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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—About Horse-Raising. World's Fair Premiums for Kansas Stock. Cowan's Short-horn Sale a Success. Kansas Fine Stock-

Breeders.
PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Potato
Growing in Kansas. One Kind of Farm
Art. Upland Rice. How Some Big
Wheat Yields Were Raised. About Flax.

Art. Upland Rice. How Some Big Wheat Yields Were Raised. About Flax. May Notes.

PAGES 4-5—KANSAS FARMER Reports.

PAGE6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Which is the Best? (poem). Lucy Larcom. Tricks of Pennsylvania Bears. Why Bill Nye Drew the Line. Gems of Thought.

PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Once Upon a Time (poem). In Dacoit-Land. Johnny Jones for President. The Word "Sugar" in Various Tongues.

PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Recent Exportation of Gold. Railroad Passes.

PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Among the Experiment Stations. Three Views From the Other Side... Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin. Publishers' Paragraphs.

PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—The Apple Worm. Shawnee County Horticulturists....Entomology.—The Milk-Weed Butterfly. Cut-Worm Moths.

PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—Feeding. Poultry Items... In the Dairy.—Windmill Churning. Thoroughbreds in the Dairy. Dairy Notes.

PAGE 12—THE FAMILY DOCTOR—Questions and Answers.... Gossip About Stock. Monthly Review of Kansas City Live Stock Market. Horse Markets Reviewed. PAGE 13—THE VETERINARIAN..... Market Reports.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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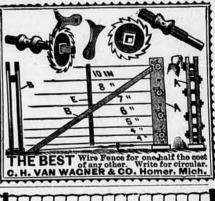
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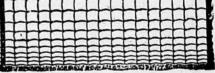
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is the ruling remedy for all difficulties. The contestants, whether dispuring farmers or contending
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Colled Spring Fence.
This elastic arbitrator seems to concede everyting to each side, but positively prohibits their
getting at each other.
Peace (per Page) reigns.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 19—Inter-State Short-horn Show and Sale Association, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill,
Kas.

ABOUT HORSE-RAISING.

At one of the farmers' institutes in this State, Mr. C. McLain, of Franklin county, discussed horse-raising, and our representative secured the follow-

If it pays to raise a horse at all it pays to raise a good one. Yes, just as good a one as you can. Care, however, should be taken never to get a colt too fat as well as too thin, as either is injurious.

Much has been said and written lately on the conditions which horses should be raised that they may have stamina and powers of endurance. It is generally admitted that horses raised on rolling land and fed on feed raised on limestone land make the best horses. I think no better grass can be found any place than our upland prairie, and it is my opinion that when we get horses of good breeding and raise them properly we will have as good horses as are to be found in the United States.

The noted horse Astoria, that has made the English sportsmen so much trouble, was raised on limestone land near Philadelphia. Kentucky, which is about this latitude, has produced some of the best horses in the world.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating in any way raising horses for racing or gambling purposes. I do not believe God gave us that noble servant for any such purpose. But by studying how such horses are raised we will learn to bring them to greater perfection for our business. We, too, need horses of good action and good courage, for with us it means bread and butter. It is impossible to estimate the difference between a good and poor team on a farm. One means success, the other means failure.

The markets are now overstocked with horses, and likely to be for a few years, and nothing but the very best will be wanted, and they at less price than formerly. The horses bringing the most money are drivers. A single driver should weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, of good, solid color, fine action and good spirit and courage. He need not be fast, but a clean, easy mover.

These traits and characteristics can only be had by high breeding. I know of no horses that equal the Hambletonian and Bellforts as single drivers. Their predominant color is bay, heavy black mane and tail, with large, flat, clean limbs, large, strong joints, and feet rather large and good shaped. They have long hips, with high hip bones well forward and low stifles. Their fore feet are broad and hind feet further apart than any kind of horses I know of. They have large nostrils, good lungs and live to great age. And while they are the best single drivers, when mated up make excellent carriage teams, but often have too much spirit for family horses. The fashionable carriage horse is the Cleveland Bay. These horses have been introduced into this country within the past few years, and in some sections are quite numerous. But I predict they are now at their height. While they make a fine looking carriage team they will not bear the scrutiny of an experienced horseman. They lack action and endurance. The livery men do not want them. They will do in England, where drives are short and groves plenty, but for business are inferior to our American horses.

I am asked to say which breed of horses I consider the most promising to raise for sale. I suppose, of course, they mean for the farmers in this section, engaged as they are, in profitable farming. I would say that if one-half of the farmers here kept an account and knew just what their horses cost them when grown and ready to work, they would find that they have cost hem more than they could be sold for.

I would say, for most farmers, to

S years old and under 5.

A years old and under 5. them more than they could be sold for.

raise (if for sale) very short, blocky, draft horses. My reasons are the following: First, early maturity. Draft horses can be gotten on the market one year younger than a warm-blooded horse. Second, they are easily broken. It takes less time to fit them for market. They do not require such perfect condition as a driving horse. Third, then, too, if by chance they have a slight blemish, they will pass muster where such a blemish would unfit a driver for market. Fourth, it don't require any more feed to raise a big draft horse than it does a smooth, warmblooded horse. They are not so active and do not cut up the pasture by running. If other stock is in the pasture they do not run and abuse them as warm-blooded horses do.

The draft horse should be fifteen and a half to sixteen hands, not more, head short, thick, heavy jaws, wide between the eyes and hollow, ears short and pointing forward, neck rather short and tapering well from shoulder to throat latch, heavy mane and tail, shoulder not too straight, back extremely short, rib well sprung, loin high and broad, quarters, stifle and muscle excessively developed, chest wide, deep and extending well forward, fore legs not too far apart, with muscle on outside rather than on the inside of the leg, legs heavy bone and short, particularly from the hock and knee to pastern joint, and short pastern.

Now, to sum up, I would say: If you raise horses at all, raise good ones of some pure breed. I am anxious that our neighborhood should excell in everything. I am in favor of special farming. I think one-half of us ought to quit raising horses. Let those who do, raise a higher grade of horses and raise them better and worth much more money than those we are now raising.

The mongrel, mixed up breeds we have been raising must go. They ought to have gone twenty years ago. The little splinter-skinned drivers are of no value-so-called warm blood. If you raise drivers, raise horses sixteen hands high, weighing 1,100 to 1,300, that can draw two persons in a buggy six to eight miles per hour without oppressing them. Life is too short and business too pressing to go plodding along the road after a cold-blooded or plug horse.

World's Fair Premiums for Kansas Stock.

The Kansas Board World's Fair managers offer the following special premiums in the breeding classes on animals owned and kept in Kansas by residents of Kansas and exhibited by them at the World's Columbian Exposition:

CATTLE.

