this year not make to exceed ten. Condition of oats about the same as that of wheat. Area of corn is enlarged, much of the wheat land being planted to corn. Condition of corn is poor, the ground being too dry to sprout it early. Apples, peaches and other fruit about half a crop. Work animals and other stock in good condition. Chinch bugs are damaging wheat in some instances, and where corn was planted on land that raised wheat last year, and where corn is up the bugs are also attacking it.

**Ellis.**—Condition of winter wheat, 1 per cent. Spring wheat, 40 per cent. Oats, 40 per cent. Area of corn, 400 per cent; condition of corn, 10 per cent. Condition of apples and peaches, zero. Grapes uncertain. Condition of work animals and other live stock, 100. Insect damage, nothing, there being no grain for them to damage. A few pieces of wheat in the northern part of the county that with local rains may make light crop, but most of the wheat is dead.

**Ellis.**—Wheat all gone. Oats and barley, 10 per cent. Corn that is planted not up yet. Fruit most all gone on account of late frosts. **Franklin.**—Condition of winter wheat, 80 per cent. Condition of oats, 110. Area of corn, 100 per cent; condition of corn, 60 per cent. Condition of apples, 25, peaches 20, other fruits 25. Condition of work animals and other stock, 100. Some chinch bugs. Nearly all the corn planted over. Ground in very bad condition at present. Corn will be late; some fields are badly washed. Tame and wild pastures, 80 per cent.

**Finney.**—Condition of winter wheat, 40; spring wheat, 80; oats, 80. Area of corn, 200; condition, 90. Condition of apples, 50. Condition of peaches, 50. Condition of other fruits, 75. Condition of work animals and other stock, 100. No insect depredations.

**Ford.**—Area of winter wheat as compared with last year, 120; condition, south half of county, 40 per cent; north half, 20 per cent. Area of spring wheat small; condition, 40 per cent. Area of oats, 100; condition, 20. Area of corn, 80; condition, 80. Area of barley, 100; condition, 80. All kinds of fruit killed by the frost. Since the rains commenced spring crops have germinated, and with a continuance of plenty of rain a good half crop may be realized. Chinch bugs are reported in some wheat fields, but are not doing any damage yet.

**Kingman.**—The winter wheat will make about one-third of a crop. No spring wheat sown. Condition of oats poor so far, owing to the lack of rain. Area of corn small; condition poor; considerable being replanted. Apples few. Peaches moderate crop. No cherries or plums. Grapes needing rain. Condition of work animals and other stock fair. Pasture is short. The dry winter has given the wheat a great set back. Plenty of chinch bugs.

**Kiowa.**—Condition of winter wheat, 20 per cent. Condition of oats, 15 per cent. Area of corn, 10; condition, 40 per cent. Condition of apples and peaches, zero. Condition of other fruits, 100 per cent. Condition of work animals, 95; all other stock, 90. No insects damaging grain.

**Logan.**—Condition of winter wheat 80 per cent

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

# Royal Baking Powder

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of last year; small acreage in this section. Condition of oats the same as last year. Area of corn compared with last year, 100; condition of corn, 120. Condition of apples, 200. Condition of peaches, 100. Condition of work animals, good. Condition of fruit as compared with last year, 120. No insects have damaged the corn. Farm work is more advanced than at this time last year.

**Lyon.**—Report on the percentages of last year's conditions of the same date can hardly be made intelligible to the reader. The wheat crop of this county last year was almost an entire failure, while this year, at this date, on all bottom ground, the conditions could hardly be improved. Corn, one year ago, was in very bad condition from excessive rain, and our good crop realized needed to be started anew after and about this date, while this year there could be no better prospect for a big crop of corn. Nearly all fields have been cultivated over once, and many twice. We are having good rains but not excessive. Our apple crop was almost a failure last year and is quite this, so that to say 50 per cent of last year does not represent our apple crop last year, except to those who chance to know our last year's condition. Peaches will be a half crop against practically none last year. Condition of winter wheat, 200. Condition of spring wheat, but little grown. Condition of oats, 100. Area of corn, 120; condition of corn, 110. Condition of apples, none. Condition of peaches, good in places. Condition of other fruits, 100. Condition of work animals, 125. Condition of other stock, 120. Chinch bugs are making their appearance quite freely.

**Marion (1).**—Wheat is needing rain very badly and has for some days; chinch bugs are also plenty. Corn about three-fourths of a stand, but backward. Apples nearly all dropped off; peaches a full stand; cherries very poor; apricots good; plums very poor. Cattle doing well but water is low in many wells, and rain would help the grass, which has never had much chance to get ahead of the cattle. Oats are variable, but all need rain.

**Marion (2).**—Condition of winter wheat, 40 per cent. No spring wheat raised worth mentioning. Condition of oats, 50, and heading at eight or ten inches. Area of corn, 110; condition of corn, 90, but with rain in season will do well; too dry and cold to grow well; good color. Condition of apples, 25 per cent. Peaches, 100. Other fruits, 25. Condition of work animals and other live stock good. There are some chinch bugs, but the weather is too cool for them to do much damage. Potatoes and other garden crops grow very slowly; some potato bugs.

**McPherson.**—Condition of winter wheat, 35 per cent. No spring wheat. Oats, 40 per cent. Area of corn about the same as last year. Apples, none. Peaches, none to speak of. Condition of work animals good. Condition of other live stock not as good as last year. No insects.

**Miami.**—Wheat is, perhaps, short 20 per cent. Condition of oats, 100. Area of corn, 100; condition, 95. All fruit is in as good condition as last year; the apples will be a good crop, against none last year. Condition of work animals and all other stock, 100. Chinch bugs are quite numerous, but have made no mark on crop. Rains have been rather plenty. Spring wheat is looking exceedingly fine.

**Mitchell.**—Condition of winter wheat, 15 per cent; of oats, 25 per cent. Area of corn, 120 per cent; increase owing to failure of wheat. Condition of corn, 90 per cent. Condition of apples, 95 per cent. Peaches nearly a failure. Condition of grapes, 100 per cent. Other fruits not more than 25 per cent of a crop. Condition of work animals good. Other stock in fair condition. Pasture very poor.

**Neosho.**—Condition of winter wheat, 175. Spring wheat, 100. Oats, 160. Area of corn same as last year; condition of corn, 150. Apples few. Peaches full crop. Cherries none. Crops of all kinds of berries, 100. Condition of work animals and other live stock, 100. No insects.

**Ottawa.**—Winter wheat almost an entire failure. Oats possibly one-fourth crop. Area of corn much larger than last year; it is coming up well, and with season favorable will make an abundant crop. Apples, winter varieties, good; early varieties, but few. Peaches, but few on the trees. Small fruits promise fair. Work animals in good feed. No insects.

**Ottawa.**—Winter wheat, 20 per cent. No spring wheat. Oats, 15. Area of corn, 100; condition of corn, 125. Condition of apples, 100. Condition of peaches, 125. Condition of other fruits, 75. Condition of work animals, 100. Condition of other stock, 110. No damage to grain by insects. Dry weather is what has hurt the wheat, and rain will not help it much now.

**Otage.**—Winter wheat about half crop. Condition of oats improving and promises fair crop. Corn backward, heavy rains causing considerable replanting; acreage about the same as last year. Apples and peaches almost a total failure. Small fruits will make a fair crop. Condition of work animals and other live stock good.

**Oshawa.**—Condition of winter wheat compared with last year, 25 per cent. Condition of oats, 40 per cent. Corn mostly all planted and coming up well; acreage somewhat increased on account of wheat failure. Nearly all fruit killed by the frost, except cherries and grapes. Grass doing well. Some bugs at work in the fields.

**Pottawatomie.**—Winter wheat, 10 per cent of a crop. Oats, 70 per cent. On account of the failure of wheat a large area of corn is being planted; looks well. Condition of apples, 50 per cent. Cherries, peaches and plums are looking well. There will be some pears. Grapes look well.

**Rock.**—Winter wheat a failure; spring wheat and oats six weeks late. Hope they make hay. Area of corn will be one-half larger than last year; one-half is planted; part of that is up; the rest has sprouted since the rain on May 22. Apples, peaches and other fruits were affected by frosts in April and one this month. Work animals fat; other stock lean, for pasture is thirty days late. Chinch bugs look thick because the green spears are few.

**Riley.**—Condition of winter wheat has steadily grown worse since last report was made; so many fields are being plowed up that it is hard to estimate the acreage; very few fields will pay for harvesting and thrashing. No spring wheat. Condition of oats not good. Area of corn largely

increased during the month; condition of corn good but late. Apples dropping badly—cannot be over half a crop. Peaches on low ground killed by frost; on upland one-fifth of a crop; cherries are a failure; grapes half a crop. Condition of work animals good. Condition of other stock very good. There are some complaints of shortness of feed and poor supply of water. No insect depredation.

**Republic.**—Winter wheat is heading out four to six inches tall and is being listed to corn; call it a failure. Spring wheat is a failure. Oats prospect is a failure. Cause of the above is lack of rain. Nearly all wheat and oats ground is being put to corn, millet, etc. It is impossible for me to give figures. Corn condition poorest ever known. Apples none worthy of note. Peaches but few. Scarcely any other fruit. Will have a few cherries. Work animals in fair condition. Pasture is short, but stock in fair condition. Chinch bugs are at work on many fields of wheat, but the lister is taking the lead in destroying the present crop. A heavy frost May 23 killed much fruit, corn, potatoes, etc.

**Renov.**—Considering the amount of winter wheat plowed up and the condition of that which remains, I think we will get about 25 per cent of what we would have had if the season had been favorable. Oats very short; this rain may help them, but under any circumstances the yield is cut 50 per cent. There is an increased acreage of corn on account of the wheat and oats plowed up; the stand is good. No apples to amount to anything. Peaches will make a fair yield. Considerable distemper among the horses, otherwise work animals and live stock are in good condition.

**Renov.**—No rain here worth mentioning since December 6th till last Thursday, when one and one-eighth inches of water fell. Condition of stock and crop, 100, being an average crop. Winter wheat, 25. Oats, 20. Corn, potatoes, peaches, apricots, 90. Apples 50 per cent, pears 50 per cent, plums 10 per cent and cherries 10 per cent. Strawberries 20, raspberries and blackberries 125. Condition of work animals and other stock, 90 per cent.

**Sumner.**—Condition of winter wheat, 25 per cent. Oats will be nearly a total failure. Area of corn same as last year; condition, 25 per cent. Apples, 10 per cent. Peaches, 50 per cent. Small fruits, except blackberries, will be very light. Grapes, 75 per cent. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Plenty of chinch bugs, and are leaving wheat for the corn. The outlook is the bluest seen in twenty years' residence.

**Sumner.**—Condition of winter wheat compared with last year, 55. Condition of oats, 80. Area of corn, 60; condition of corn, 70. Condition of apples, 100. Condition of peaches, 100. Condition of other fruit, 100. Condition of work animals, 90. Condition of other stock, 80. There are some reports of chinch bugs, but I failed to find any of note up to date.

**Stafford.**—Condition of winter wheat compared with last year at this date, 20 per cent. No spring wheat sown. Condition of oats, 40 per cent. Condition of corn not very good. Condition of fruit is poor except small fruit crops, which are good. Work animals are in good condition. Stock is commencing to look well. Chinch bugs are very plenty in wheat.

**Shawnee.**—Winter wheat all gone. Small amount of spring wheat sown; condition fair. Condition of oats, 100. Area of corn, 120; condition of corn, 80. Condition of apples, 10 per cent, as compared to the full crop. Peaches, 80 per cent of a crop; other fruits 25 per cent of a crop. Condition of work animals and other stock, 100. No insects to speak of.

**Seagwick.**—One-third of the wheat has been plowed up and planted to corn; the other two-thirds will make half a crop with favorable weather from now on. Oats very short and heading within eight inches of the ground; many pieces taken by weeds. Corn has a fair stand and looks fair on fall plowing; poor stand and much replanting on other land. Good stand of potatoes, and they look well; growth slow. Mulched potatoes not up yet. Several of the standard winter varieties of apples are a failure; Maiden Blush, Limber Twig and Stark will make half a crop. Peaches are a good half crop. No insects to speak of either on farm crops or fruit. Live stock generally in good condition and in good health. Pasture good.

**Wallace.**—Fall wheat has made very little growth since sprouting this spring. Crop prospects far from satisfactory, while wheat is as far advanced as other vegetation. Favorable conditions until harvest will be necessary to make a crop. Spring wheat 80 per cent, oats 80 per cent, barley 20 per cent more than last season. Work animals and other stock in fair condition.

**Wabamoose.**—Amount of winter wheat plowed up, 25 per cent; condition of winter wheat remaining, 50 per cent; before the last rain chinch bugs were in the wheat and doing considerable damage. Condition of oats, 100. Corn, 100; acreage of corn, 110. Condition of all kinds of stock good, but there is a shortage of hogs and cattle.

**Wichita.**—Condition of the winter wheat, 5 per cent. Oats, 10 per cent. Condition of work animals, 110, and other live stock, 100.

**Woodson.**—Winter wheat well. Corn not all planted. Oats fine. Flax good. There will be a big crop, and two weeks earlier than last year. Apples, one-fourth of a crop; cherries, one-eighth of a crop; peaches, full crop; blackberries, full crop; strawberries, one-fourth crop; grapes, full crop.

## St. Louis Wool Market.

The St. Louis Commission Co., reports as follows: The market is very weak and declined all this week; mills are the only buyers, and they only want the coarse grades. The market is flat and nominal on all fine grades, burry and inferior. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 17 to 18; fine medium, 16 to 16½; light fine, 15 to 15½; heavy fine, 12 to 13; extra heavy and low, 8 to 11; common or carpet, 13 to 13.

For regular sacks 15 is cents allowed and 3½ pounds tare deducted. Texas sacks 10 cents each, 3 pounds tare.



## The Family Doctor.

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

### Poisoned Berries.

Singular want of care is often noticed in the preparation of food. Only a few days since thirteen persons were seriously poisoned by eating strawberries, presumably dusted with some poisonous preparation to keep off the insects. Food purchased thus in open market and eaten unwashed does not furnish a particularly appetizing mouthful to the fastidious taste. If berries are washed before the hull is removed, and carefully drained, and this done just before serving, the flavor is not impaired to any noticeable extent and there is something repellant to a delicate stomach in eating food, every single morsel of which has been handled by careless, and perhaps dirty and diseased pickers. Most of us pare our oranges and apples. A wise precaution in the latter instance, since the custom of spraying with poisonous preparations has become so common. But the cleansing of berries and grapes and such small fruits is frequently entirely forgotten. One of the most dwelt upon directions for cholera times is the careful washing of all food eaten raw. The intention is to remove all possible filth, and it would be wise not to rely too strongly on our immunity from disease, and therefore consider that unwashed food to-day is as dangerous as the "unwashed hands" of old.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—I have been troubled with rheumatism for over three years. My knee joints swell and get so sore I can hardly walk at times. I have taken medicine from two doctors, but it did not help me much. Will you please give me a remedy through the KANSAS FARMER.

Mrs. W. E. B.

Argonia, Kas., May 22, 1893.

This trouble might be mitigated in some degree by wearing of long woolen stockings, coming above the knee, keeping the feet dry and warm. The medicine adapted to the trouble would be Rhus toxicodendron, third dilution—taken every two hours in two drop doses. Be sure and get the third dilution.

### Horse Notes.

Stakes for the Kansas State Fair close June 1.

Mr. Johns, of Carthage, Mo., has bought a brother of Thistle for \$8,000.

J. S. Riste, Wymore, Neb., reports a bay filly, foaled April 30, by Lobasco, 2:10½.

John R. Gentry, of Hughesville, Mo., has entered the 2:19 trot in the Terre Haute races.

The only Kansas entry in the Terre Haute races is C. N. Curtis, of Abilene, who is in the 2:15 trot.

Robert Russell 3, 2:24½, paced an eighth, to cart, recently, at Junction City, Kas., in 16 2-5 seconds.

Gelvin & Bohart, of Maitland, Mo., are entered in the 2:17 purse for \$2,000 in the Terre Haute races.

Maggie Marshall, dam of the noted young sire, Elyria, 2:25½, and of Billy Marshall, 2:27½, has been booked to Robert McGregor, 2:17½.

If all the horses beat 2:15 that are booked to beat it, the 2:15 list at the end of 1893 will be two feet and fifteen inches of solid nonpareil.

The bay stallion, Dick Wilkes, pacing record 2:26½, by Petoskey, dam Sally, by Dictator, died week before last at Georgetown, Ky.

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

T. C. Eastman, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who has been breeding his trotting mares to hackney stallions, hopes to have carriage horses that will trot in 2:50.

S. E. Stranathan's ch. stallion, Volunteer Wilkes, by Madrid, a son of George Wilkes, is in the hands of Trainer Charles E. McDonald at the Holton, Kas., kite.

Mr. C. R. Lockridge's Hornpipe, 2:29½, by Banker, is in the hands of Mr. Fred Young, Holton, Kas., who will campaign him and try and give him a fast record.

Not discouraged by its experience of last year, the United States Horse and Cattle Society will hold another show in New York city, June 5 to 10. The prize list foots up \$20,000.

Missouri will have a fast string of pacers out this year, such as Grant's Abdallah, 2:10½; Walnut Boy, 2:11½; Wilkie Russell, 2:15; Tucker, 2:16½; Rosewater, 2:16½; Black Dick, 2:15.

Mr. Con Holmes has received letters from the World's Fair Commissioner of Missouri, asking him to exhibit his great saddle stallion, Kentucky Blue Eyes. Special

premiums have also been offered through the Illinois-Missouri circuit for this great saddler, and for the herd of Shetland ponies that has made his farm famous.

D. N. Heiser, of Great Bend, Kas., reports that his yearling, Tranquil, by Kanakakee, son of Mambrino Russell, is pacing eighths in 22½ seconds, while Quivera, another yearling, by the same horse, is trotting equally fast.

The Springfield (or Green County) Fair Association will hold its regular annual meeting the second week in September regardless of the new association that is billed for North Springfield. Ten thousand dollars in stakes will soon be announced, with a good share for the gallopers.

The exchange which says that Belle Vara, 2:08½, claims the champion race record for four-year-olds, is astray in its reckoning, as she made her record at 5. The fastest mile ever trotted by a four-year-old in a race is Evangeline's fifth heat in 2:11½, and had the daughter of Director not met an untimely death there is no telling how much faster it might not be.

Reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him forward, but the human voice is more potent than all. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel fright; its sharp, clear, electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the united force of the bit and reins and the lash. No animal in domestic use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse.

The brown stallion, Sealskin Wilkes, that obtained a trotting record of 2:29½ at Holton, Kas., September 10 last, died at Norwood stock farm, Lawrence, Kas., last week. He was foaled in 1881, sired by the great George Wilkes, 2:22, and out of Woburn Maid, by Woburn 342; granddam by imported Consternation, bred by W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky. He was the sire of Bessie Wilkes, 2:24, Miss Pilot, 2:30, and the good Emoleta, 2:24½, that won her race at the Exposition park last fall, and has seventeen heats to her credit for 1892 in better than 2:30.

### NEARLY DEAF.

**Catarrh of the Middle Ear—Saved From a Lifetime of Deafness.**

Mr. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "I had chronic catarrh very badly, noise in the ears and nearly deaf. I used your 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."

The only reason why some fail to get cured by the use of Pe-ru-na is either because the catarrh is complicated by some organic disease or the patient does not take the medicine long enough. The majority of people expect to be cured in a week or two of catarrh that has run for ten or fifteen years. Such people are nearly always disappointed. Pe-ru-na will cure recent cases of acute catarrh in a few days or weeks, but when the disease becomes chronic it takes longer. In case any one should fail to experience improvement after a reasonable trial he should not leave off taking Pe-ru-na until after writing Dr. Hartman, as a letter from him is almost sure to point out the cause of the failure. Answers free.

A treatise on catarrh in every phase of this dread disease is sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

### Binder Twine.

To the Farmers:

While A 1 American Hemp, manufactured by John T. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is our leader, because they were the first large manufacturers of twine to come out boldly and offered to sell direct to the farmers, yet it has been communicated to us through friends that the representatives of the trust and their associates have been representing to the farmers that we could not furnish to the farmers hard fiber twine, and that our sales were wholly confined to the sale of hemp. As a contradiction of this statement, we make you the following offer until it is recalled through the columns of the Topeka Advocate and Tribune and KANSAS FARMER: A "1" American hemp twine, 8½¢ per pound; white sisal, 8½¢ per pound; standard, 8½¢ per pound; manilla, 9½¢ per pound; pure manilla, 10½¢ per pound. Delivered free board the cars at Kansas City, Mo.

Now, farmers, if you wish to avail yourselves of this offer and rare opportunity, send in your orders immediately. Terms the same as quoted heretofore. Cash with the order or bankable paper due October 1, 1893.

Respectfully,  
SHIELDS & Co.

### Farm Loans.

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

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

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Table Talk for June has, as usual, its many attractive features, and in addition, several unusual ones. Among the latter is a very interesting article on "Electrical Cooking," by Helen Louise Johnson, director of this department at the World's Fair. The "Housekeeper's Inquiry Department," also by Miss Johnson, is very large and instructive, containing fifty recipes in answer to requests from its progressive readers—a small cook book in itself. "How to Manage Coal Fires," by the very practical Mrs. Grayson, is destined to be of much use to a great number to whom this has ever been one of the main perplexities of housekeeping. This magazine is published by Table Talk Publishing Company, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10 cents.

An unprecedented demand has set in all over the State for the celebrated Cooper sheep dip, consequent upon the favorable verdict of sheepmen who have used it. Other preparations are being relinquished, as "Cooper" is found far superior in every way. The season for its use is at hand. It returns its cost many times over in the improved condition of the flock. No other dip does this. Mr. W. R. Weaver, Canton, Ill., obtained three-fourths of a cent per pound more last year for Cooper-dipped wool than for that not dipped—both lots shorn from same class of sheep. Mr. H. J. Fick, Nanvoo, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, got 25 cents per head more for his lambs than ever before, and says he owes it to Cooper dip. Write to William Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Tex., for plans of cheap dipping tub.

The Kansas City Carriage and Harness Company is the name of one of the largest establishments in the West that proposes to sell direct to the user at the same prices made to jobbers and dealers. Their advertisement appears elsewhere in to-day's issue. It is a satisfaction to observe that the implement dealers' trust, which boycotts the firms selling direct to the farmer, has been unable to prevent the Kansas City Carriage and Harness Company from thus doing business, and are closely watching the success of this company. With the patronage of every reader who is a user of vehicles, this departure will certainly meet the success it merits. A Western institution, convenient to buyers in the West, money spent with them is left near home, and freight is saved by purchasing here instead of in the East. They have a full line of vehicles and harness of every kind. If you give them your business, many other firms who are watching them will be willing to sell to you without the middleman's profits added when they find you trade that way. A representative had the pleasure of inspecting the hundreds of vehicles in stock, and is as much surprised at the fine work and astonishingly low prices as any reader can be. Vehicles are sold at almost half the price asked by dealers who buy of jobbers. They are not poorly made or inferior vehicles, either, but are warranted against any defect for one year. Messrs. Gay & Eaglen will have the business of every buyer of a carriage who first sees their stock. Call and see them or write for catalogue at 1209 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### Travelers' Supplies.

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

### Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met, as per announcement, at the pleasant home of P. J. Spreng, a few miles south of the city. Some thirty or forty members were present, and if the social part of the program failed the fault could not be ascribed to the very genial host and hostess.

A full camp meeting lunch was prepared and freely partaken of, judging from the empty dishes after the feast—silent and forlorn reminders of sweets departed.

A pleasant hour was spent in the delightful occupation of interviewing one another, and while the buzz was at its height the President rapped to order. The business pertaining to the society was quickly disposed of. Mr. J. F. Cecil presented a very able and interesting paper on "Strawberry Culture." Such a multitude of varieties, with their several merits, as Mr. Cecil glibly told of, seemed enough to make one fearful that all along he had been eating the wrong berry, and to wonder whether a strawberry by any other name would taste as sweet.

A great diversity of opinion as to the merits of certain varieties was expressed. Mr. Thomas Buckman gave an amusing recital of his efforts in the

cultivation of several well known kinds.

A few were of the opinion that Barton's Eclipse was the coming berry. Mr. Cecil presented, for examination, fine specimens of the Parker Earle and Beder Wood, which gave promise of beautiful and abundant fruitage.

Mr. Cecil thinks it a saving of time and labor to prepare new beds each second year to receive the new growth, and the surest method of keeping a supply.

Mr. Jackson read a humorous poem on the much agitated subject of roads, which created considerable amusement.

Mrs. McCracken read a paper on "Home Adornments," but as the heavens darkened and the thunder rolled ominously, a hasty adjournment was made without the usual discussion.

The committee on program takes special delight in bringing to time the wily delinquent, and those who are congratulating themselves on this escape from tasks assigned them will be inexorably confronted with that same task at the next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Mr. Coleman, two miles north of Menoken.

The program is carried over with the addition of a paper on "Raspberry Culture," by I. N. Witt.

Imagine the exhilaration of a ride of several miles in a Hicks downpour, with vivid lightning playing hit or miss around your terrified self, and you can understand the deplorable situation of your unfortunate representative on the homeward journey.

## Piles! Piles! Piles!

Not piles of worthless stuff, but Stokette's Ointment and Pile Remedy combined will cure the worst case of Piles in any form, and have plenty left to cure burns or any sores on man or beast. Was never known to fail to cure sore breast and scratches on horses. All for 35 cents. Do not pay \$1.00 when you can have this for 35 cents. For sale by druggists, or on receipt of 35 cents in U. S. postage G. G. Stokette, Grand Rapids, Mich., will send it. Cut this out and take it to a druggist first; 3 boxes for \$1.00.

## Make Your Own Bitters

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Stokette's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach and kidney diseases. Now is the time to use bitters for the blood and stomach.

WHEATON, Ill., December 7, 1890.  
MR. STEKETE:—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for kidney or liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your bitters excellent.  
FRANK SCHULTE.

Send G. G. Stokette, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 30 cents, U. S. stamps, and we guarantee that he will send at once.

**FAT PEOPLE** reduced by new process, safe, sure and lasting. No drugs. No cure, no pay. Advice free. Ferrine & Co., Boston, Mass.

**PARALYSIS** Dr. Hartman's treatment for Paralysis. Book free to all afflicted. Address SURGICAL HOTEL, Columbus, O.

**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED** by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. H. Huxford, 223 B'way. Write for book of proofs.

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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.

### A Reply to a Woman's Love Dream.

I, too, have visions, I have waking dreams;  
Dreams of a being beautiful and fair;  
I also dream of love.  
And sitting here to-day, am dreaming still  
Of some fair being I would like to love;  
Would I could find her, how my heart would  
wake  
With love. How I would earn her love.  
Would not have her make an idol of me.  
My love for her should be next to my love for  
God.  
Not a fierce, raging love, but calm, and deep,  
And restful as the ocean on a warm summer  
day.  
I would not have her fear me,  
But have that perfect love that casteth fear  
away  
And trusteth in its restfulness.  
I'd have her love me as her king,  
And so would live, that she could thus regard me.  
And she should be my queen—my equal.  
As free to come and go as is the air,  
And like the air, pervading all my being.  
I'd have her love, as I would love,  
With perfect, sweet equality;  
For that's the love God means us each to have  
One for the other.  
Each being human, would o'erlook the faults  
The other has, with patient sweetness and long  
suffering.  
When coming home from daily toil, my heart  
Should rest in her in holy trust  
And she could trust me, for I would not be  
Unworthy of her trust and love,  
For I would love her perfectly.  
And she—she would not love me  
With a paltry love,  
But give the first fruits of her heart's fair  
wealth;  
Her queenly crown, an offering of love.  
Oh, could I once but meet  
This queen I dream of,  
My heart, my life, my all, I'd yield to her.  
And yet it should not be a servile yielding,  
But that of king to queen,  
Meek, loving, sweet and powerful.  
And as I stooped to kiss her shining tresses,  
And smooth its clusters from her radiant brow,  
My eyes would speak to hers;  
And she would answer back in the same tongue  
In which they talked, while yet the world was  
young  
And Adam dwelt with Eve in Eden.

—J. T. C.

'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours,  
As they floated in light away  
By the opening and the folding flow'rs  
That laugh to the Summer's day.  
—Mrs. Hemans.

### A TRIP TO FLORIDA.

BY OUR BEE EDITOR.

A trip to a new country, or to any part of a country possessing a climate and customs differing from the locality in which one lives, is always of interest. Whatever brings to us new surroundings, contact with people and things, that tend to break up the monotony of every-day life, is at once novel, interesting and beneficial in many ways.

Nothing is better suited to give one an idea of the extent, diversity of climate and customs of our country than a trip to Florida, or any part of the extreme South in midwinter. To start from a land of snow and ice, where everything is in the embrace of a coldness that seems like death, and find, by a few hours' travel, a clime of fruits and vegetation, is almost like going into another world. After one has been in contact for a short time with green trees, yellow oranges and other evidences of warmth and sunshine, it is very hard to realize fully that there is a cold and bleak winter holding everything in its death-like embrace in his native State. We are so constituted that it is hard for us to grasp completely more than one condition at a time. It is well that it is so, for there is so much of life that seems dark and dreary that, if it were not for the fact that a few days of happiness and sunshine drive away the thought of all this, many of us would become despondent and give up the struggle for life and the right.