premiums in the became classes on	Oliver Dimick, Hiawatha, Kas
animals owned and kept in Kansas by	Bruce (v 88) 19 mos Gut hy Kilburn
residents of Kansas and exhibited by	Bruce (v. 38), 19 mos. Got by Kilburn 108570; cam. Kttty Byron (v. 33-500)
them at the World's Columbian Expo-	J. Lindsay, Carrollton, Mo
sition:	Waterloo Prince (v. 3.), 13 mos Got by Lord Constable 104088; dam, Water Lily
CATTLE.	5th (v.3/-460)
SHORT-HORN.	Ewing Bros., St. Joseph, Mo 1
Special Premium	Muscatoon (v. 38), 13 mos. Got by Lord
Short-horn bull taking the	Constable 104058; dam, Verbena 14
World's Columbian sweep-	(v. 37-460)
stakes premium\$100.00	Manuels Chief or 98) 16 mag Clat has
1st in class. 1st prem. 2d prem. Bull, 3 years or over \$25.00 \$20 00	Mazurka Chief (v. 38), 16 mos. Got by Double carmpton 102505; dam, Mazurka
Bull, 3 years or over \$25.00 \$20 00 Bull, 2 years and under 3 20.00 15.00	Forest 5th
Bull, over 1 year and under 2, 15.00 10.00	A. J. Rucker, Avenue City, Mo
Bull, under I year 10.0 5.00	Brighton (v. 38), 15 mos. Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Bridesmaid 7th
HERFFORD.	(v 84.505)
Bull taking World's Colum-	(v. 34-505) C. Thorp, Weston, Mo Royal Ph, liis (v. 38), 13 mos. Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Red Lady
bian sweepstakes premium, \$100.00	Royal Ph. llis (v. 38), 13 mos. Got by
1st in class. 1st prem. 2d prem.	Scottish Lord 77781; dam, Red Lady
Pull, 3 years old or over \$25.00 \$20.00 Bull, 2 years and under 3 20.00 15.00	J R Williamson Troy Kas
Bull, 2 years and under 3 20.00 15.00 Bull, over 1 year and under 2 15.00 10.00	Young Emperor (v. 38), 15 mos. Got by
Bull, under 1 year 10.60 5.00	imp. Red Emperor 51958; dam, Seraphina
ABERDEEN-ANGUS.	J. B. Williamson, Troy, Kas. Young Emperor (v. 38), 15 mos. Got by imp. Red Emperor 51083; dam, Seraphina of Melrose (v. 37-748). William Workman Lofferson City, Mo. 1
Bull taking World's Colum-	William Workman, Jefferson City, Mo. 1 Plumed Knight (v. 38), 21 mos. Got by
bian swoepstakes premium, \$100.00	Craven Knight 90923: dam. lmp. Gossa-
1st in class. 1st prem. 2d prem.	n er (v. 35-547) W. P. Harned, Buncton, Mo 1 Pioneer (v. 88), 13 mos. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Mary Byron
Bull, 3 years old or over \$25.00 \$20.00	W. P. Harned, Buncton, Mo 1
Bull, 2 years old and under 3 20.00 15.00	Proneer (v. 38), 13 mos. Got by imp.
Bull, over 1 year and under 2 15.00 10.00 Bull, under 1 year 10.00 5.00	3d (v. 33-500)
	John McKibben, Garden Grove, Ia 1
GALLOWAY.	The cows and heifers sold were:
Bull taking World's Columbian -weepstakes premium, \$100.00	Jessica (vol. 38), 14 mos. Got by imp.
1st in class 1st prem. 2d prem.	See tigh Lord 7:781: dam Cherry
Bull, 3 years old or over \$25.01 \$20.00	Knight 10th (v. 25-650). F. H. Cre-swell, Lenox, Ia. Red Bud (v. 38-305), 17 mos. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Reu Lady
Bull, 2 years old and under 3 20.00 15.00 Bull, over 1 year and under 2 15.00 10.00	F H. Cre-swell, Lenox, la
Bull, over 1 year and under 2 15.00 10.00	Scottish Lord 27761: dam Rey Lady
Bull, under 1 year 10.00 5 00	(v. 27-473)
JERSEY.	F. Whittaker, Doniphan Kas
Cow, any age, taking World's Columtian 1st premium dairy test \$100.00	Gem Mazurka 10th (v. 38), 2 yrs. Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Gem Mazurka
tian 1st premium dairy test \$100.00 Cow. any age, taking World's C lum-	8th (v. 35-511)
bian 2d premium da'ry test 50.00	Samuel Rosenblatt, St. Joseph, Mo
Cow, any age, taking World's Colum-	Samuel Rosenblatt, St. Joseph, Mo Bridesmaid ith (v. 34-505), 7 yrs. Got by Bell Duke of Thorndale 4268; dam,
blan 8d premium dairy test 25.00	Bell Duke of Thorndale 42668; dam,
HOLSTEIN.	Bridesmaid 5th
Cow, any age, taking World's Colum-	M. C. McCrum, Atchison, Kas Phyllisia 23d (v. 38-366), 2 yrs. Got by imp.
bian 1st premium dairy test \$100.00	Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Phyllisia 15
Cow, ny age, taking World's Colum- bian 2d premium dairy test 50 00	(v. 34-506)
Cow, any age, taking World's Colum-	Fred Shoemaker, St. Joseph, Mo Phyllisia 16ta (v. 35-511), 6 yrs Got by
bian 3d premium dairy test 25.00	Wat rloo Torr 84096; dam, Phyllisia 14
HORSES.	(v.88-500)
STANDARD TROTTERS [STALLIONS.]	M. C. McCrum, Atch'sion, Kas
1st prem. 2d prem.	11th Louan of Forest (v. 86-366), 2 yrs. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam,
5 years old	8th Lonan of Forest (v. 34-506)
4 years old and under 5 80.00 20.00	8th Louan of Forest (v. 34-506) C. C. Keyt, Verdon, Neb
3 years old and under 4 20,00 10,00	Bridesmaid 10th (v. 38-865), 2 yrs. Got by
5 John 5 June 11 100 10,00 10,00	- Directing to 100 (v. 10-000), wyin. Got by

Thousands of Dollars



. Ist pres

1st pren

1st prem. 2d pre

1st prsm. 2d prem . \$25.00 \$20.00 . 20.00 15.00 . 15.00 10.00

M. W. COBUN, President.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE.

MERINO.

BERKSHIRE.

By order of the Board of Managers.

Cowan's Short-horn Sale a Success.

head from the well known Missouri herd of

Short-horn cattle of Mr. B. O. Cowan,

New Point, Mo., took plack at St. Joseph,

Mo., last Wednesday. The sale was fairly well attended by buyers from Iowa, Ne-

braska, Kansas and Missouri. The offer

ings were in excellent sale condition, being neither pampered nor neglected—just that

condition sought after by every successful

55,00

The sale at auction of a draft of thirty

Ram, 3 years or over \$25 00
Ram, 2 years and less than 3... 20 00
Ram, 1 year and under 2..... 15.00
SWINE,

I spent trying to find a cure for Sale Pheum, which I had I3 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without eratches, and had to

Mr. S. G. Derry. have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the seres seen healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERBY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation

WASTE Not, want not. Vacuum Leather Oil keeps leather new-looking soft-feeling and strong; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

	breeder. The herdsman, Mr.	Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N.Y.
ı	thoroughly realized that his experience and	
i	success that was gained in "Merry Old	imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Brides-
	England" from his early youth up was duly	maid 7th (v. 34-505)
	appreciated by his American cousins in the	William Chapple, Troy, Kas 60.00
1	presentation of Mr. Cowan's offerings, and	Dora 5th (v. 38), 18 mos., b. c. at side by
L	received that just recognition that every	Lord Waterloo. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Dora 2d (v. 88-500)
t	painstaking man in his position ought to	William Chapple, Troy, Kas 125.00
)	have whether he be owner or herdsman.	Minnie Forest 6th (v. 34-506), 7 yrs. Got by Forest Prince 56075: dam, Cora B.
1		(v. 25-650)
	The prices realized, while not those of	M. C. McCrum, Atchison, Kas 69.00
	the palmiest days of American cattle-breed-	Laly Forest 5th (v. 38-365), 2 yrs , h. c. at
7	ing history, yet the reader will observe	side. Got by imp. Scottish I ord 77761; dam Lily Forest 2d (v. 34-506)
Ţ	that the results confirm the idea that blood	M. C. McCrum, Atchison, Kas 100.00
9	and a judicious selection, coupled with a de-	13th Louden Duichess of Forest (v. 38-366)
7	termination to reach the top, will surely	2 yrs. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, 5th Louden Duchess of Forest
	bring its reward in the race for the fore-	
•	most money. Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln	Thomas Dawe, Troy. Kas
•	Neb., did the honors of the block.	Thomas Dawe, Troy. Kas 83 00 14th Loudon of Forest (v. 86-366), 16 mos.
Ī	The bulls sold were:	Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, 5th London Duchess of Forest (v. 32-490)
1	Don Juan (vol. 33), 18 mos. Got by imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Mary Byron	C. C. Keyt, Verdon, Neb
	Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Mary Byron	Viola (v. 38-346), 2 yrs. Got by Double Barmpton 102505; dam, Varina, by Lou-
,	(v. 32-490) F. H. Cresswell, Lenox, Ia	den Duse 6th 10399by Lou-
	Lord Waterloo (v 88), 16 mos. Got by	D. F. Whittaker, Doniphan, Kas . 50.00
1	Lord Waterloo (v 38), 16 mos. Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Water Lily	Dairy Maid (v. 38), 2 yrs. Got by imp.
•	(v. 33-500) D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo	Scotti-h Lord 77761; dam, Dotty, by
3	Red Knight (v. 38), 16 mos. Got by	Malvolio
r	Scott sh Lord 77761; dam, Cherry Knight	Cora Cowslip (y. 38-365), 3 yrs. Got by
	10th (v. 2f-650)	imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Cora B.
	Jusiah Picket, Maysville, Mo 70.00	(v. 25-650)
	Ro n Prince (v. 38), 15 mos. Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam, Roan Mary	14 bulls aggregated
•	(v. 25-651)	Average per head
r	J. M. Brown, Jamesport, Mo 80.00	Average per head
1	Commander (v. 38), 18 mos. Got by Double Barmpton 102506; dam, Cora	Average per head
1	Cowalip (v. 35-365)	A consignment by N. N. Gallagher, High-
v		
V	Bruce (v. 38), 19 mos. Got by Kilburn	Bull, Duke of Highland, got by Waterloo
y	108570; cam, Kttty Byron (v. 33-500)	Duke 8th 89876, went to
-	J. Lindsay, Carrollton, Mo 55 00	S D Conn Adams Mo

Kansas Fine Stock-Breeders.

S. D. Gann, Adams, Mo....

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

Every reader of this paper is requested to respond to this request promptly. If not a breeder, please give the names and addresses of as many John McKibben, Garden Grove, Ia.... 140,00 breeders as you know in your county. It is important that we have this information for the whole State by the time the World's Columbian Exposition is fairly opened. Prompt action on the part of our readers and improved stock-breeders will render a special service to your county and the State.



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Agricultural Matters.

POTATO-GROWING IN KANSAS.

Senator Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte county, in the Rural New Yorker, answers the following pertinent questions on a subject as to which Mr. Taylor has no superior as an authority:

has no superior as an authority:

1. In general, what proportion of a crop of potatoes is marketable? 2. What variety with you yields the fewest small tubers?

3. Do you find any difference in this respect with different soils? Is a light, open soil better than a stiff, hard one? 4. Have you ever noticed any difference where fertilizers or manures are used? 5. Has cultivation or preparation of the soil anything to do with it? 6. If you wanted to make a special effort to raise potatoes that would all be marketable, what variety, soil, manure and culture would you use?

1. In a general way here, where po-

1. In a general way here, where potatoes are sorted much closer than in the East, not more than five-sixths of the crop is marketable.

2. I have tried hundreds of varieties -nearly all the new sorts-and have never found any kind which produces so few small tubers as the Early Ohio. There is the greatest difference in this respect with different sorts. Some kinds make nearly all they do make marketable; others make nearly all too small for sale.