I do not wish to convey the idea that all is sunshine in Florida, for I have learned by experience that it is not. It will do for the poets to sing of the land of perpetual sunshine and flowers, but a little experience is sure to teach one that all poetry is not true to nature.

Your first experience in Florida is sure to be with hotels or hotel "runners," as they are called. These fellows are very hospitable and come out a long ways to meet the weary and dust-covered traveler. From twenty to fifty miles from Jacksonville these pleasant and affable gentlemen began to appear on the train. They seemed to come from no special place and at no special time. The first thing the traveler knows they begin to swarm about him and he hears their "hum." Each one of them has an interesting (?) story to tell about the merits of his special house, of its location, comfort, quietness, etc., all of which sounds very quieting and encouraging to the long-traveled and weary searcher after health, warmth and comfort. He thinks, "Well, I shall not suffer for the want of accommodations; how thrifty and hospitable these people are." He asks the rates: "Oh, our rates are not high; they are very reason-

able, indeed. They are only from \$2.50 up." The "up" is what troubles a man of limited means who feels compelled to take the \$2.50 per day rate, as it is sure to furnish him accommodations about as far "up" as he cares to go.

However, there is some advantage in being up, as the air is said to be purer and the view is better—if there was anything in the distance to see but swamps and palmetto. Of course, this is not what they mean by "up." Rates vary from \$2.50 to \$20 per day, depending on the location and the amount the city has been boomed as a resort for invalids and tourists. If one is able to pay \$4 or \$5 per day he can get fairly good accommodations. If he is not, he would better avoid these boom-tourist places which he reads so much about in the newspapers and in the beautiful pamphlets his friends (?) send him from the South. A good way to do is to find out the places most talked about, and where most of the people are going, and then go to some other place. Of course there are plenty of boarding houses in Jacksonville, but living is very high there, to say the least. One would not mind so much to pay the high prices he is sure to meet if he travels much in the South if the accommodations bore any relation to the prices, but they do not. I went up the St. John's on a boat called the Eliza Hancock, and in addition to the fare I had to pay 75 cents for my dinner. Had this been such a dinner as one can get on any of the dining cars that run between Chicago and the Missouri river the rate would not have been unreasonable, but it was about such a meal as they give at a 15 cent restaurant in St. Joseph, and about as poorly cooked and served. In justice to the real Southern people I should say that most of these high-priced institutions are run by people from the North, who know what good accommodations are, but are not disposed to set up anything better than they are compelled to furnish. People go there by the hundreds, and many of them are glad to get any kind of accommodation.

There are places in Florida, however, where one can get fairly good board and a clean room and a bed for \$5 per week. He who cannot afford to pay this price would better stay away from Florida, especially if in poor health.

The negro seems to be in his glory here, and is not the same creature he is in the North. Should I be asked what is to be done with the negro in the South, I would say, briefly, "Let him alone." It has long been by opinion that the sooner the negro question is entirely eliminated from party politics, the better it will be for the negro. My short stay in Florida confirmed me in this opinion.

The negro as seen in Jacksonville seems to be solving the problem of his future about as fast as circumstances and his past history will permit. The negroes dress well and have an air of thrift and contentment that I have not seen in any other locality. The whites and blacks seem to be adjusting themselves to the new condition of things in a way that is very commendable and encouraging to one who has the good of humanity and his country at heart. Each one left to himself is seeking a livelihood and a competency in the way that his tastes, bent, training and capabilities suggest.

You find here, as everywhere, the negro bootblack and the negro barber; but you find more than this. You find him engaged in many other occupations. He is found in the blacksmith shops, in the carpenter shops, in the wagon shops, in stores, and in various other places where a Northern man would not expect to find him. He not only carries the brick and mortar to build a house, but with trowel in hand, side by side with the white man, he lays the brick in place and skillfully aids in completing the building, and when it is erected he is able to do his part in painting it. He not only drives a dray or hack, but he drives the street car as well. This, however, may be peculiarly fitting, as the cars are drawn by mules. A Southern friend who has no very exalted opinion of the capabilities of the race, remarked to me in a tone I cannot imitate on paper, that a "nigger and a mule are just suited to one another, as the mule can understand a nigger and he cannot a white man." Let this be as it may, he drives the mule all the same.

I also remember seeing a squad of negroes putting up telephone wires. In fact, he may be found in almost every trade and occupation, doing a great many things for which he is supposed to have no capacity by many who live in both the North and South.

The negro is nothing if he is not an imitator, and true to his nature he has "caught on" to many of the ways of modern civilization. In doing this he has not imitated the good only, but has shown and developed a wonderful capacity and aptitude for the bad as well.

There is one thing about these people that impresses anyone who is accustomed to the push, bustle and rush of a Western city; they are never in a hurry, and seem to take life very easily. To stand and watch them as they congregated on the sunny side of a building on a warm day in the



### WHEN THE "WASH" CAME UP.

"Just see, father, how this stocking is ruined, and I've only worn it once. I thought it was because Jane had rubbed it too hard, but Mother says it's all the fault of the soap that Jane used. And she wants you to be sure and order a box of Ivory Soap to-day."

### A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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winter gives one the impression that they have no cares of any kind, nothing to do, but, alligator-like, lounge and bask in the sunshine and enjoy the seemingly endless satisfaction of simple existence. In fact, a close observer can tell when he has reached the South-land by the movement of the trains, the time they spend at the stations and the frequent stops they make. Nothing seems to be in a hurry, not even the "fast mails."

(To be continued next week.)

### Susan's Time Has Come.

Among all the women from all parts of the world who are flocking to the sessions of the Woman's Congress, like doves to the windows, there are at least five who should enjoy the spectacle with keen relish and infinite satisfaction. Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (though present only by proxy), Lucy Stone and Laura Haviland may regard this great and representative gathering as a personal vindication of themselves. They have lived to see the triumph of the cause in which they were the pioneers and which they advocated in the face of obloquy and persecution. They fought like Trojans for their principles; their successors are reposing on flowery beds of ease. The early reformers, however, may boast proudly that there would have been no flowery beds of ease but for their long and arduous struggle, their determined endurance, their patient hopefulness. As Mrs. Sewall said in her opening address, "it was their sublime courage forty years ago and more that has made this meeting possible." The honor accorded to woman in the proceedings of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary is the crowning result of their labors.

It is not often that reformers live to see the consummation of their reforms. They are much more likely to get stones than bread if they ask for the latter, and reproach and ridicule than fame during their lives. Few are blest with a sight of fruition. They plant the seed and trust to the future for its maturing. In this case, however, while all the seeds have not borne fruit, the plants have blossomed and are in vigorous condition. Not all the rights claimed by Susan B. Anthony have been conceded yet, for the time is not ripe for them, but she has lived long enough to enjoy the sight of a larger degree of freedom for women, the dissipation of many prejudices, the concession of the right of women to have a voice in public affairs, and promising development of evolution. Forty years ago a convention of school teachers was horrified because she was audacious enough to rise and ask a question. To-day hundreds of women are discussing publicly all kinds of questions, and their addresses are published in the daily papers, read by the public, and applauded or condemned as

men's speeches are, without a thrill of astonishment or a protest of ridicule. And Susan B. Anthony has lived to see it and is in the midst of it, an active and enthusiastic participant. The wedge which she inserted in the log in the New York State Teachers' convention forty years ago has split it. Her sex has found its voice and is using it freely and vigorously, and no one is astonished. In these world's congresses she not only has had full say, but first say and a multitude of listeners. She is talking well, practically and sensibly. She is displaying capacity for administration, fertility in suggestion, and laudable ambition. Her ability in the conduct of public affairs is most creditable. In all this business the Chicago women have played a most important part, and Mrs. Potter Palmer once more has demonstrated her capacity for any position a woman can fill. But while she may well feel a pardonable degree of pride and of satisfaction at the success of the congress over which she presides so gracefully, there is one other woman who has every cause to be still prouder and more satisfied—that plain, tough, stanch, clear-headed and steel-nerved old lady, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Her day of jubilee has come.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Curious Fiddle.

One of the queerest musical instruments ever known, and perhaps the only one of its kind, has reached here from Greenville, Tennessee. The queer instrument is a violin made from a gourd, and it is thirty-nine years old.

The strangest, weirdest music that ever was heard comes from it. The tones are fine and soft and float on the air as from the land of spirits. James Anderson Taylor, Governor of Tennessee, and uncle of the famous Taylor boys who fiddled their way through Tennessee during a recent gubernatorial campaign, used to play on it.

He made music from the gourd fiddle at the reception to Andrew Johnson by the people of Greenville, his native town, just after he was made President of the United States. He played the "Old Virginia Reel," the "Fishers' Hornpipe" and many other things, and the President "hoed it down" with everybody present, and enjoyed it more than he could tell.

The gourd grew at Johnsonville, in the said State, and it, with the neck, which is of poplar, is sixteen inches long. The keys are common violin keys, the strings catgut, and the sounding-board of leather from a stitch-down shoe, while the bridge is of poplar. The bow is of a dark wood and the hairs black, being plucked from a horse's tail. The older the fiddle grows the better it is, so H. C. Atkinson says, who owns it.—Examiner.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's cures. Be sure and get Hood's.



## The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.  
Mother's Good-night Kiss.

JOSEPHINE RABLEY HAGUE.

The world may throw around me  
Its loving, loving arms,  
The world may shower o'er me  
Its many, many charms,  
But all that it can give me  
Of earthly joy or bliss,  
Cannot replace the tender touch  
Of mother's good-night kiss.

I smile in happy faces  
That love me, love me well,  
I read in true and tender eyes  
The sweet, sweet tales they tell,  
But sweeter angel whispers  
That comfort me with this—  
"Though Heaven holds your mother's touch,  
It knows no good-night kiss."

In a dream of June's white roses,  
In a chant of waters low,  
In a glory of red maples;  
A hush of moonlight upon snow,  
In the morning of the sunrise,  
In the heart of Summer rain,  
In the soul of purple hours,  
We'll not say good-bye again.  
But the tears dash through my dreaming,  
And the thing I fain would say  
Falters into this—this only:  
God be with you till that day!  
—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

### EDUCATING A YOUNG KING.

The King of Spain is just now 7 years old. He is tall, thin, and has a bright, intelligent face, with a very large mouth and an abundant shock of curly hair. He wears knickerbockers, and looks very sweet in his Lord Fauntleroy costume of black velvet, with point lace collar.

Up to the present Alfonso XIII. has not received much of an education. He has been allowed to do and learn what he liked. His mother wished him to grow up a strong, hearty boy before she developed his mind; consequently the little fellow has been rather overindulged and watched by nurses and doctors.

However, this coddling has not diminished His Majesty's high spirit or mannerly bearing. He is a thorough boy, full of life, quickness and energy, and has given proofs of good vitality in quickly "picking up" from illnesses that would have proved fatal to a child of slight stamina.

But he is a nervous child and excitement of any kind fatigues him; therefore his mother, the Queen Regent, does her utmost to keep him in the background as much as possible. This she cannot always do, for the people must see their king as often as there is any great court fete or ceremony.

The royal family and their court were much concerned when the time came for opening the newly elected Parliament on April 5, because the Queen Regent was to take her son with her, and he was to sit on the throne by her as she read her opening speech. And lo! a few days before this date His Majesty's two front teeth got loose, and the grave anxiety was whether these teeth would keep in their place long enough! He was made to eat with great care, to brush his teeth with great caution, to romp less than usual; it was bad enough to take him to the Cortes looking thin, and worn, and pale from a recent illness—but toothless in front! However, the teeth kept in, and he was able to go, though he looked less lively than usual, as he, too, was anxious about the teeth; but all went well. The teeth actually dropped out, one on the day after and the other since.

His Majesty speaks several languages quite fluently, though he has never learned them grammatically.

German he learns from his mother, who, from his babyhood, always has spoken to her child in the language of her own country. Spanish the King has picked up from courtiers and attendants, and of course it comes as natural to him to use the Castilian idiom as to any other little Spaniard. French he has acquired to some extent from hearing diplomats and other foreigners, and even Spanish ladies conversing in the palace salons; but he does not speak it very well, and cannot chatter away as he does in English, which he has learned from his nurse and his sister's governess.

The King knows his letters and numbers quite well. The governesses of the two Princesses have lately given him kindergarten lessons, and the little monarch has taken great delight in them.

He has a little red note book for his conduct marks. A blue mark means good, and black means bad. As soon as lessons are over, if the blue pencil has been used the King jumps down from his chair and rushes off with his book to show it to courtiers and attendants.

When the black pencil has been employed, he goes away solemnly with his little red book under his arm and does not show it to anybody.

But all this is passing. A great change is to be made in the palace, presently. The little monarch became 7 years old on May 17. According to the traditions of Spain,

he is now old enough to be taken away from women's care and placed under men's tuition.

A complete independent household is to be appointed for him. He will have his military household to begin with—military and naval aids de camp at his command from morning to night. He will also have his valets and men servants.

What a change it will be to the little fellow and his royal mother, who has always heretofore rested content at night, knowing that in the little chamber above hers her child was asleep on his simple iron bed beside that of his English nurse.

Who his attendants are to be is not yet fully settled. One thing is certain—Queen Christina is seeking worthy men to be about her son.

The confessor of the future ruler of Spain is almost certain to be Mgr. Merry del Val. This Catholic priest is a most worthy churchman, son of the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna. He early developed a vocation for a religious calling. He became a priest at the age of 22, and now, though barely 36, has been one of the favorite chaplains of the Pope. It is said that Leo XIII. himself has wished Mgr. Merry to be confessor to his royal godchild.

According to ancient custom the King of Spain must be brought up at home. Queen Christina will therefore not lose sight of her son until the end of his minority. Not only must he be brought up in the Madrid palace, but his professors and almost all his surroundings must be Spanish.

His principal mentor—his ayo, as Spaniards say—is the most difficult selection to be made, as this great personage will not only have to govern the King's household, but he will also be intrusted with the superintendence of His Majesty's education. He must be a Spaniard of high rank, a Spanish Catholic, and a person to inspire confidence in himself with both the Queen and the government.

Centuries have passed since the government of Spain has had to select an ayo for a reigning male sovereign. Hitherto all the ayos have been appointed to preside over the education and households of heirs apparent, Princes of Asturias, as royal children are styled in Spain.

The ayo of Alfonso XIII. will hold a high position at the Spanish court, and a very confidential and responsible one, too. For years he will scarcely have a moment to himself, as he must be as much as possible with his royal pupil.

He will receive a large salary and have every comfort a man can desire; but from the day he accepts his post he will be obliged to lead a secluded life.

If he is a conscientious man he will understand that all his thoughts and efforts must be entirely devoted to making a good and powerful man of the child King. If in future years this curly-haired, happy child becomes a good and wise King his ayo will be given the credit of it. But if he does not "turn out well" his ayo will get almost all the blame.

Alfonso XIII. will have the ablest professors to direct his intellectual development, to make him a good linguist, to push him on in the classical and semi-Catholic, semi-philosophical studies of the Spanish universities, to instill in him a taste for national history, art and literature. The broader fields of European and modern science and thought, foreign literature and history, where his father's mind rose above the range of ordinary Spaniards, he will not enter until manhood.

His mother has already shown that she does not intend his physical education to be neglected. The King of Spain has to go to bed at 8 every night like any other little boy. He is learning to ride, he will be taught gymnastics and swimming. He likes outdoor exercise and shows great curiosity in every detail of hunting and shooting and even more for everything connected with the army.

The Spanish royalists say that if their boy King's health only becomes established, he has in him the stuff that will make a proper ruler for his rather troublesome 18,000,000 of subjects.—N. Y. Press.

### What's the Answer?

She was a bright mathematical scholar and pretty, and when she rattled at the stamp window and laid down the dollar bill the handsome young clerk in a blue necktie on the inside was all attention. "There's a dollar," she said, "give me four times as many twos as ones and the rest in threes."

"I beg your pardon," he stammered. She repeated her request. "Certainly," he said, and began to lay out the stamps.

He worked at it ten minutes without success, she waiting patiently the meanwhile.

He wasn't busy with any one else, and she didn't seem to mind watching him calculate, so she gave him another five minutes.

Then a customer came in. "Just keep the dollar," she said sweetly, and I'll come around in the morning and get the stamps in the proper proportions."

### A Short Story With Considerable Sentiment in It.

It wasn't so much that he couldn't sleep—the old sleeplessness, from mere physical exhaustion—but the wind blowing in at the half opened casement stirred the folds of her dress and made it seem alive as if she were in it. And the moon glimmered on the familiar pattern of the gown and recalled to his mind the day he had brought it home to her in the nature of a peace offering.

It was when they quarreled about Henry, and he had obstinately decided to send him back to college to redeem the name he told him he had disgraced. He had even gone with the boy to the town where he took the train, and had seen him safely off and heard the boy's last pitiful cry, "Be good to mother."

As if he had been anything but good to mother, or for that matter, to any one who came within the sphere of his life and influence. But he was a just man, overweighed sometimes with his own goodness, and unmindful of the salutary knowledge that right pursued too far hardens into wrong.

Good people are very tiresome to live with sometimes. This man was. Perhaps he knew it, and that is why he remembered to buy his wife that gown.

It had a blue ground with little vines running riot all over it. He thought it matched the early white of her hair. But before it was made the boy who was sent to college disappeared—ran away into the wide world, the greedy world that swallows its prey like the shark, and then after a long time they were called to a distant city to identify a dead youth who left but one message—"Write to my mother." Then followed name and address, that was all.

The wind shook out the folds of the dress and filled the sleeves and moved it softly about. She had worn it in the last days, "to please father," after the boy had been brought home and buried back of the orchard, where they could see his grave from the windows.

She had worn it until death came to her as she sat looking out on the narrow mound that bounded her earthly horizon, and it had hung on a nail by "father's window" ever since. He looked to see it when he awakened at daybreak, and then when he closed his eyes at night, and again in the watches, like this hour, when she seemed so near.

No, he did not believe that the dead ever came back! He did not believe much of anything now that she was gone, less than anything did he believe in himself. Now was his day of grace, when the husks of vanity fell off and he was

Humble as a little child  
Weaned from its mother's breast.

The dross of earth was falling away in the light of the heaven that was coming.

But he thought the dress moved—oh, surely it was there by his bedside now, and she was wearing it. He was not in the least surprised. It seemed to be just what he was expecting—that she would come for him. Who else could explain some things that were written against him in the Book and make loving excuse for him.

He smiled there in the moonlight and put his hand in hers, and every weight was lifted from him, the pride and the sloth and the sin that doth so easily beset, and —

They found him next morning lying there asleep, and clasping in his arms his dead wife's dress, his withered cheeks pressed against its folds, a look of ineffable happiness on his serene face. It was his final peace offering.—Detroit Free Press.

American farmers make money? You bet, made it fast during the last twenty-five years. Why are they kicking, then? Because the other fellow has the money.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Uncle Sam is one of the poorest, slowest merchants in the country, keeps nothing but garden seeds; why don't he get a little enterprising and add groceries, calico, boots, shoes and other staple articles to his stock?—Farm, Stock and Home.

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One of the most notable failures of the present "stringency" is that of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Chas. Foster, of Fosteria, O. His liabilities are reported to be about \$1,000,000, while his assets are not known.

The annual commencement of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be held June 9 to 14. This is yearly becoming more an occasion of reunion of persons interested in strengthening the union of the intellectual with the practical side of agriculture. This feature will naturally become more prominent as the large numbers of those who take a partial or full course at Manhattan rise, as the majority of them do and will, to prominent places in the agricultural community of the State.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has become so much interested in the subject of deep plowing that he will take a part in the work of determining by experiment its value. For this purpose he has bought, and sent to his farm in Osborne county, a subsoil plow, with instructions to subsoil certain strips of land through a field, while the alternating strips are to be plowed only in the usual manner. The land is then to be sown to alfalfa right across these alternating strips, which are to be permanently staked off, so that the effect of the treatment may be observed through a series of years. Other pieces of land will be similarly treated for other crops. Experiments thus scientifically undertaken are valuable whether they yield positive or negative results, for the reason that they answer questions in practical farming, and such reliable answer is always valuable.

The ex-Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture has been severely and much criticised on his crop estimates for the last few years. In replying to these, through a New York paper, Mr. Dodge says: "I have never known anything like the organized opposition to crop returns that has been rife since 1889. This was first indicated by the refusal of threshers to fill and return the record books of areas and bushels harvested, under advice of leaders of local organizations. The same men taught persistently the dangerous heresy that publicity of crop information was inimical to farmers. The same men started the avalanche of prices by the counsel, 'Hold your wheat,' and organized effort to secure that result until the deficiency in European markets had been supplied, by search in every nook and corner of the earth, leaving the accumulation from the largest crop ever grown in any country to depress ruinously the prices in all the markets of the world."

## AS SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED.

The institutions which are devised under our intricate and complicated system of association with our fellow-men to prevent people from taking unfair advantage of each other, are, perhaps, more numerous, but they are scarcely more interesting than those which are planned to help them swindle their fellows. We have both the antique customs and the modern decisions of courts to assist the creditor in obtaining from the man into whose possession he has intrusted a portion of his earthly goods to recover the same with usury. Besides these with their attendant officers, the commercial and financial world has various volunteer and independent aids for the collection of debts with or without the use of the law. Collection agencies, protective unions, or whatever called, their name is legion. To the non-paying debtor some of these appear in as many forms as the Arch Fiend himself is said to assume. Thus, there is an association which offers its services for the consideration of one-fourth of the money collected, and asks only to be informed the name, and—if known—the address of the debtor and the amount of the claim. If the debtor's address is not known to the creditor the association will find him. No account is taken of the consideration for which the debt was contracted nor of the justice of the claim.

The method of procedure is unique. A polite note is sent notifying the party of the fact of the claim, and that it has been handed to the "association," and an invitation to settle is plainly stated. If the debt is paid, the matter ends here. Otherwise the debtor gets a sharp dun, followed, if necessary, by another in a small mourning envelope, another in a large mourning envelope, succeeded by bright red in mourning and of various sizes, blue, green, yellow, etc., etc., in mourning. Then come various forms of envelopes, the printed matter on which proclaims to all beholders that a collection agency is after the recipient. Following this a man is sent to see the debtor, to see him every day, to see him twice a day, to see him every hour. This failing, his account is advertised for sale by a large poster, and men dun him at every turn, in every crowd, alone, and at all possible hours, and all the time the letters continue to come from various postoffices until the debtor is made to believe that the whole world has determined that he shall pay that bill, note or account, and the victim finds that life will be a burden to him and a good many other people until that debt is paid.

Naturally the success of these schemes for getting money for assistance in collecting has suggested the possibilities of an agency to help the other side. Some such have been organized with special reference to the field for operations presented by the credit system under which commercial transactions are carried on. Almost every merchant owes for a part or all of his goods. When business is active he easily sells rapidly enough to meet his bills in thirty, sixty, or ninety days, according to contract, and have a profit for himself. The wholesaler of whom he bought is satisfied and anxious to sell him more goods on like terms. If times are dull and sales slow, and on credit, the merchant must either obtain extension of credit or borrow money—perhaps both. His expenses continue much the same as if business were good and profits made. If the depression is long continued creditors become impatient and merchants fail. In some cases, in which the merchant has borrowed money and mortgaged his stock of goods to secure the loan, the lender takes all and the wholesaler, who first extended credit, get nothing.

Thus the not unusual program has suggested the "debtor's aid" and similar institutions. The debtor's aid may be simply an individual possessed of ready money, audacity and unscrupulousness. The following instance, which occurred in the case of a Kansas merchant not many weeks ago, will illustrate the proceeding better than it can be otherwise explained: Merchant M. had done a thriving business and

accumulated a small fortune. During the boom he invested in real estate and got caught in the collapse with a lot of high priced property which would not sell, with a large stock of goods and with some debts. A "debtor's aid" called M. into his office in Chicago and showed that he knew the exact situation of M.'s business. "Now," said the debtor's aid, "you are bound to fail. The collecting agencies and the protective associations will be on your track, and it is not possible for you to pay out. These fellows are all against you, and nobody is for you unless you avail yourself of the services of the 'debtor's aid.' I will lend you a few thousand on your stock; you pay a part and promise some more, as you have frequently done before, and you can buy a big stock on ninety days. When the bills become due you can't meet them. You have some cash, received from sales, which they cannot touch by law. I take in your stock under my mortgage and divide the net profits of the operation with you. There is no use of failing poor."

To the lasting honor of this particular merchant, be it said that, while his heart thumped as if to burst its bounds at the recital of his situation, he braced himself in the presence of the knave and replied: "I may have to be poor, but I will never adopt your plan." "What interest has the farmer in all this?" did you say?

Who finally pays the bills?

"What is the remedy?"

That is one of the questions of social organization with which honest men are wrestling.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION.

Compilations from official data have been made by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, from which we excerpt the following as to the production of wheat in this country and its exportation, that exported as flour being considered as its equivalent in wheat:

Years.	Wheat crops, Bushels.	Wheat and flour exports, Bushels.
1870-71	235,834,700	53,068,920
1871-72	290,782,400	39,997,265
1872-73	249,997,100	52,545,781
1873-74	251,254,700	92,534,779
1874-75	256,102,700	78,212,614
1875-76	322,133,000	76,171,343
1876-77	324,857,000	57,513,589
1877-78	384,194,146	98,419,031
1878-79	420,172,400	149,508,558
1879-80	448,756,680	180,934,478
1880-81	498,549,983	186,475,251
1881-82	338,280,000	122,597,997
1882-83	504,185,470	148,785,696
1883-84	421,086,160	111,634,182
1884-85	512,768,900	132,570,366
1885-86	387,112,000	94,565,793
1886-87	457,218,000	153,804,870
1887-88	456,329,000	119,625,344
1888-89	415,868,000	88,600,742
1889-90	490,600,000	109,430,486
1890-91	399,262,000	106,181,316
1891-92	611,740,000	225,665,811
1892-93	515,949,000	.....

Our exports for the year ending June 30, 1893, will probably exceed those of last year, so that the surplus to be carried over will be far less than that of last year. It is thought that the crop soon to be harvested will be at least 100,000 bushels short of that of last year, so that it is difficult to see where any large amounts are to be found for export during the crop year which will begin July 1, 1893.

## LESS WHEAT.

The English statistician, Beerbohm, thinks that from the May report of the United States Department of Agriculture the wheat crop of the United States will be at least 100,000,000 bushels less than last year, which means that if the spring wheat crop, which does not seem to have started well, does not exceed last year's yield, the total American surplus next season will not exceed probably one-half of the actual exports of the past two seasons.

Thus, Beerbohm continues, the position has become more clearly defined, and a more confident feeling is tolerably sure to be now springing up; which, with prices below the level of 30s. for all except the very best wheats, may easily be translated to mean that at no very distant period, wheat values may be decidedly higher than they now are. Before this is possible, however, the financial position in America and elsewhere must become more stable, and the heavy quantity now due to arrive in the United Kingdom must be worked off.

## A FORWARD STEP IN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

It was one of the ideals to which the late Senator Plumb devoted a great deal of thought, to bring the production of sugar to such simplicity as to make its benefits available to the farmers of Kansas. It was fully realized that to do this at least a part of the work of manipulation must be done on the farm and in a small way. When it had become pretty well settled that extensive and costly factories were necessary to the production of merchantable grades of sugar, and that skillful manufacture is the price of a profitable yield, the idea of the production of sirups on the farm and the subsequent separation of the sugar in the large factory became a favorite one. An important experiment in this direction, with satisfactory results, has just been completed.

Readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* know something of the work in seed development which has been carried on at Sterling by Mr. A. A. Denton, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. To this he last year made the important addition of the manufacture of sirup in such way as to preserve its sugar almost unchanged. This was accomplished by the use of the improved varieties of cane, which are the result of Mr. Denton's other work. The cane was ground in an ordinary crusher mill; the juice was treated to a process of clarification which is not complicated, and is fully described in Mr. Denton's report, published in Bulletin No. 37, pp. 83-88, of the Chemical Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was finally boiled to sirup in open pans. This sirup grained rapidly, and while of fine color and flavor was not a desirable table sirup.

It was sold to the Medicine Lodge sugar works and there reboiled in the vacuum pan and the sugar was separated in the usual way by the centrifugal machines. The work was finished last week and the sugar was weighed by the United States Deputy Revenue Collector, and was found to amount to four pounds for each gallon of sirup treated. Superintendent Hinze, of the Medicine Lodge works, found by analyses that the sirup lost considerable sugar by "inversion" after the warm weather commenced, and is confident that by working such sirup before warm weather, say before the first of April, an average yield of five pounds per gallon may be obtained. The Medicine Lodge Sugar Company will this year contract with Mr. Denton for as much sirup as he can produce.

The advantages of this system to both farmers and factories are apparent. While, at the present low price of sugar, the returns for the sirup cannot be high, yet it will be sure of a cash market at a price which will make it as remunerative as other staple crops, and will diversify our farming by the introduction of the most unfailing crop known to the farmers of Kansas.

To the sugar mill owners it means a longer use of their costly machinery. The season for working cane is closed by freezing weather, usually, at least, as early as the first of December, so that from the time the earliest cane is ripe enough to begin working until the close of the season does not exceed four months. By supplementing this with a four months' run on sirup purchased from farmers the machinery will have eight months instead of four in which to earn an income on its cost.