3. Certainly; a light, open soil is far better than a stiff, hard one. My observation is that the latter cannot be profitably devoted to potato-growing.

4. I have used for several years and to a considerable extent all the principal commercial fertilizers advertised. I have also used lime, plaster, etc., by the car-load. I have used tankage, dry blood and ground bone, and have never been able to see the slightest difference from any of these substances. With manure the case has been entirely different. Last year I fed some 200 head of cattle especially to provide fertilizer for my potato field. I believe I have never made a report to the Rural of the result. I will do so now.

Not having my books with me, I cannot be correct to a dollar, but from memory, which I am sure is substantially correct, I will say that from 226 head of cattle, fed an average of about eighty-five days, under shelter, on a ration composed of corn meal, oil cake, bran and ensilage, I secured, in round numbers, 500 wagon-loads of droppings. These were applied to about thirty acres of potato ground, making a little over fifteen loads to the acre. When the potatoes were not more than two inches high the difference in the sturdiness of the stalks could be distinguished on the fertilized and unfertilized portions of the field. When the vines were nearly grown those on the fertilized part were so much larger than those on the unfertilized that their size suggested that they must be of a different variety. At the same time the variety, the quality of the seed, the time of planting, the condition of the soil, aside from the fertilization, were exactly the same in both cases. Of course the time of planting varied by whatever time was required to go over the ground-probably three or four days. The result in round numbers was sixty bushels to the acre more tubers on the manured than on the unmanured portion of the farm. I reported last spring that I made a little money outside of the manure. Counting sixty bushels to the acre as the gain, on thirty acres I had 1,800 bushels of potatoes to show for the use of the manure. At 50 cents per bushel that would be \$900; but potatoes with us are \$1 per bushel, so that my manure proved to be a profitable investment.

5. Cultivation and preparation of the soil are the most important factors in producing a crop of potatoes. We farmers frequently use the expression, "as fine as a garden." That is just the condition in which the ground must be to raise potatoes most successfully. My own practice is, whenever possible, to plow it in the fall and again in the spring. Last fall I was able to plow the entire 200 acres which I want to plant to potatoes next spring. The land will be plowed again in the spring, thoroughly harrowed or planked before planting, and kept as free from weeds as the circumstances will admit observation. of. As a preparation for potatoes, I

oats plowed under. After digging the early potatoes as far as possible, I sow the ground in oats, and after frost comes in the fall, when they will furnish an immense growth of straw, turn them under. I would rather have such a covering of oats plowed under in the fall than unlimited quantities of commercial fertilizer, free, to be used on ground not fall-plowed in the spring.

6. I should plant the Early Ohio on sandy loam, fertilized with manure from stall-fed cattle. I would plant with an Aspinwall planter and cultivate with some shallow-running cultivator, keeping both harrow and Breed's weeder out of the field.

One Kind of Farm Art.

Every farmer should keep a supply of artists' materials. They need not be elaborate or expensive. A gallon jug of linseed oil, a can of paint, any color that suits your taste, a four-inch brush and a paint bucket. No easel is needed, and for canvas use mould-boards of plows, shovel plows, corn plows, drill points, corn planter shoes and gate posts. If you have any love of art your fancy will suggest other surfaces of ornamentation; guards and knives of mowers and reapers, hoes, shovels, water trough and the buckets you use at the barn. Try it and see if you don't think it's a thing of beauty and a joy next plowing time.

Upland Rice.

The latest report of the Department of Agriculture on rice has the following to say on upland rice, which may prove interesting to Kansas readers:

"Upland rice is grown in Mississippi in the interior of the State among the pine regions, and is said to yield heavy

Rice succeeds fairly well in Texas, though its cultivation in that State can never compete with that of cotton. The area cultivated is situated along the coast and is very small, having been but 335 acres in 1879, the total crop being but 62,152 pounds of rough

"Finally, upland rice is cultivated in Illinois and in other States north of the thirty-sixth parallel. It is said to grow in arid soils and may be sown broadcast upon clean land in April, ripening in September. Crops have been gathered averaging from twenty-five to thirty bushels of rough rice per acre. It is probable that upland rice would succeed well in some of the Middle Atlantic States, as Maryland, Delaware or New Jersey. It also might be more extensively grown upon the wheat lands of the Northwest."

How Some Big Wheat Yields Were Raised.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I read a paper before the State Board of Agriculture last winter on the "Possibilities of Wheat-raising in Southwest Kansas," in which I stated that Judge Weston, near Ford City, raised sixtyone bushels of wheat to the acre, and as I have had numerous inquiries as to the manner of planting wheat that made so large a yield, I will answer through the FARMER as I got the statement from Mr. Weston a few days ago: He plowed the land-nine acres-eight to ten inches deep, during the latter part of July, with a sulky plow and four horses. He then stopped plowing till the latter part of August; then, as the ground was drier, he only plowed four to five inches deep. He drilled in the wheat the 8th to the 20th of October, all alike. The nine acres first plowed yielded sixty-one and a half bushels per acre; the other forty-four acres yielded thirty-four bushels to the acre. All was White Russian hard wheat. The land was harrowed just before planting the wheat. He attributes the phenomenal yield to early deep plowing. JOHN L. FINLE Dodge City, Kas., April 19, 1893. JOHN L. FINLEY.

About Flax.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In a late issue of your paper "a constant reader" asks for some information about flaxraising. I write from experience and

Flax is a good crop to grow on new have found nothing so valuable in the land, and succeeds well on "second and butter.

way of "green" manuring as a crop of sod." If the sod be broken the previous summer it will not require replowing. Sow the seed broadcast, seventeen to eighteen quarts per acre, then double harrow and finish by rolling. Dry weather just after sowing often damages the crop, but when once the plant has become rooted it will stand a good deal of drought. Hot, dry weather, when in bloom, diminishes the yield. A heavy rain when the plants were two inches high through this section last year, destroyed many fine prospects. We have raised from eight to fourteen bushels per acre.

On old land in the western part of the state I think it should be cut with a disk harrow or fall-plowed and the seed drilled in, not quite so deep as wheat. We saw one crop of ten bushels to the acre raised here which was drilled in the last of April, and it was a dry year, too. To get good seed is very important, as the crop is sometimes attacked by a parasitic fungus, which destroys the entire crop or damages the seed for sowing. I noticed this disease two years ago; it was on late sown flax and destroyed the entire crop. For several years it has been getting more prevalent here. Parties here think Northern grown seed may not be affected by this 'rust," and are using such seed the present season.

Growing flax the second year in succession on the same land has not been a success. The crop appears to be affected by the disease referred to above. Seed flax should not be adulterated by cale, mustard or weed seed, as these will grow more vigorously than the flax, and when threshed with the crop render it less salable, dealers fixing the price paid on a "basis of pure seed."

JAYUNGE. Black Hill Experiment Farm, April

P. S.-I bought seed of the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Ia., advertising in the KANSAS FARMER.

May Notes.

Push the cultivating.

Finish up the garden planting.

Spraying should be done early this month. Sow millet or Hungarian the last of the

Use the harrow wherever practicable in cultivating.

Because the stock is in the pasture do not conclude that it requires no attention.

Putting lumps of rock salt in the pasture

is a good way of supplying salt. Even with good grass it is important to feed fattening stock all of the grain they

When milk and butter can be sold to a good advantage it will pay to feed the cows bran and oil meal during the summer.

Provide the calves with a grassy lot to themselves. Provide a good shade so that they can be made thrifty and comfortable.

For the milk cows, especially, it will pay to plant some of the late varieties of sweet corn to feed them in mid-summer. The more thorough the cultivation at the

start the easier the weeds will be kept The advantage with Kaffir corn, sorghum

and this class of crops for soiling is that they will stand dry weather and yet make a

Look over the outfit of hay and harvesting machinery and see what is needed, so that it can be ready for use when needed.

Castor beans should be planted early this month, and in many cases can be added to the list of crops grown to a good advantage.

From the first to the tenth of this month is a good time to plant sorghum. As fast as one crop matures in the garden

have another ready to take its place so as to keep the ground occupied throughout the growing season. If early fruits are to be marketed see that

the needed supply of packages to send in a good shape are on hand ready for use when Tomatoes should be planted on a new plot of ground each year, as they seem to do

better than if planted continuously in the same place. In nearly all casses in sowing millet or Hungarian it will pay to be ready so that

the seed can be sown as soon as the condition of the soil will admit after a rain. In nearly all cases the nearer the work of cultivation can be given in season the better will be the results secured. Thorough cul-

tivation is one of the essentials necessary to the growing of a good crop. From this time on through the summer a good creamery will be found a paying investment, especially when the wife is trying to make the most possible out of the milk

Thin Children Grow Fat

Emulsion, fat foods make fat children.



They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion-it is partly digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use!

Almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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



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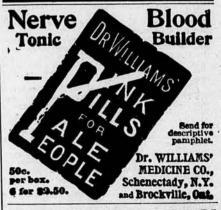
Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently es-tablished in a convenient quarter of its ele-gant 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 rail-way guides, maps and time-tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

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

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving ac-curate 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 read.

ers 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. Siocum, M.C.,

No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

"KANSAS FARMER" REPORTS.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents crop reports from all parts of the State. These are furnished by our efficient and reliable correspondents in the several counties, and are supplemented by liberal excerpts from the crop and weather correspondence of the government and State service, which was kindly placed at our disposal by Captain T. B. Jennings, director.