The *FARMER* acknowledges the receipt of a handsome souvenir invitation to attend the Columbian Year State Fair at Nebraska, to be held at Lincoln, September 8-15, 1893. It is always a pleasure to visit a representative State fair, such as is always held in that State.

The most efficient implement with which to prevent the sun and wind from robbing the soil of its moisture is the fine-toothed harrow. Every farmer should have big harrows, little harrows, cultivator harrows and hoe harrows, with which to stir and make fine the top soil after every rain and during every drought, whatever the crop.



## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A year's trip around the world will hardly equal a two weeks' visit to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The writer has spent two weeks at the World's Fair and secured only a mere glimpse of what there is to see. It would require the entire space of the FARMER to give an adequate idea of what there is to be seen. The progress of industry and art of the whole world, as well as many of the people of all the leading countries of the world, are to be seen. It has cost about twenty-two million dollars to get the grounds and buildings ready for the costly, magnificent and extensive exhibits now on hand. It is estimated that in the Manufactures building alone the exhibits are valued at twenty million dollars. Besides this there are other mammoth buildings covering acres, such as the Agricultural, the Transportation, Fine Arts, Forestry, Machinery, Woman's, Mining, Electric, Government, Fisheries, and the various State buildings, besides the foreign buildings, and hundreds of other displays, all of which can be seen for 50 cents.

It is the manifest duty of every intelligent citizen to spend a week or more at this wonderful exposition.

Rooms and board can easily be secured at reasonable rates, either in the city or near the grounds. Lodging costs from 50 cents upward, and meals can be secured at from 25 cents upward. Transportation from the city to the World's Fair is rapid, convenient and cheap, and it only takes from fifteen to thirty minutes to reach the grounds. Five cents will pay the cost by cable cars or by the electric railway. For 10 cents the Illinois Central railway will carry passengers on express trains, which leave every five minutes, and make the trip without stops in fifteen minutes, or you can make the trip by boats, which leave every fifteen minutes and only charge 25 cents for a single round trip, or cheaper for a number of trips.

While every exhibit is not entirely completed, there is more than enough to see now, if you only have a week or so to stay.

Kansas is behind with her exhibits, but will make a creditable showing in her own building as well as in the Agricultural building.

The KANSAS FARMER unhesitatingly advises every parent to go and take their children that are old enough to appreciate the advantages of a world's exposition in fact, the like of which has never been equaled in the history of the world.

## DECORATION DAY.

Yesterday was Decoration day, a national holiday in honor of the men who, in 1861-5, bore arms in the service of the country, and have since been mustered out of the strange mixture of the toil and trouble, the sadness and sorrow, the joy and happiness, the meeting and parting, the reunion and separation of this world, and into the mysterious future whence none ever returns. Bravely and well they did their part, the part of patriotism, and saved for the present, and be it hoped many succeeding generations, the country which the fathers had given to them. Young men in their enthusiasm, mature men in their strength, old men past the meridian of their manhood, they went to the service. The old men of that day have gone to their long rest; the middle aged men of that army have grown old, and most of them have tottered away to join the great majority; the young men and the boys who stood so proud in their new blue uniforms, and with hearts beating full bade adieu to other hearts as brave—these young men have found time silvering their hair and beard, and the swift messenger summoning thousands of their number to the silent shore.

No one like the soldier who shared with these departed the privations and the dull monotony of the camp; who stood beside them in the roar and shock of battle; who saw them fall, suffer and die; who felt with them the terrors of the prison pen, with its filth, abuse and starvation; who felt with them the longing to see home

and the forms of loved ones—no one like the soldier can appreciate the tenderness which springs up in the heart of the veteran as he gently scatters flowers over the graves of his comrades and builds a monument of bloom to the memory of the unknown dead soldier.

The soldier generation can last but a few years longer, and every soldier of them wishes that his children may never see the country again engaged in war.

## WILL CHEMISTRY SUPERSEDE AGRICULTURE?

PART II.

By some an affirmative answer to this question would be looked upon as implying that humanity would relax its efforts and drift along in a state of indolent ease. Contemplating such answer, the thrifty "old woman" of the proverbs is reported to have said: "If it warn't for eatin' and wearin', what a sight folks could save!" No doubt many people are greatly benefited by the stimulation to effort which results from the necessity of providing constantly the materials necessary for bodily comfort. Such need not fear that the penalty of sweating for his bread will be immediately removed. Indeed, chemistry is far from self-appealing, and its operations require human guidance and thoughtful manipulation which the practical chemist finds very closely related to labor—aye, even labor itself of sufficient arduousness and interest to insure immunity from liability to the mischief which, according to the old couplet, Satan still finds for the unemployed. Indeed, so much of the work of preparing the products of nature for the use of man is now done by various processes of manufacturing, that in the current language of commerce the various labors performed in factories are called the "great industries." This, of course, disregards the fact that agriculture is still the greatest industry, but it shows that the manufacturing industries have become so great that, to the speculative mind of the financial world, they are entitled to the distinguishing appellation quoted.

But the coming census report will show that the proportion of people engaged in farming to those engaged in other active pursuits is growing continually smaller. If, after this change shall have continued for a few decades, chemistry should supersede farming, it is not impossible that the farmers might divide labors with those engaged in other industries without creating more of a disturbance than that incident to a shortening of the hours of toil.

But the question which heads this article has been seriously put by a foreign exchange, and it is worth while to inquire whether chemistry, as the term is generally used, has really yet created any agricultural product from inanimate raw material. With all the boasting about its achievements, it has to be confessed that the most that chemistry has been able to do in this direction is to promote a few changes in the composition of a few agricultural products after they have been produced by the methods of the farmer, the gardener, the stockman and others who operate, more or less directly, through the soil, and to describe some of the processes by which nature, assisted by agriculture, produces a few of her results.

Farmers have long known that the clover crop enriches the land on which it is grown. Chemists, some years ago, discovered that soils rich in nitrogen produce rank growing crops. A recent discovery is that clover has the power of bringing into the soil, in a form to conduce to its fertility, portions of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. Chemistry has, in this, simply discovered what the farmer does when he clovers his land. This is indeed a great discovery, and gives us the always desirable "reason why" of the old agricultural process of fertilizing by means of clover. Further than this chemistry has presumed, and has proven the presumption true, that some other crops of the family of plants called leguminosæ, such as Soy beans, cow peas, etc., have a fertilizing power similar to that of clover.

Doubtless the practical farmer fails

thus far to perceive any serious ground to fear that he will, in the near future, be asked to exchange regulation "slap-jacks," seasoned with beef, mutton, pork, chicken, etc., and washed down with coffee, tea, milk or buttermilk, for any concoction of the chemist from the raw materials of the inorganic kingdom.

## REPORT OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The eighth biennial report of the Kansas State Agricultural college is rather tardy in getting through the hands of the printer, but is now out and is replete with information which must interest the very large body of young men and women who are planning to take such course of education as will be practically useful in any avenue of life.

Within the past two years the faculty have revised the course of study with the most careful scrutiny, and have made such changes as from the general advancement of education in the State has seemed desirable, so that the course in this college shall be practically a continuation of the common school courses, without interruption. In order to still more intimately connect the district schools with the college course, it was decided, in the summer of 1890, to accept, in lieu of examination for admission, the diploma granted from county courses in some fifty counties of the State, and the certificates of having completed grammar grades in as many different cities. A trial of this plan during the past two years has been eminently satisfactory, such students being, in general, well prepared for the work of the first year at college.

The course now assumes the completion of the so-called common branches, and proceeds at once to combine with a careful training in the English language such an outline of mathematics as is essential to clear reasoning in the natural sciences and mechanical pursuits, while a careful adaptation of the several sciences to the advancement of the students in their proper relation to each other and to the general pursuit of agriculture has been made a prominent part of the course. The training in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, economic entomology and household economy still forms the basis of the course of study, all other parts being made to conform to the wants of the students in an agricultural college. At the same time and in the same course provision is made for arousing ingenuity and cultivating skill with reference to general mechanics, but no distinct mechanical course has been provided. The full outline of the course of study, including constitutional government and political economy, is given in the annual catalogue, and is published also in the report to the Board of Regents.

A large demand has been felt for special training in the mechanic arts. Such training, without a genuine course of study to accompany it, the authorities have not thought it proper for the college to give, since a liberal education in connection with the industries of life seems to have been the object of founding such an institution. It has been found possible in the past to aid those who could not afford the full course of four years by admission to partial courses at such stages of advancement as their examination might show them fitted for. More than 4,000 different students have thus had advantages of some industrial training along with intellectual improvement.

It is still found necessary to provide special irregular courses for students of mature years who, for lack of advantages, are not prepared to enter the first year in full. Such courses, during the past two years, have received a somewhat smaller number of students, in proportion to the whole number, than in earlier years. It seems best, however, to continue such courses so long as young men from 20 to 25 years of age are looking for schools in which they can acquire even an elementary education. These special courses do not make a distinct preparatory department, for the reason that many students come prepared in some studies, and are deficient in others. All are classed in first year, but some

of them may require a full year's preparation before being properly registered in the first year of the course.

The college, at present, grants only two degrees: That of bachelor of science, at the completion of the four years' course, and that of master of science, granted after two or more years of post-graduate study. Those who remain at least a year in such study at the college may gain the master's degree upon examination and presentation of a satisfactory thesis, two years from graduation. Non-resident graduates become eligible for the master's degree upon the same examination and thesis, three years from graduation. To aid such graduates as desire to fit themselves for teachers of such special sciences as relate to agriculture, the mechanic arts, or household economy, post-graduate courses are provided as individual students may find practicable, and such students are in attendance in greater numbers from year to year. The demand for expert workers in the various agricultural stations of the country and in the newer agricultural colleges has encouraged our graduates to make a special preparation for such work.

The whole body of graduates is distributed throughout this State and other States in positions of importance in the various pursuits of life. Some 35 per cent. of the young men are connected with agricultural pursuits; many are temporarily teaching in the public schools; less than 15 per cent. are found in the learned professions, while the remainder are employed in a variety of mechanical pursuits and general business. Some have already won reputations as special workers in agricultural investigations, and are showing their fitness for this work in such a way as to increase the reputation of the college.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* issued a supplement with its May 25 number, containing a comprehensive presentation of statistical information in a convenient and compact form. Statistics can scarcely be said to be upon a satisfactory scientific basis in this country, but the compilations of the *Price Current* are honest and of great value to all students of markets and the range of prices.

## Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending May 29, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

Good rains have fallen generally throughout the State. Exceptions occur in the east central counties of the western division and the west central counties of the middle division, extending from Finney to Osborne and from Logan to Pawnee, and in Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Chautauqua, and the southern townships of Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade and Seward. Heavy rains in the Kaw valley, with very heavy rains in Anderson and Franklin.

Hail storms occurred in many counties.

A general frost on the 23d.

The week has been cool for the season. A deficiency in sunshine has prevailed in the Republican, Solomon, Kaw and Marais des Cygnes valleys, in Sedgwick, Woodson, Chautauqua and Montgomery counties.

In general there has been a positive improvement in all crops, though the cold weather has lessened the beneficial effect of an otherwise good week. The least beneficial results for the week were felt in the counties from Hamilton, Kearney and Finney, north-eastward to Osborne and Lincoln.

In the northwest good soaking rains have fallen and everything has been much revived. Wheat is giving better promise, and a much larger acreage than usual is being put in corn. In the southeastern counties there is much improvement generally, though there is also much complaint of chinch bugs, which evil is reported mostly in the valleys of the Verdigris and Neosho rivers.

The reports show corn to be improving in color and stand generally. Oats are heading in the south. Wheat is heading in Coffey and Franklin, and is beginning to head in Leavenworth.

Fruits are generally reported light.



## Horticulture.

### Composition of Some Valuable Insecticides.

For the benefit of those of our inquiring subscribers who are interested, and who desire to test some of the many insecticides and fungicides that are reported upon in various agricultural publications, we give the composition of several.

**Dilute Bordeaux mixture.**—Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds; quick lime, 4 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Dissolve the blue stone in two gallons of hot water, and pour into the tank to be used in spraying. Slake the lime in another vessel and pour into the copper solution—straining it through a sieve—and then fill up with the required quantity of water.

**Copper-arsenic solution.**—Copper carbonate, 6 ounces; Paris green, 4 ounces; ammonia, 2 quarts; lime water, 50 gallons.

Mix the copper carbonate and the Paris green and dissolve in the ammonia and then add the lime water. One-fourth pound of lime to the barrel of water will make the lime water of the proper consistency.

**Ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate.**—Copper carbonate, 6 ounces; ammonia, 3 pints; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia and add the water.

As ammonia is very variable in strength, only a sufficient quantity must be used to properly dissolve the copper carbonate, and this can only be found in practice.

Numerous other mixtures have been used by experimenters, but the ones here given have stood the tests and are believed to be the best for general use.

### A Native Kansas Currant.

In Bulletin No. 51 of the Cornell station at Ithaca, N. Y., Prof. Bailey reports upon four new types of fruits, one of which had its origin in Kansas. Some years ago Mr. R. H. Crandall, of Newton, Kas., found a wild currant which gave promise of something better than it was then doing. In 1888 it was introduced to the public by a Ravenna, O., firm, of whom the Cornell station obtained its first plants.

This type of currant undoubtedly has great promise as the parent of a new and valuable race of small fruit. The Crandall, however, is too variable to be reliable. Less than one-fourth of the whole number planted could be called profitable. There is every reason to expect that if cuttings were taken from these plants alone, the Crandall currant would soon rise in popular estimation. At its best, the Crandall has decided merits. The fruits are large and handsome, firm, of good culinary quality, and the plant is thrifty, hardy and productive. The fruits are borne in very short and open clusters, to be sure, but they are not picked by the cluster like the red and white currants, but singly, like the gooseberries. To some people the flavor of the fruit is disagreeable and it has been called a medicinal flavor; but there are others—the writer included—who are fond of them, even to eat from the hand. In pies and jellies we have found them to be useful. It is not to be expected, of course, that these fruits will find a ready market, because consumers are not acquainted with them; but if the stock were more uniform, I think that the Crandall could be recommended as a good fruit for home consumption. There are undoubtedly possibilities before this type of currant, and for this reason, if for no other, the introduction of the Crandall has been fortunate. The plant grows readily from seeds, and we now have several hundred seedlings.

The Crandall so far has been free from attacks of the currant worm, although our plants grow in a general currant and gooseberry plantation in which the worms are common. It has been seriously attacked by the spot disease of the leaves, however (*Septoria ribis*), especially late in the season when the crop is nearly off, and from that time until the leaves drop.

*Ribes aureum*, to which species the Crandall belongs, is native to a large area from Missouri and Arkansas west-

ward. It has long been cultivated in yards for the long, sweet yellow flowers. It is also sold by some nurserymen as *Ribes fragrans*.

The Oklahoma Agricultural college has, by selecting for its professor of horticulture a Kansas man, a recent graduate of our Agricultural college, secured an enthusiastic and untiring worker, who is fully alive to the possibilities before him. That he is about entering a rich field, which has been but little explored and which promises astonishing results, is manifest from the following notice from the Director of the Experiment Station: "The native fruits of Oklahoma are worth a careful attention. It is quite possible that patient and systematic work will make some of them valuable to those who live in the Territory. Especially the persimmon has been proved capable of easy improvement. Any one who has a persimmon tree bearing fruit of extra quality is in the way to help along this improvement. Prof. F. A. Waugh, Horticulturist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater, proposes to do some work in this line; and he would be very glad to hear from any one in the Territory who knows the location of any native persimmon trees of superior merit. With some one to take hold of the work, the production of a valuable garden persimmon will be chiefly a question of time and of getting the material."

## Entomology.

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

### Defoliators.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under this head I include all insects injurious to the foliage of the trees. The insects heretofore mentioned have been those which are directly hostile to the fruit by causing their larvae to pass their lives therein. These, however, mentioned in this article, are those which eat the leaves or destroy the small twigs of the orchard. Prominent among these I may mention the canker worm, as it has received more attention and has done more damage, probably, to Kansas orchards than any of the other defoliators.

The larva—commonly called the measuring worm—transforms under ground during the winter months and appears as a moth in March. A quite valuable distinguishing feature of this moth is that it is the only one, the female of which is wingless. She is about three-fourths of an inch long, and may be seen crawling upon the tree in search of a place to deposit her eggs. This is eventually found in the bark at the forks of the tree, and in the young buds on the slender twigs.

The worm is of a greenish color, very small at first, but soon reaches a length of one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches. Its legs are found only on either extremity of the body, thus necessitating that method of locomotion peculiar to itself, which gives it its name.

As the worm is almost ready to go into the ground by this time, in May, I merely mention this worm that its presence may be detected in the orchards, and that proper precautions may be taken for the ensuing year. Since it appears very early in the spring and is rapid in its work, it is necessary that its presence in an orchard should be known previously to render resistance effectual. All examinations should be made as early in the spring as possible. Jarring the branches will cause this worm to fall, suspended by a fine, silk-like web, by means of which it soon returns to the branch if undisturbed. Bands of tarred paper around the trunk, touching the earth, will prevent the female moths and detached worms from ascending.

Spraying with a solution of London

purple has also proven very effectual in checking their ravages. It is very important that they should be thoroughly destroyed, for in their full depredations they make an orchard appear as if a fire had passed through it, so complete is their work of destruction.

Among the other defoliating insects of the same class of trees, the apple flea beetle—a small but very active fellow—holds a prominent place. He is very small, being but from one-tenth to two-tenths of an inch in length. The body is ovate in outline, and perfectly symmetrical. Its general color is bronze-green, presenting a highly polished appearance from above, while the underside of the whole body is covered with a short, gray pubescence.

Although this beetle is as yet somewhat rare, its depredations may well be feared. Being originally found in New York, it has spread through the central portion of the United States, reaching even to the foot-hills of Colorado. Its first appearance is in May and June, when it at once causes anxiety among the horticulturists by its attacks upon the apple leaves. It eats only the parenchyma, avoiding the veins and midrib. After a few days these are all that are left, and may be a means of ascertaining the presence of the flea beetle. Its attacks seem to be confined chiefly to the young shoots and root-grafts, where it does great damage. An oft repeated spray of the arsenites has been used, and with much success.

R. L. N.

Farmer Dodd, of Kingman county, Kas., aged 63, has a record. He is the father of twenty children, and has raised twenty-seven. His parents died when he was young and he raised their five younger children. This agreed with him so well that he got married and brought up twelve more. Then his wife died, but he was so used to children by this time that he couldn't get along without them and he married again, this time a widow with two children, which were subsequently reinforced by eight more.—*Kansas City Star*.

### Fortune-seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

### Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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

## CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

## "August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says:

Doubting

Thomas.

Vomit

Every Meal.

down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

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

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

**SPRAYING PUMPS.** CHATELAIN'S Automatic Mixers, Brass Working Parts, heavy Hoses and VERMOREL NOZZLES. Our GARDEN KNAPSACK and LITTLE GEM lead all others. You can save money by dealing with us. Book of instructions free. FIELD, FORCE PUMP CO., 155 Bristol Ave. LOOKPORT, ENGLAND.

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

Address

Bullens, Moore, Emery & Co.,  
Kansas City.



## In the Dairy.

### A Dairy Test of Soy Bean Ensilage.

(Continued from last week.)

The experiment was planned to test the value of the ensilage by feeding it against corn ensilage. This was to be done by feeding it to milch cows, and meanwhile testing the milk for the butter fat and noting the increase or decrease in the quantity of milk.

Four registered Jerseys were selected for the trial at the beginning of the test. Unfortunately for the value of the experiment, at this time these were all the dairy cattle on the farm that were giving milk, and these, on account of dry summer pasture, were giving very little. Two of them, Lukanga and Brunie Lambert, were about ready to be dried up, as in one the period of lactation was 270 days and was due to calve in sixty days; in the other, the lactation period was 241 days and was due to calve in fifty-eight days. As to the lactation period, the other two were some better. Madam Bloomfield had dropped her calf 216 days and was due to calve in 150 days. Pauline M. had dropped her calf 237 days and was due to calve in 106 days. After the experiment had been running a while a Holstein, Empress Josephine, dropped a calf, and after being milked a few days, was entered into the test. During the experiment they had received three feeds a day of what ensilage they would eat and four pounds of bran with the morning and evening feed. The feed is weighed and the waste weighed out. Water is weighed to them twice a day in the stall, and each cow is weighed every day and turned into the lot for a couple of hours. The milk is weighed and a sample of the morning and evening taken, every day, and the per cent. of butter fat obtained by the Babcock method.

During the first four days of the experiment, which we shall call the first period, the feed was corn ensilage and bran. The following are the daily average results for each cow for this period:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	7.3	7.05	7.17
L.	6.26	6.75	6.50
M. B.	5.2	5.55	5.37
P. M.	5.8	6.25	6.15
Average	6.27	9 11	39 8

Although desirable to give corn ensilage a longer trial at this time, it was impossible, as the bean ensilage was uncovered and spoiling.

The first variety of bean fed was the Edamame. This is the second variety in order of maturing. We will take six days of the time this was fed and call it the second period. The following figures are the daily averages:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	8.86	9.3	9.08
L.	6.97	7.1	7.03
M. B.	6.5	6.06	6.58
P. M.	6.2	6.11	6.15
Average	7.21	11 1	43 8

Next fed was the Kiyusuke Daidzu, third in order of ripening. We have taken the result of eight days of this feeding as the third period. The following are the daily average results:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	7.8	8.37	8.08
L.	6.95	7.17	7.06
M. B.	6.11	6.18	6.14
P. M.	5.75	6.52	6.13
Average	6.85	10	45 8

Yamagato Cha-Daidzu was fed the fourth period. The following results are the averages of the seven days:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	7.57	7.85	7.71
L.	6.8	7.07	6.93
M. B.	5.9	5.9	5.9
P. M.	5.72	5.98	5.72
Average	6.56	9 3	44 8

During the meantime, Empress, the Holstein, had been entered into the experiment. She was milked eight days before being entered. She was fed corn ensilage at first. The following results are the daily averages of nine days feeding:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	3.14	3.39	3.53

On December 6th she was changed to the bean ensilage, the Yellow Soy variety. On six days of this feed she gave the following daily average:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	3.48	4.71	4.09

The two Jerseys, Lukanga and Brunie Lambert, by this time were so far along in the period of lactation, and were giving so little milk it was thought best to change them to corn ensilage, although it was desirable to feed them on the other variety of beans, as they were the ripest when cut. So, for the last eight days the experiment has been in progress, we have had three cows on bean ensilage and two on corn ensilage. Lukanga and Brunie Lambert, that were on corn ensilage, averaged as follows:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
B. L.	6.06	6.68	6.33
L.	7.48	8.45	7.96
Average	7.14	6 13	47 8

The other three that were on the Yellow Soy bean ensilage averaged as follows:

	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Wt of Ensilage	Bran
A. M. P. M.	Daily average.	lbs. oz.	lbs.
M. B.	6.45	7.03	6.74
P. M.	5.96	7.03	6.5
B.	3.48	4.71	4.1
Average	6.5	26 9	65 8

(To be continued next week.)

### Shall He Change From General Farming to Dairying?

Mr. T. B. Terry, in *Practical Farmer*, answers a correspondent from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in a manner which conveys much useful information, as follows:

"Twelve years ago you went into debt, mostly, for a fifty acre farm which cost you \$2,800. You have paid out and built a large barn and a \$1,500 house, and paid for them cash down, and this by what you call mixed farming. You have done well, very well. But you say you are thinking of changing and keeping cows, making butter, building a silo, etc., and ask whether you would better and how many cows you can keep, and also whether I think the berry business would pay better.

"First, my friend, be slow to change at all. You are doing very well. Be quite sure you can do decidedly better before making any change. If you can get, say 25 cents a pound the year around, or more, for your butter, dairying could be made to pay well. But it will be very confining business, seven days in a week. It will cost you a good deal to get well fixed. You will want at least good selected common cows and a first-class Jersey male; then you can work up. You should have a separator, a good dairy house, ice house, a power of some kind to run your churn and separator, pump water, etc., a Babcock milk test, and a silo will be nice to save your corn in. You can get along without this, however, for a time, by taking good care of your fodder and cutting it by horse power in the winter. Then you want entirely comfortable quarters for your cows, where you can save all the manure, and may I say it? You want to be just the man for the business. To make the most in this line you need to be quiet and gentle with the cows, always; you want to love them, so that when you are around the stable they will give more milk just from looking at you. And you want to be around the stable daily and constantly. Then if you do your part all around you may work up to \$80 or even \$100 a cow. You have good land, evidently, and you 'can' keep twenty, thirty or even forty cows in time, buying only bran and oil meal or cottonseed meal. The way corn grows on the bottom land in your county, you ought to raise enough on an acre to keep a cow nearly two years, summer and winter, except that she would need a little clover hay or other nitrogenous food. You should raise the best calves and thus improve your stock. And you can raise your farm, too, or keep it up. Butter takes little of value from the soil. A ton has but 48 cents worth of fertility in it, and not that, probably, if you are very clean about milking. A ton of butter should bring you \$500. A ton of timothy hay may sell for \$10, and it takes from the soil, on the same basis, \$5.48 worth of fertility."

Plant small patches of sweet corn at intervals through the season, if you like green corn, and it is very queer if you don't. Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Once this disease gets a start among the poultry it is very difficult to eradicate, and very serious losses are occasioned. There are plenty of cures, but very few of them are of any special value—they cure best when there is no disease. The best cure is a preventive. Clean quarters, wholesome food and pure water are the essentials necessary to keep poultry healthy, and the more fully these are carried out the better will be the results secured.

Damp, filthy quarters, lice, drinking foul water and the eating of unwholesome food are the principal causes of the disease.

Unless the fowl is of special value it is rarely a good plan to attempt to cure. If the fowl is sick, kill it and burn it as quick as possible. Take the well fowls out of the place and put in clean, dry quarters; clean out and disinfect thoroughly after. By taking pains at the start to get rid of all diseased fowls, and to kill out the germs of the disease by thoroughly cleaning up, its ravages may be stopped before serious damage is done.

Use carbolic acid freely. Put a little in their drinking water; put a little sulphur in the food; put some carbolic acid in the whitewash; be a little extra careful of the food and see that it is clean and wholesome. In this way the disease may be killed out before it has fairly obtained a foothold. The poultry should be kept out of the quarters for a day or two, and longer if the disease has got a good start. Put the healthiest, thriftiest fowls to themselves, and so far as possible put all that show the least sign of disease in a place to themselves.

Cayenne pepper is given as a remedy. Give a small quantity with a bite of food, holding the fowl and poking it down, if necessary. I have secured the best results with hyposulphite of soda dissolved in water. Carbolic acid in the drinking water is always a help; some give a pill of asafetida; some give a small dose of castor oil and turpentine. If the fowls are able to eat, so that the remedies can be given either in the food or drink, there is some chance of curing them, but if the medicine must be poured or poked down them, the chances of curing them are very slim. Whatever is undertaken should be done thoroughly, or the better plan will be to kill at the start and burn and save trouble as well as fowls. N. J. S.

### Managing Young Turkeys.

Nothing is so valuable as the experience of people who have applied themselves to the task, says the *American Dairyman*. On this point we quote from a letter from a lady correspondent as follows:

"I will give you my way of managing young turkeys. I set all the eggs under chicken hens, as the turkey mothers are apt to stray off to fields, where the young turkeys are in danger of becoming the prey of wild animals. As the turkeys are out of the shell I take them from under the hens and put them in a warm place until they are twenty-four hours old. Then I take fencing boards and make them a pen eight or ten feet square, driving a stake in the corner, tie the hen to it and keep the turkeys in the pen until they learn the hen's call. For the first three or four weeks I feed baked bread, made of two parts of meal and one part of bran, mixed with sour milk and a little soda. I also add a little black pepper and powdered charcoal. Curd made of sour milk is also good for them. When they are three weeks old I give them wheat and cracked corn fed dry, as sloppy feed will kill them. Give only what they will eat up

clean. Keep in a dry coop and free from lice. For each pint of water add one teaspoonful of lime water."

There is a good deal of common sense in the above, and it would be well for each reader who has decided to raise turkeys to remember it.

### An Egg Keeping Experiment.

The eggs were all wiped when fresh with a rag saturated with some anti septic and packed tightly in salt, bran etc. Eggs packed during April and May in salt, and which had been wiped with cottonseed oil, to which had been added boracic acid, kept from four to five months with a loss of nearly one-third, the quality of those saved not being good. Eggs packed in bran, after the same preliminary handling, were all spoiled after four months. Eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline, to which salicylic acid had been added, kept four and five months without loss, the quality after four months being much superior to ordinary limed eggs. These packed eggs were all kept in barn cellar, the ordinary temperature of each box varying little from 60° Fahrenheit, and each box was turned over once every two days. Little difference was observed in the keeping of the fertile or the infertile eggs, and no difference was noticeable in the keeping qualities of eggs from different fowls or from those on different rations. —New York Experiment Station.

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## The Apiary.

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

### Care of Combs.

A subscriber from Big Springs, Kas., asks if it is necessary to remove the bees from combs, in which they have died during the winter, before giving the combs to other colonies.

No; the bees can do this much more rapidly than it can be done by hand.