The short time available for compiling and considering these reports is insufficient for complete classification, comparison and estimates, so that the generalization here attempted must be considered as at best an approximation.

· It will be observed that all reports from the northern part of the State give the condition of winter wheat as very low. This is as true of the northeastern as of the north central and the northwestern counties.

The western third of the State also presents very gloomy reports. Contrasted with these Lyon county reports an increased acreage and condition nearly double that of last year. There is indeed a large area of the State in which the prospects are favorable. It must not be forgotten, however, that some of the counties which in 1892 produced very large proportions of the wheat crop, this year make very unfavorable reports. True, the general rain mentioned in the weather report occurred since most of the correspondence was mailed, and in many cases the improvement wrought will be considerable. But the unfavorable conditions were continued so long that an estimate of two-thirds of last year's crop is above, rather than below, the present prospect for wheat in this State. The State produced last year in round numbers 71,000,000 bushels of wheat. If we this year realize 40,000,000 bushels, conditions must be very favorable from this time until harvest

Spring wheat is not a considerable crop in Kansas.

Oats have been retarded by the cold spring and have suffered from drought in the dry regions. The crop does not promise to exceed that of last year.

A very large area is being planted to corn, and even if that which has thus far been planted should all rot on account of the cold weather, it may be put in at any time during the present month with good hope for a crop.

Fruits will be less abundant than some years, but the almost total failure of last year is not indicated by present reports.

Work animals and live stock are uniformly reported in good condition and practically free from disease.

Insect pests are rarely reported.

Following is an abbreviated copy of the correspondence. Comparisons are in percentages of last year's prospects and conditions at this time of year:

Anderson County—Too cold and wet. No particular damage yet except to fruit, which will be very scarce ere. There will, however, be some peaches and cherries.

Allen County.—Wheat doing well; oats fairly well; flax rather poor condition; corn will nearly all have to be replanted. Too cold and wet

all have to be replanted. Too cold and wet Atchism County.—Wheat in very bad condit'on; one half will be plowed up; the rest is a poor stand, the worst it has been since '8!. A large acreage of cats sown. There will be a large acreage of corn on account of the wheat being killed. There is a fair prospect for all fruit except apples. Etock of all kinds in good condition. But little corn plauted

Butler County.—I have observed the prospect of wheat crops for the last sixten years, but so far the present one is the worst of all. Oats are in good stape. The most of the corn is planted. Fru t prospects fairly good. Grass is doing well.

weil.

Brown County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 100; condition 0 -all gone.

corn crop will be planted; planting generally finished and corn up. The freezing weather destroyed a great deal of fruit; some of our orchardists say that all of our apples, peaches, grapes and plam crops are killed. I have examined a great many trees in different orchards and feel confident that peaches and grapes will be plentiful for home consumption; charries are fair, also apples. Stock wintered well. Work horses in good shape. Forage seems plenty, but commands a high price Grain on hand sufficient for domestic purposes.

Hourbon County.—The excessive rains of the 27th and the 29th, and the cold, have greatly injured the corn crop. What sunshine we have had was beneficial to everything.

Hourbon County.—Acreage of winter wheat compared with last year, 120; condition, 110, Area of cats, 100; condition, 75. Area of corn, 110; some cats ground being plowed again and being put in corn; ground in excellent condition; 80 per cent of corn area planted; cold, rainy weather has retarded its growth. Seventy-five per cent, of the fruit kill ed. About enough grain and feed on hand to work the crops. Work animals and live stock in excellent condition.

Barton County.—Crops at a standstill, and in

per cent, of the fruit kil ed. About enough grain and feed on hand to work the crops. Work animals and live stock in excellent condition.

Barton County.—Crops at a standstill, and in a general way everything on the ragged edge of despair. Much wheat is being plowed up, and the rest gives little promise at present. Oats and barley, that came up promptly, are dying. Corn is being planted, but with discouraging conditions; much of the ground too hard to try to work in good shape. Grass has not started at all on ground that was pastured close last fall, and but little elsewhere. Feed about all consumed except straw. Fruit badly killed by freezing; few cherries left; no peaches or plums; apples are still a fair promise. No diseases among stock.

Clay County.—Wheat very poor; some of the farmers have sown their wheat ground to cats, and a great many are listing their wheat ground to corn. Very little wheat in farmers' hands.

Clay County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, about 100; two-thirds of this is a total failure and the other third in very poor condition. Area of oats very large area of corn; many of the wheat fields and some of the at fields will be planted to corn. Fruit will be a light crop.

Chase County.—The various frosts have left but little fruit; less in my opinion than people generally think. The season is a month backward.

Coutey County.—All crops need rain. Wheat prospects are good; corn slightly injuried in low ground; apricots and peaches promise a full crop; early apples scarce; grass starting slowly; fly injuring wheat in some places.

Coffey County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, about 100; condition not quite so good as last year. Spring wheat, larger acreage and better condition than last year. Oats acreage and setter condition han last year. Oats acreage and setter condition to the same as last year, but in better condition and nearly all planted; the ground has never been in a better condition for ground samale froits killed except in some sheltered laces. Ple

Work animals and other live stick in good condition.

Clark County.— Wheat has begun to show some damage from dry weather. Spring crops of small grains not promising unless rain comes within ten days. Cattle and horses in good condition. Fruit crop most a total failure from recent frosts. Alfalfa making a rapid growth.

Cherokee County.—Area of wheat, corn and cats about the same as last year; condition of wheat, about 70; cats, 90; corn mostly planted three weeks ago. Several heavy rains since that and very little work done. Ground as wet as can be. Ground worked nicely before the rains. Prospects for a poor crop of corn and for a poor kind of wheat. Amount of feed and grain on hand small. The market at the mines takes the surplus every year. The condition of live stock scarcely average. Several frosts during this month.

Crawford county.—The heavy rains have

year. The condition of live stock scarcely average. Several frosts during this month.

Crawford county.—The heavy rains have proved beneficial to crops in general.

Cloud county.—Wheat and oats are looking bad. The cold weather is very hard on fruit.

hautauqua county.—Wheat doing well; too cold for corn and oats. Cultivators working in corn when weather is suitable.

Cheyenne county.—Area of winter wheat same as last year. Spring wheat one-fourth greater; condition very poor; no rain since August. Feed abundant.

C.manche County.—Prospects of crops far from flattering. The freezes of April 19th and 20th killed all the small fruits and all the early made gardens, and did a go.d deal of damage to wheat, oats and barley. We cannot re lize over half a crop, although the acrage is a little more than double that of last year. But little corn will be planted, attention being chiefly turned to barley, Kaffir corn and maize. Stock is looking exceedingly well; feed plenty.

Dickinson County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 110; condition, 50. Area of oats, 100; condition 70. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 100; ground very dry but works well—probably one-fifth planted. Apples, 50; peaches, 50; small fruit, 25. We are just about to the end of the crib and hay stack. Work stock in good condition, other stock only fair.

Dickinson county.—Area of winter wheat compared.

Work stock in good condition, which wheat compared with last year, 130; condition deplorable, nut far from 5; No spring wheat. Area of cats, 130; condition good. The area of corn will be considerably enlarge 1 on account of plowing up wheat and planting to corn. Planting progressing rapidly; soil in good condition Fruit prospects only fair Apples partial blossom; pears in abundant bloom; peaches, plums and cherries hurt with frost in places Grain and forage plenty. Work animals in good condition. Cattle and hogs looking well. Weather

Brown County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 100; condition 0 -all gone. No spring wheat sown last year; perhaps 200 acres in the county this year; condition, lae and small on account of very cold weather. Area of coats, 1.0; condition, 100. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 120; condition of corn and progress of corn plan ing, 150 to 175. Prospects of apples and peaches not very encouraging; small fruits better. About 50 per cent. of grain and 25 per cent. of stock feed on hand. Work an mals in extra condition and other live stock in fair to good condition.

Barber County.—Area of wheat compared with last year, 115 to 125; condition so to 75, although rain would improve it to very near the condition last year. No spring wheat. Area of corn planted, 75; very little up yet and no more to be planted. Fruit prospects 1 oor for all but peaches; frosts have silled many small berries. Grain and feed, Work animals in good condition, area will be about the same as last year, about one-half of last year; ondition about te same proportion as the wheat. Area of corn planted, 75; very little up yet and no more to be planted. Fruit prospects 1 oor for all but peaches; frosts have silled many small berries. Grain and feed plenty on hand. Coundition of the feet of the first of t

ley do. Corn planting has not begun on account of dry weather. This is one of the most discouraging years I have seen in Kansss, and I have lived in this county for fitteen years.

Ellis county.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 125; condition, 10; spring wheat, 110; condition, 25. Area planted and to be planted to corn uncertain. Condition of ground poor; very dry. Progress of planting—not commenced. Prospect for fruit poor. Wheat on hand 20 per cent; other grain and feed about exhausted. Condition of work animals and other live stock, 100.

Elisworth County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 125; condition, 15. Area of corn planted, 100; area of corn to be planted, from 200 to 300; a great many will plant their wheat and oats ground to corn; ground very dry. Not many orchards, but applies and peaches all right; some of the plums killed. There is a great deal of wheat in farmers' hands, but not much grain. Work animals in good condition.

Elisworth County—The area of fall wheat sown last fall was larger than ever before in this county, but on account of high winds and drouth in March and April fully half will be plowed up; condition or balance poor. Very little spring wheat sown. Area of coats sown larger than which were the sum of the progress of condition of ground dry, and progress (30-Prospects of fruit bad. Fully enough grain and feed on hand to carry stocould grain and grain grain grain grain getting progress of the grain and grain grain grain grain grain gr

December. No grass except where the snow drifted.

Gove County.—Area of winter wheat about the same as last year, but fully 90 per cent. has never sprouted yet. No spring wheat in this locality. Area of oats one-fourth larger than last year; condition, bad—not sprouted yet; ground very dry. Prospect for small fruit, good. Condition of work animals good; other stock, fair.

Greenwood County.—Area of winter wheat larger than last year; condition not so good. No spring wheat. Area of oats, 200: condition bad. Area planted and to be planted to cora about the same as last year; corn nearly all planted, and that which was up is frost bitten; condition of corn good. Prospects for fruit were extra

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REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

fine before the frost, but cannot tell how much damage was done by the cold weather. Not much grain or stock feed on hand. Condition of work animals good; some distemper among bosses

horses
Harvey County.—It is now entirely too dry for all vegetation. Only .67 inches of precipitation for this year so far, and crops suffering badly for

for this year so far, and crops suffering badly for rain.

Hamilton County.—Ice forming every night; some night half an inch thick, greatly retarding if not destroying wheat. At present a drizzling rain is falling and freezing almost as it falls.

some nights half an inch thick, greatly retarding if not destroying wheat. At present a drizzling rain is falling and freezing almost as it falls.

Harper County,—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, about 110; condition about the same as last year. No spring wheat sown. Area and condition of cets acout the same as last year. The ground is getting a little dry, especially that which is turned up. Fruits have been injured by frosts, with the exception of grapes. The amount of grain and stock feed on hand is about the same as last year. Work animals and other live stock in fine condition.

Haskell county.—A very light shower on the evening of the 26th.

Jefferon County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 110; condition, 60. Spring wheat not grown here. Area of cats, 115; condition, 90. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 110; ground in fine condition; 60 per cent. of corn planted. Prospects of apples, peaches and small fruits, unfavorable; 50 per cent. of the buds now dead, and I fear the late severe frosts will cause more to drop off. Amount of grain and stock feed left on hand, 30 per cent. corn and 20 per cent. hay. Condition of work animals and other live stock never better.

Jevell County.—Area of winter wheat somewhat larger than last year; not much of a prospet. Not much spring wheat in this locality. Area of cats larger than last year; some wheat fields sown to cats; dry weather has interfered with the prospect. The area of corn will be larger than last year, as considerable wheat land will be put in corn; some corn planted but in some localities the ground is too hard and dry. Prospects of fruit pretty tair. Amount of feed and grain on hand is not very large. Condition of work animals good. Stock cattle most y pretty thin. Hogs all right and free from disease.

Jackson county.—Rain was beneficial to everything in spite of the cold.

Johnson county.—Rae about the same as last year on small grains most of it unsprouted; some fields plowed early, thoroughly harrowed and drilled deep

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WOOL Direct to market and get all the HIPYOUR 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, dont 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.

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grain on hand yet. The mild, dry winter has been excellent for all kinds of stock. The prairies are burned off to a great extent, but almost every one has saved some grazing ground. Ktowa County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 110; condition, 75. No spring wheat sown in the county. Area of oats, 90; condition, 80. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 120; ground getting dry for plowing; considerable corn has been planted, however. Apples and apricots all killed on the morning of the 2th; small fruit O. K. Work animals and all other stock in fine condition.

Kingman county.—No rain yet, only a drizzle on the 29th. The low temperature was beneficial to wheat, holding it back for the rain

Lyon County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 110; condition, 190. Area of spring wheat, 60; condition, 100. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 120; condition and progress in corn-planting, 150. Prospects of apples, peaches and small fruit, 180. Amount of grain and stock feed left on hand, 150. Condition of work animals and other live stock, 120.

Leavenworth County —Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 100; condition and progress, 100. Prospects of apples, peaches, etc., 100. Amount of feed on hand, 150. Condition of live stock, 125.

Lann County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 400; condition, 200. No spring wheat. Area of oats, 100; condition, 120. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 110; condition of ground good; too wet just at this date; 60 per cent. of corn planted. Prospects of apples, peaches, etc., 100. Area of oats, 100; condition of live stock, 125.

Lann County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 400; condition, 120. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 110; condition of ground good; too wet just at this date; 60 per cent. of corn planted. Prospects of apples, peaches, etc., 100; condition, 120. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 110; condition of ground good; too wet just at this date; 60 per cent. of corn planted. Prospects of apples

still what has fa len was beneficial to the small grain.

Marion County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 90; condition, 50; high winds have been very hard on the wheat. No cpring wheat worth mentioning. Area of cats, 90; condition, 80; making a very slow growth. Area planted and to be planted to corn, 110; ground in good condition; planting well forward but it has been so cold that some say early planting will have to be replanted. Fruit prospects of all kinds good; ice nearly every night, but the wind keeps it from injuring the fruit. Amount of grain and stock feed on hand, 100. Marshall ounty.—The rain was beneficial to all crops, but the cold and cloudy weather offset that.

all crops, but the cold and cloudy weather offset that.

Montgomery County.—Area of the winter wheat compared with last year as light increase; condition about the same. Area and condition of oats the same as last year. Area planted and to be planted to corn the same as last year; condition, 25 per cent. worse. Fruit prospects 50 per cent, better than last year. There is less grain and stock feed on hand than at this time last year. Condition of work animals and live stock good.

grain and stock feed on hand than at this time last year. Condition of work animals and live stock, good.

Mitchell County.—Acreage of winter wheat about the same as last year; condition 50, because of drouth. Very little spring wheat sown. Oats acreage about the same as last year, but much less promising. Corn-planting progressing very rapidly, and there will be 25 per cent. more planted this spring on account of so much small grain having died out. App'es, peaches, cherries and small fruit promise a fine crop. A full average of grain and stock feed still on hand. All stock in fine condition. We have been out of the rain belt for ten months.

McPherson county.—The cold, dry, windy weather for the past week was very injurious to crops of all kinds. Oats poor; grass starting very slowly.

Medic county.—High winds have slightly dam-

Ground in splendid condition for planting corn; the late rains have retarded the planting, but it is now going in rapidly; a large acreage will be planted. The prospect for apples, peaches and small fruits is not very favorable. There is plenty of grain and stock feed on hand. Work animals and other live stock all in good condition.

small fruits is not very favorable. There is plenty of grain and stock feed on hand. Work animals and other live stock all in good condition.

Pottawatomic County.—Area of winter wheat as compared with last year, 110; condition, 40. No spring wheat in this county to speak of. Area of oats, 100; condition, 60. Area to be planted to corn, 110; ground dry and not more than 5 per cent. yet planted. Prospect of fruit not good; cold weather in the last half of April has killed much of it. Condition of work animals and other stock good.

Pottawatomic County.—The ground here was covered with snow until about the middle of February, when it froze up immediately after. It kept freezing and thawing the latter part of February and all through March, in c meequence of which the winter wheat is nearly all killed in the upland and considerably damaged in the bottom land. The area sown was larger than last year, but think it will not average half a crop. No spring wheat sown to my knowledge. Area of oats about the same as last year; prospects a little better, though considerably retarded on account of the dry weather in March and April. The season for c rn planting is a mouth earlier than last year, and the ground is in fine condition and farmers are about half through planting. On account of the failure of the wheat crop a larger area of corn than usual will be planted. The prospect for a fruit crop of every description is good so far. There is considerable grain and rough feed on hand, and horses and cattle are looking better than usual at this season.

Pratt County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 100; condition, 40. Area of oats larger than last year; condition and free from the freezes on the 19th and 20th.

Rush condity.—Looks l ke entire failure of wheat. Light rains on 24th and 25th may help some.

Russell County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 125; condition, about 5; no specific wheat where it is not the condition and free from the great wheat is the season.

wheat. Light rains on 24th and 25th may help some.

Russell County — Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 125; condition, about 5; no spring wheat; area of oats as compared with last year, 115; condition, 50 at the highest. Area planted and to be planted to corn, about 200; no corn planted at this writing, but planting will commence with the first rain. Grain and feed searce. Work animals in good con i ion, and live stock better than the average endition; loss during the winter very elight.

Rice County.—High winds of the 2:th and 19th slightly injured wheat and listed corn. Rain needed.

Rice County.—Wheat in this county is un-

Rice County.—High winds of the 2.th and "9th slightly injured wheat and listed cord. Rain needed.

Rice County.—Wheat in this county is undoubtedly injured by high winds and dry weather. That in the bottom lands is still in fair condition, but taking the county over, unless rain comes soon the crop will be injured 50 per cent. Riley County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last year, 100; condition, '75 per cent. lost: balance 50 per cent. Area of oats, 125: condition, very poor—too dry Area planted and to be planted to corn, 125; condition of corn and progress of planting very good; 75 per cent. planted. Too early to tell about fruit prospects; small fruit in bad shape owing to the dry weather last summer. As much feed as will be needed. Condition of work animals and hive stock above the average; small pig crop.

Republic County.—Area of winter wheat, 100; some fields are hardly sprouted yet for lack of rain. I think the late fr sts have destroyed the peach crop; some plums and oherries are still alive; apple crop unharmed. Corn-planting just be zun; the area will be increased; some thought of listing oats and wheat ground to corn.

about the same as last year, roudition 60 here we have a little spring wheat sown the same as last year, but much less promising. Corn-planting progressing the proper some plumas and cheries are still be promised to the same as last year, but much less promising. Corn-planting progressing the proper some plumas and cheries are still be promise as the corp. A full syring the condition. We have been continued to the rain belt for ten months.