In this connection it may be well to remark that the combs in the hives where bees have died are valuable to the bee-keeper. If they have not been cared for they should be at once. Take each comb, and with a broom or brush remove all the loose bees. Those in the cells can be left in, as they will do no harm, and the bees will soon remove them when they are given to a strong colony. Clean all of the dirt out of the hive and remove all of the small combs—"brace combs" they are called—which may be sticking to the ends or tops of frames. Put the frames back in the hive and close it up snugly, putting a strip of lath over the entrance. Set the hive in a dark, cool and dry place, and let it remain there until you have a swarm. Hive the swarm in it, putting on sections filled with sheets of foundation, or starters, and see how soon it will be full of brood and honey. Comb foundation costs money, and these combs, if straight and not too old, are more valuable than foundation, so do not neglect them. Then, it is a bad practice to leave hives in which the bees have died with combs in them in the apiary, as these combs furnish a breeding place for moth, and you will soon have a swarm of them around.

By looking after the combs closely, and keeping all of your colonies strong, you will not be troubled with moth. Many neglect the hives in which bees have died and let the moth destroy the combs, and when they have done this the moth get into the hives where the bees are and destroy the colonies also. Then these careless bee-keepers write to the editor of this column and ask what can be done to get rid of the moth. The best way to get rid of them is not to have any, or at least not to make a business of propagating them in the manner suggested above.

Combs in box hives are frequently as valuable as those in hanging-frame hives, if they are straight and all made of worker comb. They can easily be fitted into the frames of a modern hive, and are better than foundation. Some warm day out them all out carefully; taking one at a time, lay frame on it, and with a sharp, thin knife cut around just inside of the frame so it will fit snugly. Fasten it in the frame with wrapping twine, the same as when transferring. Fill all the frames with such combs and have a swarm on them. In a few days they will have all the combs fastened to the frames. If the combs are good, it will make no difference if they are not as large as the frame. A comb that fills the frame half full will save just that much time and labor for the bees. If one is careful, he can fit into the frames quite small pieces of comb and fill them in that way, fastening them with cord until the bees have time to stick them together. After the bees have been in the hive two or three days it will be best to remove the frames and cut off the cords, as they annoy the bees, and they will keep working at them until they are all off.

If you have neglected to look after your combs you should do so at once. All combs that are not used as suggested above should be melted into wax, as they are sure to get moth in them if left until very warm weather. There is always a good demand for wax, and it pays to look after this also. The only way to make bees profitable is to look after them at the proper time and save everything that has any value in it.

The following, from an article by "Rambler," in *Gleanings*, may be helpful and suggestive to those who have combs to render into wax:

"In the first place, the scraps were

thoroughly washed in tepid water. Several changes of water left the comb free from dirt and honey. The clean comb is then put into a clean white cotton-cloth bag and boiled in a clean, porcelain-lined kettle. When the wax was boiled out it was dipped off with a clean dipper and strained through a clean white cotton cloth into a clean new tin pan. The water for the entire process was clean, new rain water, just from the skies. The results were, as above stated, just beautiful virgin wax. As to whether Mr. H. obtained enough extra to pay for his extraordinary care I am not able to state; but the ability to put the nicest wax on the market was probably highly satisfactory to the producer."

### Successful Bee-keeping in Kansas.

As a sample of what may be done with bees in Kansas, we quote the following extract from a letter received from H. T. Knudson, of Tully:

"I bought two colonies of bees from you last spring, and from the two colonies I got 230 pounds of honey and two swarms. Good enough for me."

Now, we would not convey the idea that every one can do as well. Friend Knudson had two very strong colonies in fine condition to start with, and there must have been, in addition to this, an unusually good honey flow in his locality.

It is true, however, that those who have only a few colonies always do better than those with a large number. So, if you think of getting bees, do not let any man who has them to sell persuade you to buy too many. Two colonies will be better than ten. They will increase as fast as you can learn how to handle them.

Speaking of sheep, the *Boston Journal of Commerce* says: "Sheep husbandry and wool production will be an important occupation in this country for generations to come, either by itself or in connection with general agriculture, whatever the tariff policy of the United States may be."

## A NEW ENGLAND MIRACLE.

### A RAILROAD ENGINEER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

The Wonderful Story Told by Fred C. Vose, and His Mother-in-law, to a Reporter of the Boston Herald. Both are Restored After Years of Agony.

The vast health-giving results already attributed by the newspapers throughout this country and Canada to Dr. Williams' "Pink Pills for Pale People" have been recently supplemented by the wonderful cures wrought in the cases of two confirmed invalids in one household in a New England town. The radical improvement in the physical condition of these two people from the use of this great medicine is vouched for, not only by the eager testimony of the patients themselves, gladly given for the benefit of other sufferers, but also by the indubitable assurances of disinterested relatives and friends who had been cognizant of the years of pain and distress endured by the two invalids, and who now witness their restoration to health, vigor and capacity.

The names of these people, the latest to testify from their own experience to the marvelous restorative, tonic and health-giving qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are Fred C. Vose, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver C. Holt, of Peterboro, members of the same household, which is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Holt and Mr. and Mrs. Vose, the latter a daughter of the Holts. Mr. Holt is employed in the Crowell shoe manufactory of Peterboro.

Mr. Vose's wife had been in failing health for a number of years, her illness finally developing into a brain trouble, accompanied by intermittent paralysis of the tongue and lower limbs. Death had taken all her children, and the heavy affliction increased her bodily and mental infirmities to such an extent that her husband, himself an invalid, was compelled to take some means toward securing for her complete rest and freedom from all household care.

In February last Mr. Vose heard of a case of paralysis cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The similarity of the case described to that of his wife at once aroused his interest. After consultation they decided to send for the pills. The beneficial effect they had upon Mrs. Vose was marked. From being unable to stand she was so materially strengthened that she could walk without difficulty, and in other respects her condition was much improved. This caused both her husband and

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mother to consider trying them for their own complaints. They tried them on the principle that "if they don't cure they can't hurt," but before each had finished their first box they had felt such relief that they came to believe that the pills not only could not hurt, but were actually and speedily curing them.

To the *Herald* reporter who was sent to investigate his remarkable cure, Mr. Vose said: "I am not anxious to get into the papers, but, as I wrote the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., I have felt such happy results from the taking of Pink Pills that I am willing, if my experience will help anyone else, to state how they benefited me. I am 37 years old, and fifteen years of this time I have spent in railroad work for the Fitchburg railroad on the Winchendon and Peterboro branch. For the past three years I have been engineer of the train which connects with the Boston trains at Winchendon. I have been troubled with a weak stomach from my boyhood. Seven years ago, however, the complaint became greatly aggravated from the nature of my work and other causes, and I suffered greatly from it. My stomach would not retain food, my head ached constantly, there was a dimness, or blur, before my eyes most of the time, and my head used to become so dizzy I could scarcely stand. On getting up in the morning my head swam so I was frequently obliged to lie down again. I had a most disagreeable heart-burn, a continuous belching of gas from the stomach, a nasty coating of the mouth and tongue, and my breath was most offensive. I consulted physicians in Peterboro, and took their medicines for two years, but was helped so slightly by them that at the end of that time I gave up in discouragement, and let the disease take care of itself for a long time. I grew worse as time went on. I have been obliged to give up work many a time for a week or two, and have worked at other times when I ought to have been at home in bed. I have lost many months during the past seven years, and would have lost more only for the fact that I stuck it out and would not give up until I had it. My appetite then failed me, and about four years ago I began to notice a fluttering of my heart, which grew so bad after a while that I could not walk any distance without a violent palpitation and complete loss of breath. The pains in my stomach, from indigestion, lasted two and three days at a time. I lost considerable flesh, and before long I noticed that my kidneys were affected. This came from my work on the engine, I know, as many railroad men are troubled in the same way. I had awful pains in the small of my back, and was obliged to make water many times during the day. I resolved to go back to the doctors again, though their treatment had done me no good before. I was told that medicine was no good for me, that what I needed was a long rest. I could not take too long a vacation, being compelled to work for my living, and so I kept along, taking what stuff the doctors prescribed, but feeling no better except for a day or two at a time. Finally my legs and hands began to ache and swell with rheumatic pains, and I found I couldn't sleep at night. If I lay down my heart would go pit-a-pat at a great rate, and many nights I did not close my eyes at all. I was broken down in body and discouraged in spirit, when, some time in February last, I was reading in the *Montreal Family Herald* and *Weekly Star* of the cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I got a couple of boxes for my wife to see if she would be helped any by them, and then I tried them myself. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that I was feeling better. The palpitation of my heart, which had bothered me so that I couldn't breathe at times, began to improve. I saw that in going to my home on the hill from the depot, which was previously an awful task, my wife was not so fatigued, and I had heart and more breath when I reached the house. After the second box I felt much better. My stomach became stronger, the gas belching was not so bad, my appetite improved, and my sleep became nearly normal. The pills disturbed. I have continued taking them three times a day ever since last March, to-day I am feeling better than at any time during the last eight years. I can confidently and truthfully say that they have done me more good, and their good effects are more permanent, than any medicine I have ever taken. My rheumatic pains in legs and hands are all gone. The pains in the small of my back, which were so bad at times that I couldn't stand up straight, have nearly all vanished, and I find my kidneys are well regulated by them. This is an effect not claimed for the pills in the circular, but in my case they brought it about. I am feeling 100 per cent. better in every shape and manner."

"I am still taking the pills, however, and mean to continue them until I am certain my cure is a thorough and lasting one."

The reporter next saw Mrs. Holt, who said: "I am 57 years old, and for fourteen years past I have had an intermittent heart trouble. Three years ago I had nervous prostration, which left me with a number of ailments, for which I have been doctor-

ing unsuccessfully ever since. My heart trouble was increased so badly by the nervous prostration that I had to lie down most of the time. My stomach also gave out, and I had continual and intense pain from the back of my neck to the end of my backbone. I went to physicians in Jeffrey, Newport, Alsted, Acton and here in Peterboro, but my health continued so miserable that I gave up doctors in despair and lost faith in medicine altogether. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last winter, more from curiosity than because I believed they could help me, but the first box made me feel ever so much better. I have taken the pills since February last and they have made me feel like a new woman. The terrible pains in my spinal column and in the region of my liver are gone, and I believe for good. My palpitation has only troubled me three times since I commenced using the pills, and my stomach now performs its functions without giving me the great distress which formerly followed everything I ate. I have tried everything—doctors' medicines, patent medicines, sarsaparillas, and homeopathic doses. In fourteen weeks, three years ago, I spent \$300 for doctors' bills and medicines, and since then have put out as much more money, but the relief I obtained, if any, was only temporary."

"With these pills, however, the effects are different. They are not cathartic, like other pills I have taken, but seem to act directly upon the stomach and liver without any loosening of the bowels. My sleep, too, has wonderfully improved since I began their use. For a long time before I took these pills I lost sleep night after night with my heart and pains in my back."

"I have been too sick in the past not to fully appreciate the value of a remedy that has done me so much good. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are certainly a grand medicine, and from my experience with them I can cheerfully and cordially recommend them to any one who is troubled with heart palpitation, indigestion, liver complaint, and the many ills consequent upon nervous prostration."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation, successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald*.

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Consignment to National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

References:—J. M. KMAN, President. A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. B. Vice.

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Telephone 2623.

KANSAS CITY, MO

Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.



## 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.

**LAME BOAR.**—My Poland-China boar got lame in one of his hind legs about two weeks ago, and, at present, both legs seem to be affected. It appears to be in the ankle joints. I have tried arnica, but it does not help him. He can hardly walk now. Please advise me through the KANSAS FARMER. Myers Valley, Kas. J. N.

**Answer.**—Make a liniment of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, and rub into the affected joints once or twice a day. Give in swill, once a day, one of the following powders: Nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 6 drachms; mix and divide into twenty powders. Keep the hog in a clean, dry place.

**LAME MULE.**—I have a mule, 16 years old, that is lame in the right hind leg. At first it would walk on the toe, in going up hill, and it grew worse, until now it puts very little weight on that foot. When standing still it either holds the foot up or stands with the toe on the ground. I cannot find any sore spot or fever anywhere. What is the matter? C. W. R. Louisville, Kas.

**Answer.**—We are not able, from your description, to give a definite opinion, but we think it very likely the lameness is in the hip joint. See if the muscles are not beginning to waste away over the hip joint. Make a liniment as follows: Raw oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia. Rub this in well with the hand twice a day over the injured part till the skin becomes sore, then stop a few days till well, then repeat. The animal should be turned out to grass while under treatment.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

May 29, 1893.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 6,956 cattle; 135 calves. The cattle markets were very brisk on Friday and Saturday, with sharp advances on former prices. This may have had something to do with making to-day's receipts the heaviest of the year. Buyers on seeing the full yards secured a decline of 10 to 15 cents below Saturday's prices. Even at this decline top prices were about 15 cents higher than a week ago, and the bulk of sales made were at prices which compare very favorably with last Monday's showing. Very heavy cattle were the hardest to sell. The following from the record of sales made indicates the range of prices:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
34	1,578	5 40	83	1,425	5 25
35	1,513	5 15	84	1,456	5 10
24	1,393	5 00	56	1,392	4 95
110	1,301	4 90	49	1,359	4 82 1/2
58	1,315	4 80	30	1,398	4 85
44	1,197	4 75	85	1,239	4 70
40	1,140	4 65	20	1,307	4 60
42	1,184	4 65	61	1,119	4 40
42	882	4 35	53	1,045	4 30
5	890	4 15	27	811	4 00
41	1,074	4 10	104	1,310	5 05
1100	1,309	5 00	2	900	4 00

TEXAS STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
21	1,079	4 30	43	1,045	4 10
51	1,078	3 90	10	949	3 75
43	922	3 50	26	916	3 40
25	719	3 25	25	1,034	3 90
25	841	3 55	27	854	3 25
24	823	3 00	89	831	3 00
25	899	3 60	42	1,066	4 00
22	1,094	3 85	27	946	3 60
16	777	2 50	79	975	3 15

TEXAS COWS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
23	713	3 10	31	737	2 50
11	740	2 50	20	679	2 60
27	594	2 60	7	944	3 25
11	737	2 30	3	734	2 30
33	740	2 60	8	762	2 90

TEXAS HEIFERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
27	760	3 92 1/2	69	670	3 00
31	603	2 90	22	886	3 70
8	830	3 25	7	457	2 75

TEX. BULLS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1	1,260	3 00	3	1,393	2 50

INDIAN CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
33	123	@ 6 50	45	127	@ 6 50
10	@	6 50			

TEXAS STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
60	833	3 35	36	570	3 35

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INDIAN COWS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20	833	3 75	4	510	2 00
COWS.					
1	1,040	2 00	2	1,085	2 50
21	580	2 75	2	1,085	2 85
23	1,080	3 00	2	1,110	3 10
26	685	3 20	38	1,065	3 50
7	1,193	3 60	18	1,022	3 85
7	490	4 40	4	1,277	3 70
3	1,083	3 85	14	975	3 40
6	1,058	3 80	41	1,002	3 75

HEIFERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
19	733	3 95	16	948	4 00
25	648	3 55	25	756	3 92 1/2
28	755	4 40	8	1,250	4 40

CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	550	5 50	3	650	6 50
3	225	2 25	1	400	4 00
1	500	5 00	3	1,200	6 00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3	883	3 50	42	1,043	4 15
2	515	3 10	2	525	3 80
3	1,086	3 75	10	876	3 90
5	858	3 40	8	1,136	4 25
2	920	4 25	1	700	3 00

**HOGS**—Receipts, 5,070. The market opened rather better than Saturday, but scarcely up to last Monday's and closed rather below opening prices. The bulk of representative sales were at about \$7. The following from the record of sales made indicates the range of prices:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.							
No.	Doek.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Doek.	Av.	Pr.
10	120	148	5 00	80	160	158	5 15
39	30	168	5 75	28	120	169	5 90
76	30	171	6 25	39	151	161	5 90
75	120	172	5 25	40	160	155	5 90
13	40	158	6 15	28	140	120	5 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
16...	120...	311...	6 15	70.....	193... 6.65
30...	160...	198...	6 85	95.....	200... 6.90
64.....	80...	192...	6 92½	90.....	40... 196... 6.95
62.....	80...	213...	6 97½	66.....	120... 216... 7.10

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 1,291. The supply was small and sold readily.  
275 Texewes... 64 3 00 1000 Tex... 84 0 62 1/2  
St. Louis.