Molliform countin.—The very tupinous very tupinous to crops of all kinds. Oats poor; grase starting very ladys.

Moran countin.—The very tupinous very tupinous to crops of all kinds. Oats poor; grase starting very ladys.

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Moran countin.—A very wet cold, windy week, a beneficial.

Miami countin.—A very wet cold, windy week.

Miami countin.—A very wet cold. On the 26th was beenfold.

Miami countin.—A very wet cold. On the cold of cold and heavy rains. Ground wet and condition of all list stock good and sound.

Moran countin.—A very wet cold. On the cold on of all is. Some more feed and grain on hand. Condition of all list stock good and sound.

Nose fountin.—Area of winter wheat was a large increase over last year, the cold of cold and heavy rains. Ground wet and cold on the cold of cold and heavy rains. Ground wet and cold on the cold of cold and heavy rains. Ground wet and cold on the cold of cold and heavy rains. Ground wet and cold on the cold of cold on t

except spples and plums, for which the prospects are fair. The stock feed on hand is small. Work animals and live stock generally in good condition. If the truth must be told, it must be said that, with the most favorable conditions from this time forward, the wheat of southwest Kansas cannot exceed a half crop, notwithstanding the efforts of certain interested parties to show up fine prospects for wheat in southwest Kansas. Many farmers are preparing to plow up their wheat and plant broomcorn Alfalfa is looking well; dry weather does not seem to effect it much yet.

Sedquick County — Crops have made no advancement the past week, and some fields of wheat ruined. With plenty of rain some fields might yet, make a half crop Oats and corn slightly damaged Timely rains might benefit the wheat, but it is turning yellow near the ground, and the leaves have curled some A fine rain on the 29th.

Saline County — The drought greatly injured wheat, oats and grass; getting too dry for corn to sprout. Farmers said on Friday that wheat would not make one-third of a crop, but the drizzle for the past two days makes things look better.

Stepens County.—Area of winter wheat cont-

Steress County.—Area of winter wheat compared with last yea, 120; condition, 50. Oats, narea, 200; early sown in fair condition, late, 50. Corn crop insignificant in this section; Kaffir corn, red, white, Jerusalem corn and rice corn, area 125; broom corn, area 125; broom corn, area 126. Fruit all gone, Plenty of corn for feed. Considerable wheat on hand. Work animals in good condition; stock cattle thin. Weather very dry, but cool; so that wheat, rye, cats and barley that are up are holding their own well, although it is ten months since we had rain enough to wet the ground two inches deep.

Trogo County.—Some indications of drought being broken. Been raining all day, which may start the sleeping grain.

Thomas County.—Area of winter wheat drought has grean injured all kinds of small grain. In the 28th.

Withousnese County.—Area of winter wheat about the same as last year; condition very bad; no spring wheat. Area of oats double that of last year. Ground in fine condition. Corn about half planted. The apple crop will be light on account of hard winds and in some places frost.

Wichtal County.—Extremely dry. Little snow and no rain for over seven months. Much of the wheat has never germinated. Probably only 5 per cent. of it came up; screege. 100. Acreage of oats 50. Acreage of barley, 150; but neither germinated at this writing. But little corn will be planted. Abundance of forage; stock in fine condition.

Woodem County.—Area of winter wheat, 100; condition, good. Area of oats, 100; condition about average for this time of the year. Area of corn will be planted. Abundance of forage; stock in fine condition.

Woodem County.—Area of winter wheat, 100; condition good. Area of oats, 120; condition not as good as last year, 200; early sown and on upland, bedly winter killed and injured by chinch and stock feed pleaty. Work animals in good condition good. Area of oats, 120; condition promined that has been planted of the planted, the planted of half crop. Some egyth as warming with the bugs; heavy rains. Fruit pene

CATARRH IS OURED

Quicker, Easier and With Greater Certainty in Warm Seasons.

Most people afflicted with chronic catarrh find themselves, during warm weather, more or less improved. This leads them to disease, but as soon as cold weather returns

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they find that they are mistaken. The old symptoms return with all and sometimes more than their accustomed severity. Hawking, running at the nose, fullness in the forehead, offensive breath, sore throat, and perhaps cough. These and many simi-lar symptoms come back each winter to convince the victim of chronic catarrh that the

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old disease still remains.

The proper thing to do is to commence and continue the proper treatment for chronic catarrh during the warm season. By thus taking advantage of the disease a permanent cure may be effected before the catarrhal season returns. The Pe-ru-na treatment is the only treatment for this disease that has withstood the test of time. Pe-ru-na should be taken according to directions, without be taken according to directions, without any interruption, until the symptoms disappear. Every person beginning this treatment should have a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, which contains a complete guide to the cure of chronic catarrh. The diet, hygienic regulations, local treatment and all other necessary details in the treatment of this disease, are completely described in this little book. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

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Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when place of meeting for all Kansas men when ttending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.

When on the High Seas.

On the rail, on a steamboat, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting on the coast, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be found a reliable means of averting and relieving ailments to which travelers, mariners and emigrants are peculiarly subject. Sea captains, ship doctors, voyagers or sojourners in the tropics, and all about to encounter unacclimated and unaccustomed or dangerous climate, should not neglect to avail themselves of this safeguard of well ascertained and long-tried merits.

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NEENAH, Wis., Feb. 18, 1892.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

DEAR SIRS:—I wish to add my testimony to the efficacy of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I have a driving mare that was lame in one of her hind legs for about three months. You would hardly notice it when she walked, but when she tested there was conita a hitch to har stan. I hardly notice it when she walked, but when she trotted there was quite a hitch to her step. I finally located the lameness in her hip. I went to a local druggist and bought the last bottle of C.B. he had in the store. I gave her hip a thorough bathing and rubbed it in well with my hand, and in one week I gave the same treatment. That is at least three months ago, and I have never seen her limp a step since. I have not used one-fourth of it, and if I could not get another bottle, I would not take \$5 for what is left, although I may never have another lame may never have and believe that they are getting better of their horse, but if I should, I want the C. B. on hand.

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The Some 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.

Which Is the Best?

When all the battles are lost and are won, The last word spoken, the argument dont, Which, which is the best land under the sun?

"Oh, the very best land," says the German, "is mine!"

And his heart beats quick and his moist eyes shine As he loudly sings, Die Wacht am Rhein.

But the Frenchman jeers at the German's praise, Whi'e a tribute to France you hear him rai e In the fervent strains of the Marseillaise.

At the Frenchman's boasting the Scotchman "What land so bonny beneath the skies As the land where the great Sir Walter lies?"

Then a Muscovite voice is heard to declare: "Were my fel'ow creatures but wise and fair They'd dote to a man on the Russian bear."

The Irishman enswers, with a scornful smile: "Go over the universe, mile by mile,
And you'll find no land like the Emerald Isle."

The Englishman comments in accents bland: "I'm thinking there's only one civilized land, And Britain's its name, you must understand."

The Yankee, rising with deep emotion, Exclaims, "I'm firmly set in the notion My eagle's the gem of the land or the ocean!" So after the battles are lost and won, The last word spoken, the argument done, Which, which is the best land under the sun?

The question is pondered by you and by me, As our barks are sailing life's mystical sea, And, on second thinking, we all agree.

We are not divided, saving in name; In essence each choice is really the same, It springs from a common, ineffable flame!

Whatever our race, wherever we roam,
The spot that is dearest to each is home.
The toast drank deepest is "Home, sweet Home!"
—Brandon Banner.

LUCY LARCOM.

Lucy Larcom was classed with the Boston group of literateurs, although born in Beverly, where her home had always been. Most of the winter months have been passed in Boston, however, for many years, and here were to be found some of her closest personal friends. In her autobiographical "Story of a New England Girlhood"—surely the simplest, frankest autobiography ever written!-she chats of the ancestor who came from "over the seas" a few years after Winthrop; of the great-great-grand-father who moved nearer and nearer the blue sea, until he built the house in Beverly Farms, which was the homestead until thirty or forty years ago, of her youth, with its pleasant family ties, its revered parents, its quiet rural home.

Miss Larcom was one of the oldest of our women writers, but time dealt very kindly with her. She says, in her story of her girl hood: "I was born while my mother-century was still in her youth, just rounding the first quarter of her 100 years. We used tallow candles then and oil lamps, and sat by open fireplaces. We had no matches at that time, but there was always a tinder box in some safe corner, and fire was kindled by striking flint and steel upon tinder. What magic it seemed to me when I was first allowed to strike that wonderful spark to light the kitchen fire. There was a 'settle' in the chimney corner, and I and my sisters used to sit there and talk or dream, as the logs burned on the andirons—two Continental soldiers in uniform stiffly marching, one after the other—and look up through the chimney at the square of blue sky, or sometimes catch a snowflake on our fore-

A Chicago newspaper interview with Lucy Larcom a few years ago contained

the following:
"What was the most remarkable thing that happened in the log school where you taught?"