May 29, 1893.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,000. No good natives. Texans slow and lower than Saturday. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 50; Texans, \$2 70@4 15.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 1,900. Market opened 10c higher. Sales were at \$5 75@7 25.

**SHEEP**—Few on sale. Natives, \$3 50@4 75.  
Chicago.

May 29, 1893.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 19,000. 10@20 cents lower. Sixty-three Kansas steers, 1,584 pounds, \$5 Beef steers, \$4 25@5 00; stockers and feeders, \$3 00@4 40; bulls, \$2 50@3 90; cows, \$2 00@3 90.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 16,000. Market was steady. Closed weak. Mixed, \$6 95@7 35; heavy, \$6 85@7 50; light weights, \$6 90@7 30.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 12,000. 10@15c higher. Natives, \$3 50@5 45; lambs per cwt., \$4 60@7 40.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.**

Kansas City. May 29, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,057,075 bushels; corn, 183,524 bushels; oats, 58,086 bushels, and rye, 5,112 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 13,500 bushels.

There was a sharp break in the market to-day. Heavy receipts in the Northwest, more favorable crop reports from abroad, and the slow working down of the visible supply, all encouraging the "bears." The result was a good deal of unloading of "long" wheat, and "shorts" covered freely at the decline, but there was very little investing. July opened at 61 1/2c, a decline of 1 cent from Saturday's close, and lost another cent by the finish, closing at 60 1/2c. September opened at 64 1/2c, being 1/2c below Saturday's close, and sold down another cent, closing at 63 1/2c.

Sample lots were also lower and trading in light, buyers and sellers being apart. A few sales were made at 67@67 1/2c early for No. 2, but later buyers only bid 66@66 1/2c, at which prices holders refused to sell, preferring to hold their offerings over to accepting any such cut. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 12 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 67 1/2c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 67 1/2c, 1 car 60 pounds at 67 1/2c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 67c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 51 pounds at 65 1/2c, 3 cars at 65c, 1 car spring at 63 1/2c, 1 car spring at 62 1/2c; No. 4 hard, nominal, at 63@64c; rejected, 57@60c; No. 2 red, nominal at 70@71c; No. 3 red, nominal, at 67@68c, and No. 4 red, 1 car at 65 1/2c, and 1 car at 65c.

**CORN**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 26,000 bushels.

The market for this grain was slow and lower in sympathy with declines East. But holders were slow to accept the lower bids. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34@34 1/2c as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33@33 1/2c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 35@35 1/2c, as to billing; No. 3 white, 34 1/2@35c, as to billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars

local at 34c; 8 cars at the river at 33c, 1 car special billing at 33 1/2c, 3 cars at the river, at 37 1/2c, 5 cars Memphis at 40c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 33c; No. 2 white, 3 cars local at 35 1/2c, 2 cars at the river at 39c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 27,000 bushels.

The feeling was weaker and demand only fair. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 29 1/2c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 29c; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 29c, and No. 3 white, 2 cars at 31c.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 500 bushels. Very little coming in. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 61@62c, No. 3, 58@60c.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 170 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. Market slow and lower. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$9 00; good to choice, \$7 50@8 25; prime, \$6 50@7 25; common, \$5 00@6 00; timothy, fancy, \$10 00, and choice, \$8 50@9 50.

**BUTTER**—Steady and fair market for all nice table goods, but all below choice grades are dull and go to the packers. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 19c; finest gathered cream, 18c; fine fresh, good flavor, 17c; fair to good, 16c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 14c; fair to good lines, 11c. Country store packed—Fancy, 11@18c; fresh and sweet packing, 14c. Roll—Fancy, 14c; fresh and sweet packing, 11c.

**EGGS**—Demand was fair and market steady. Fresh candled, 10 1/2c per dozen.

**POULTRY**—The market was quiet and offerings fair. We quote: Chickens, broilers, 11c per pound; chickens, light, 8c; heavy, 8c; roosters, old and young, 20c each; springs, per dozen, \$3 50@4 50; small, \$3 00@3 50; turkey hens, small, 9c; large, 8c; gobblers, 9c; ducks, old, 8c; spring, 8 1/2c; geese, full feathered, 5c. Pigeons \$1 25 per dozen.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Among the offerings were some held-over goods from Saturday, together with heavy receipts. The arrivals were less than Sunday and the quality was rather poor. The best price for the nicest berry on sale was \$2 25, and from that on down to \$1 25.

**BROOMCORN**—Hurled green, 5@5 1/2c per pound; green, self-working, 4@5c; red tipped, do, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; common, do, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; crooked, half price.

**WOOL**—Selling slowly; unchanged. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 13@15c; light fine, 16@19c; medium, 19@21c; medium combing, 19@21c; coarse combing, 18@21c; low and carpet, 18@18c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 22@23c; medium, 21@22c; dingy and low, 21@22c.

St. Louis.

May 29, 1893.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 137,000 bushels. Cash, No. 2 red, 66c; June, 66 1/2c; July, 68 1/2c@68 3/4c; August, 70 1/2c; September, 71 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 222,000 bushels; shipments, 108,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, cash, 36c; July, 37 1/2c@37 3/4c; September, 38 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 59,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels. Market flat. No. 2, cash, 32c; July, 27 1/2c; August, 26 1/2c; September, 25 1/2c.

**WOOL**—Receipts, 231,700; shipments, 64,400. Market was quiet. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 17@19c; Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 18@19c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@18 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 15@18c. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 17@18 1/2c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@16c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 13@15c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 12@14c. Tub washed, choice, 30c; coarse, 28@29c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
**WHEAT**—Receipts, 103,318 bushels; shipments, 143,586 bushels. No. 2 spring, 68 1/2c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 60 1/2c@70 1/2c; No. 2 red, 68 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 445,524 bushels; shipments, 556,204 bushels. No. 2, 39 1/2c. No. 3, 38c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 450,065 bushels; shipments, 547,530 bushels. No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 32 1/2c@34c; No. 3 white, 31 1/2c@33c.

Liverpool, Eng.

May 29, 1893.  
**WHEAT**—Market was quiet; demand moderate and holders offer moderately. No. 1 California, 5s 1 1/2d@5s 1/2d per cental; \$0.75 to \$0.88 per bushel; red western spring, 5s 1 1/2d per cental (\$0.75 per bushel); No. 1 red western spring, 5s 4 1/2d@5s 5 1/2d per cental (\$0.93 to \$0.94 per bushel); No. 2 red winter, 5s 9d@5s 10d per cental (\$0.84 to \$0.85 per bushel).

**CORN**—Market easy; demand moderate. Mixed western, 4s 1/2d per cental (\$0.55 per bushel).

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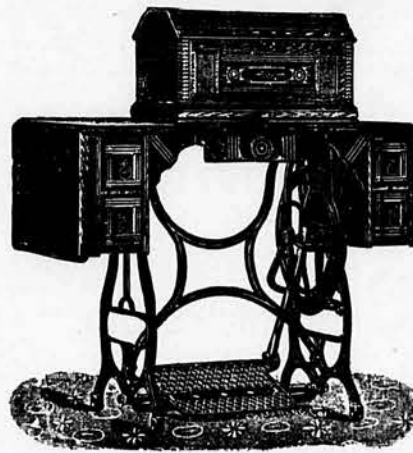
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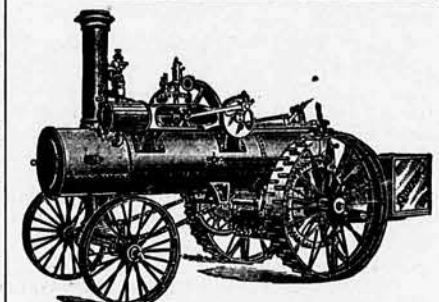
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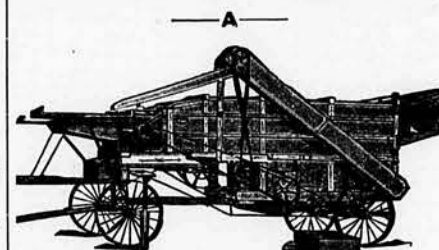


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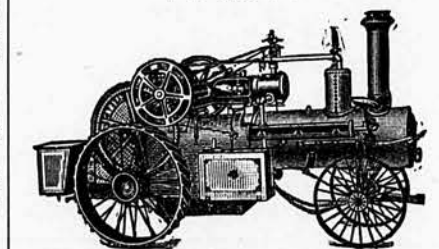
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(First published May 24, 1893.)

## SEALED PROPOSALS.

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

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

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

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

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

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.

Office Board of Public Works  
 S. M. SCOTT, President.  
 WM. WYKES, Secretary.

(First published May 24, 1893.)

## PROPOSALS

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

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

Sealed proposals will be received at the penitentiary, Lansing, Kas. until 2 p. m. on the 14th day of June, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter per foot for all material required to cover 100,000 square feet, more or less, of roof for the State penitentiary, Lansing, Kas. Bids to be per square foot.

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

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

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

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

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT, President.  
 WM. WYKES, Secretary.

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**OUR HARNESS**  
 are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather.  
 Single \$8 to \$20; Double Buggy, \$19 to \$35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.  
Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

**EGGS**—From choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 20. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

**LANGSHANS AND LEHIGHNS**—Handsome and hardiest on earth. Eggs from prize-winners \$1. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

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

**GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE**—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

**THOROUGHbred STOCK FOR SALE**—The Farm Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College offers to sell several fine recorded Short-horn bulls and heifers; also an Aberdeen-Angus heifer and a young Hereford cow. Address Prof. Georgeason, Manhattan, Kas.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK AND M. B. TURKEY EGGS**—Send for circular. John C. Snyder, Constant, Kansas.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Severance, Kas. Thos. J. Francis.

**PRESERVE YOUR EGGS**—How to keep eggs fresh the year round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Look Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

**200** good canvassers wanted at once to sell nursery stock for the Seneca Nurseries. Steady employment all the year. Outfit free. Write at once. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

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**FOR SALE**—Leslie's poplar octagon 1 quart berry boxes, per 1,000, \$2.25; crates for same, per 100, \$8.00. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Farm fifty miles north-west of Chicago. Address Alex. Gardner, Highland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—Timber claim. For particulars address N. B. Bishop, Meade, Meade Co., Kas.

**LIMITED OFFER**—By special arrangement for a short time we are enabled to supply our readers with the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital, both one year for only \$1.25. Make remittances to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

**RED POLL BULLS**—For sale, three Red Poll bulls, one imported 6 years old, one 2 and one 1 year old, from imported stock. Will sell cheap or will exchange one for same kind of animal. Correspondence or inspection solicited. D. S. Fraser, Peabody, Kas.

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**FOR SALE**—Scotch Colley pups, cheap. Farmers, now is your chance to get a good dog. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kas.

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**FOR SALE**—Two finely marked thoroughbred Holstein bull calves, \$10 each. J. D. Ziller, Hlawatha, Kas.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In submitting my name to the Republican voters of Shawnee county as a candidate for Register of Deeds, I respectfully invite a favorable consideration of my candidacy.  
C. H. TITUS.

## FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## F. M. WOODS,

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

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**MODELS**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdorf & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1893.

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by John B. Stites, in Pleasant Ridge twp., April 6, 1893, one iron gray mare, medium size; appraised value, \$35.

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

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

## FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1893.

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

Reno county—J. E. Eaton, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by W. A. Birket, P. O. Abbeville, April 15, 1893, one brown mare, 15 hands high, barb wire scratch on left fore leg; appraised value, \$20.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by C. C. Adam, in Pierceville twp., P. O. Pierceville, May 8, 1893, one black horse, 10 years old, branded X below an O on left shoulder and U below an X on left hip.  
**MARE**—By same, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, ringbone on left fore foot, branded YG on left shoulder.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by Henry Spitt, in Shawnee twp., P. O. Crestline, January 25, 1893, one black mare, 10 years old; shod in front, had on headstall, branded on left hip and left shoulder.

**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Rafferty, in Shawnee twp., P. O. Crestline, May 8, 1893, one brown mare, 8 years old, 5 feet high, harness marks, shod all around, branded WC on left shoulder.  
**MARE**—By same, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, blaze face, white under lip, had on bell.

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

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

## FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1893.

Cheyenne county—J. C. Barton, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by Gustav Felzel, in Lawn Ridge twp., P. O. Lawn Ridge, May 8, 1893, one light bay mare, about 17 years old, weight about 900 pounds, blaze face, both hind feet white, bluish on hind foot and on both front feet; appraised value, \$35.

Hodgeman county—H. B. Helm, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by Ord C. Sanders, in Sawlog twp., May 3, 1893, one iron gray mare; no marks or brands; appraised value, \$40.

## FREE CHEROKEE FARMS STRIP.

Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., for free copy of illustrated folder describing

## CHEROKEE STRIP,

and the Tonkawa, Pawnee and Kickapoo Reservations, soon to be opened for settlement by U. S. Government. Millions of acres in the finest agricultural country under the sun, waiting to be tilled by the husbandman's plowshare. This is almost the last chance to obtain one of Uncle Sam's free farms.

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

## KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE

Lately Established at 18th and Liberty Sts., is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled, and convenience given shippers, commission men and buyers. Two-thirds of the hay firms in Kansas City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, care THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus given honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insured without extra cost. Mention this paper.

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Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

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No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.  
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Send in your orders at once and twine will be sent by freight, C. O. D., to your station agent, subject to examination before acceptance. If cash is not convenient, good notes, payable October 1st, without interest, are acceptable.

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