'I am afraid you will scarcely believe it.' she answered, with a merry shake of her head. "It was the flight of a girl up the chimney. I had made her sit on the empty fireplace as a punishment, and to put her so far away from the other children that she could not make them partners in her untimely frolics. She sat demure and shy at But there was a magnificent imp spirit in her. It snapped in her black eyes and rippled in faint twitches at the ends of her red mouth. She gradually drew herself nearer to the open flue, and before I could catch my breath she had seized some jutting bits of timber, lifted herself up, and a pair of flying heels disappearing through the chimney hole was the last we saw of her that day."

"Did you make her come back the same

way, a la Mephisto?"

any way we could. We could not spare a girl of such possibilities."

"Had you any difficulties with the boysthe big fellows?'

Miss Larcom's face clouded. "Not serious trouble. I—yes, it is too bad to have to own it—I made them go and get the rods that helped teach them. I had to make one strapping rail-splitter acknowledge that I was his master, and he was a good friend ever afterward."

"I suppose you underwent a severe examination?"

"I had to raise my right hand and swear that I was able to teach the three R's and a good many other things. There was an examination also, but the swearing went a long way. It did not amount to much, however, in getting the salary promptly. It was necessary to go to another county to get it. The amount was \$40 for three months."

Tricks of Pennsylvania Bears.

While Augustus Swartzkopff, of Dutch Mountain, Pa., was cradling buckwheat at the foot of a steep bluff on his place last summer, a log came tumbling down the hill directly toward him. He had a lot of log heaps on the level top of the bluff that he was going to burn in a few days, and he imagined that some mischievous boys had come along from the chestnut woods and rolled the log down just to see him jump. It knocked down some of the uncut buckwheat, and as Swartzkopff couldn't see any one on the crest of the bluff, he kept at work as though he hadn't noticed the log. In a little while another log rolled down, eight or ten rods from where the other one had startled him, and he dropped his cradle and ran up the bluff to catch the unruly boys. When he got to the top he didn't see any boys, but he got a glimpse of a pair of good-sized bears that were waddling to-ward the opposite side of the chopping, and he made up his mind that they were the scamps that had rolled the logs. The bears looked over their shoulders at him every few steps, and in telling about his experience the next day, Swartzkopff said that they appeared to be gloating over the trick they had played on him. They soon disap-peared, and Swartzkopff found their tracks in the wet soil around two of the log heaps, and also discovered that a log had been removed from each heap. He returned to his work, and about sundown another log came bounding down the hill at him. When he looked up he saw two bears peering over the top of the bluff, and he decided to put a veto on the playful bears before another day passed.

So after dark that night Swartzkopff set two steel traps close to a pile of logs near the edge of the bluff that the bears had not meddled with. He placed the traps on the side of the pile that faced the buckwheat field, and fastened a small log to each chain. Then he hung a chunk of Limburger cheese over each trap from the top log, and piled logs up on the outside of the traps so that the bears would have to go over the traps to get at the cheese.

At daylight the next morning the traps hadn't been disturbed, and the Limburger hung over them all right. As soon as the dew was off, Swartzkopff went to setting up buckwheat under the bluff, on a line with the Limburger, keeping an eye out for the fun-loving bears. They hadn't made their appearance when he raked up all the buckwheat opposite the traps, and he began to putter around the shocks in order to stay on a line with the Limburger, thinking that the bears would attempt to roll a log down on him from the pile by the traps. In a little more than an hour Swartzkopff had the satisfaction of seeing the bears come to the edge of the bluff, a few yards from the traps, and peep down at him. He made believe he was busy, but he saw the bears, and in a moment they started to sniff the air, with their heads up. Suddenly they wheeled toward the log-heap and made a dash for the Limburger. Both traps snapped as the bears sprang at the cheese. There was a loud cry of pain, and in an instant both bears came tearing down the bluff toward Swartzkopff, dragging the traps and logs after them. Swart ronff ran to the house for his Winchester, and while he was gone the bears knocked down a lot of buckwheat and lugged the traps to a swale, fifteen yards away, where he shot them. One weighed 291 pounds and the

Early in November, Parker Hartwell, of Tunkahanna creek, in the Pocono mountains, missed some of his best winter apples from the trees for several nights in succession. One morning he found the tracks of two bears in the white frost in the orchard, and at night he set a steel bear trap under the boughs of a Seek-no-further tree, and hung a sheep's head to a limb over it. The moon was about full, and Hartwell stayed in the barn, where he had a good view of the apple tree, and watched for the bears to come. A little after 2 o'clock he spied two bears climbing over the orchard fence. They waddled stealthily from tree to tree, sampling the apples as they moved along, and pretty soon they made a break for the Oh, no. We were glad to get her back | Seek-no-further tree in a bee line. Simul- come to laugh and couldn't take anything | happiness of the world.



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Lay the shade on a smooth table, brush off the dust lightly, then wipe with a soft rag. Make a basin of light suds with Ivory Soap cut into chips and dissolved in hot water; cool until luke-warm.

Take some of the suds on a damp sponge, washing only a small part at a time and quickly wiping off with the sponge which has been dipped in clear water and squeezed. Wipe dry with a soft, clean cloth. Avoid using too much water. Hang the shade as soon as finished, but do not roll up until dry.

Don't start house-cleaning without plenty of Ivory Soap.

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taneously they sprang at the hanging sheep's head; each got a foot in the trap, and there was a vigorous pulling and hauling and much music in the orchard until Hartwell emerged from the barn with his rifle and shot both bears. The old bear weighed 312 pounds and the young one 143.

Why Bill Nye Drew the Line.

"Ever hear how Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley came to dissolve partnership?" asked a theatrical gossip of the News the other day. "Its funny. Funnier than any joke Nye ever got off. You've understood, of course, that it was because Riley got drunk, and so it was, in a measure. But the final, fatal climax—the straw that broke the camel's back, with Nye playing camel, is what I want to tell you about. They had been giving entertainments all over the country, and Riley's failing grew upon him until the days when he was tight and unfit for duty came one after the other like the pickets on a fence. Every time Riley was laid up, or out, if you like that term better, Nye had to give the show single-handed, and in that case he always began by telling a touching story of how Riley had been taken suddenly sick. He went thruugh this so often that he got very pat in the part, and really made an eloquent speech as he detailed the serious symptoms and dangerous condition of his fellow laborer in the vineyard of pathos and

"Then came the night of the wind-upthe event which severed the tie that binds, and so forth. Riley was roaring, boiling full. He was so drunk at 4 o'clock that it didn't look as if he would be sober enough to take the train by the next day unless he had help. When the show opened Nye told his accustomed story of his partner's sudden illness. He was sorry, very sorry, to have to inform his audience that Mr. Riley had been suddenly smitten with symptoms which indicated a long and severe illness unless the greatest care was exercised. There was reason to fear pneumonia, anyhow, with danger of quick consumption, as Mr. Riley was so hoarse he couldn't speak a word, and was seized with fits of coughing every four or five minutes which threatened to end his life on the spot. Besides that, Mr. Riley had been so unfortunate, so exceedingly unfortunate, as to sprain both ankles in getting off the train, and couldn't walk a step to

on the train, and couldn't walk a step to save his life.

"Nye had noticed a disposition on the part of his audience to snicker when he told of Riley's coughing fits, but had attributed it to the fact that the audience had

very seriously, but at this point the bald-headed joker was surprised to see a great portion of his audience get into their chairs and shout, while everybody laughed till tears ran down their quivering cheeks. Nye waited until they had become settled and then resumed:

"'And so, my friends, if you will kindly consent to excuse Mr. Riley, I will, to the best of my."

"He got no further The receipt wars."

consent to excuse Mr. Riley, I will, to the best of my—'
"He got no further. The people were again defacing the furniture with their feet, and their howls of apparent delight at Mr. Riley's overflowing cup of misery began to give Nye a stage fright. Then an idea came to his bewildered brain. He looked behind him, and, wow!

"There stood Riley. No, I should say, there wavered Riley. He couldn't exactly stand. But he wavered. He wavered well. And as he wavered he had his thumb to his nose and wiggled his fingers at Nye.

"When he finally observed that Nye was looking at him he wavered off the stage and was seen no more. But it broke the combination. Nye said it would be a good black place in the partnership records to draw the line. And so they parted."—The News.

Gems of Thought.

An idle brain is worse than an idle hand. It takes grace to live within your income. Neglect is sometimes as serious as a crime.

Troubles come fast enough. Don't meet them half way.

The path of progress is full of obstacles to be overcome. Don't think more of your clothes than of

your character. Keep the "milk of human kindness" to the standard.

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

They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts. There is plenty of light in the world to

hose who have eyes to see it. A judicious silence is always better than

truth spoken without charity. Manners are not idle, but the fruit of oyal nature and of noble mind.

Let use be the first consideration; then the more beauty the pleasanter. With justice done in the world there

would be few paupers or criminals. Blessed is he who can see the right, and

loubly blessed is he who can follow it. If you haven't a good neighbor, see that your neighbor can't justly make the same

complaint. Error must be ultimately overcome, but it retards progress and lessens by so much the

The Houng Folks.

Once Upon a Time.

When I was young, and long before The Muse came tapping at my door, I used to often sit and think Of things willch now I've put in ink. What ourious things I used to dream! How very true they all did seem! And when I came to bed at night I begged my mother to recite The Tales of Once Upon a Time, All written down in simple rhyme. How eagerly I listened, and How far I went in Fairy-land! And these same songs she sang to me Still murmur in my memory.

For me she made the world anew—A jewel of each drop of dew;
The autumn leaves of golden tint
Were coins come freshly from the mint;
The birds were poets all who sang;
The flowers were bells the fairies rang;
And everything I saw became
Another, with another name.

So, little folk, my verses are
Like beads from childhood's calendar
For you to string on Fancy's line,
To be your joy as they were mine.
Perchance for you they shall repeat
The same old stories, strangely a weet,
Which filled my dave and nights with joy
When 1 was but a little boy;
And you shall start where 1 began,
To learn to be a happy man.
I wish you all the joy I had
To make my childhood bright and glad!
—Harper's Young People.

"All the rivers run into the sea."
Why the passion of a river!
Toe striving of a soul?
Calm the eternal waters roll
Upon the eternal shore. At last, whatever
Seeks it finds the sea.
—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

IN DACOIT-LAND.

There is a story of real life which ends as happily as that in the Arabian Nights, and is similar to it in the number of thieves who came to grief. There were forty of them, not counting the one who started the general misfortune. It happened not very long ago in central India, which is regarded by most as the habitat of dacoits. They prefer to stay there for business purposes but sometimes decide on changing their lo-cality, when they march away with bag and baggage on camels and horses, accompanied by wives and children, and are a source of pleasure to the local police getting rid of them and of anxiety to those coming in for them. It is a beautiful sight, said my informant, to see the body under excellent discipline and perfect in its arrange-ments, moving along the highway, quite understood on all hands that it is a thieving expedition throughout the land, and a war of wits with the Government. In central India is a city occupied by native merchants, who are surrounded by dacoits, and whose nights are usually wakeful and expectant. They are, however, because of their contiguity, difficult subjects for dacoits, and it is only occasionally that some trifling success is achieved. This is the more tantalizing, because they are known to secrete much wealth and parade jewels and keep stanch servants of their own caste. In short the dacoit population is not satisfied with these people. Perhaps because of this they feel aggrieved when successful resistance to them is made outbalancing the advantages; and when one of their number was killed, on the occasion referred to, their indignation was great, and it was decided that the death should be avenged. A Parsee merchant owned almost half the place, and the dacoits had long had their eye upon him. Their information was to the effect that he had collected large sums of money of late, which, in addition to the usual valuables, made him a desirable person for their purposes.

When the spies set upon the house reported that by some means he was suddenly denuded of servants, they made the attempt which, however, they deemed prudent should take the form of burglary. A hole was being made in the wall, when the wife of the merchant awoke at the sound and aroused her husband. He conceived the plan of teaching the dacoits a lesson. He quickly conveyed his family to another room, whence they could escape if necesry, and returned to the hole wi Directly a head appeared the Parsee shot it. The presence of mind of the thieves outside was worthy of virtue. On hearing the shot they drew the body out, and, having ascertained that it was lifeless, cut off the head and decamped with it. This was important to remove all trace of the tribe to which the deceased belonged. The body, being incommodious, was left for the police to make the most of-the police couldn't make much of it. The robbers dispersed at once, only one being intrusted with the duty of acquainting the deceased brother's widow of the mischance. It is sometimes not safe to pay a personal visit for the purpose, with the police on the alert and perhaps suspecting the identity of the dead robber, and watching his house. The tribal signal of misfortune was adopted; it was a dried branch of tree hung before the house, signifying that the house had lost its sap. The widow issued in the morning, knew her sign, and turning back into the house, was plunged in secret grief. Then it began was obliged to work to help the family

to be felt among the tribe that the Parsee was not justified in shooting in the circum-stances, and they agreed that he should be killed. Forty of them, it is said, devoted themselves to the task

Whether the Parsee heard of this resolve, or whether he knew that such cases are avenged, he decided on quitting the place with all the speed he could, leaving his property to be disposed of in his absence. But information of this had reached the thieves, and he found that for the same train with him forty unwonted passengers presented themselves. He communicated with the police, and the police proceeded to look into the matter; but the forty replied to inquiries that they were travelers, and that they did not see what the police had to do with them, and that all the Queen's subjects enjoyed equal liberty of movement until proved to be wicked. They were suffered to leave with the train; but an eye was kept on them; and (here my informant was somewhat vague and impulsive, however satisfactory, in his narrative) they were all subsequently arrested and punished. But the desire for revenge also took possession of the widow, and she set forth to learn who had killed her husband. She came begging to the city, with all her jewels concealed beneath her rags, and made all discrete inquiries of people for information. She was turned away from several places, and was suspected in others; but she begged her way until she learned about the Parsee, and in due time appeared at his door. He had, however, by this time left the place for ever, and she remained disconsolate and in much distress that he had escaped. But she soon conceived the idea of following up, and began to sell her jewelry for the means to do it; but while she was doing this she attracted attention and was arrested by the police. She was also punished. So that everything turned out happily for honest men, because unhappily for the dishonest; but there is no doubt that, what between being robbed and revenge for resistance, that city in central India is not worth living in.—Civil and Military Gazette.

Johnny Jones for President.

This year we shall elect a new President, they say, and perhaps we shall do the same every fourth year for a long time to come Now, I have been wondering how Johnny Jones would do for President—not now, of course, nor very soon, but "some day."

You laugh at that, a little sheepishly, don't you, Johnny? You think it is a fine bit of nonsense, and Jamie Brown agrees with you. You are only farmers' boys, and not very big boys yet, and it is so very ridiculous even to mention such a thing!

But, see here, Johnnie and Jamie, do you know how many Presidents we have had, and can you mention all their names with-out making a mistake? Benjamin Harrison is No. 23. The list is longer than it was when I used to say them over at school in song-song with the rest of the boys and girls, "George Washington, George Washington; John Adams, John Adams," etc. Now you just think them over, and see if you don't find that, although there havn't peen any Joneses and Browns among them, there have been three Johnnies and five Jamies. Of course, they were called John and James when they became men, but I'll warrant that their mothers called them Johnny and Jamie even when ther were Presidents.

But there were two or three of the Presidents who had a much harder task in governing the country than the others had, and they did it so well that they are called our great-est Presidents. Everybody loves to think and talk of them more than of most of the others, and that is the very reason why I can guess that you are better acquainted with them than with the rest, (except, perhaps, one or two of the last, whom you can remember). The names of two of them are Washington and Lincoln. You have heard of them till you are almost tired of them, havn't you? But did you get it fixed in your mind that they were farmers' boys, like yourselves, when they were young? And there was James A. Garfield (one of the Jamies) who was shot only eleven years ago; he hadn't any father to send him to school, but he was a farm boy. How much better chance, Johnny, do you think these boys had when they were young, than you have? What do you think, Jamie? I don't believe you can answer that question, because, I didn't put it to you in the right way. If I had said: How much better chance do you have than Washington and Lincoln and Garfield had? you would have thought I made a mistake, but that is what I ought to have said. What do you suppose makes the difference between your chance and theirs? It is the school, more than anything else. Garfield had to work for something to eat, and go to school between times, the little he could; there were very few good schools when Washington was a boy, so that none of the boys had a very good chance, and Washington went to school only until he was 16 years old; while Lincoln's parents were so poor that he had but a few months' schooling in all, and he

make a living, even as a farm hand, or "hired man." Don't you see that your chance is ever so much better than was theirs?

Then, how did they ever gain that high office? By doing just the best they could, in every single thing they tried, and Johnny and Jamie can both do that, and who knows what may happen when they have become men? There was once a boy who told President Lincoln that he did not want to be President, and Mr. Lincoln said he was glad of it, for it was too hard work. All the same, every boy would like to be clever enough to be President, and why should it not be Johnny Jones? Johnny has a great many years yet in which to get ready to be President, for the youngest man who was ever made President, General Grant, was 47 years old at that time. Wouldn't it be too great a pity if Johnny should neglect some of his chances, so that when his great chance comes he will not be ready for it, and some other one, perhaps Jamie Brown, will be in the White House in the place that ought to have been Johnny's?-Rural New Yorker.

The Word "Sugar" in Various Tongues.

Indian — carcara; Prakrit — sakkara; Arabic—succar; Spanish—azucar; Portu-guese—assukar; Italian—zucchero; Provencal-chuchre; old French-chucre; French -sucre; old German—zukura; German zucker; Flemish-zocker; Dutch-suyker; Swedish—sokkar; old Norse—syker; Danish—sukker; Russian—sachar; Polish—cukier; Lithuanian—cukoruo; Bohemian—cukra; Hungarian—czukor; Mongol—shicker; Thibetan—shakara; Persian—shakar; Armenian—shakara; and shukar; Thukiah menian—shachara and shukar; Turkish—sheker; Latin — saccharum; English —

The New York Sun is of the opinion that there is no man who can write 3,000 words daily that are worth reading. "For a good solid day's work of a man of thought and knowledge, 1,000 words are sufficient."

Vol. VI, "A Century too Soon; a Story of Bacon's Rebellion." By John R. Musick. Illustrated with 8 full-page half-tone engravings and 14 other illustrations. Cloth, 12mo, 400 pp., gold stamps, etc., \$1.50. New York, London and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Those who have read the volumes of this series, so far issued, declare that "A Century too Soon" is decidedly the most interesting, both as to the historical incidents. which are full of excitement, and the fasci-nating romance with which they are interwoven. The period covered by the book is a period all too briefly described by American historians, and for this reason is all the better suited for the groundwork of an historical romance.

Among the English colonists in America at this time, the two principal classes were the Cavaliers and the Puritans. The former were "King's Men," or Royalists, the latter, as a rule, Republicans. Sir William Berkley, a tyrant and lover of royalty, who declared that "he thanked God that there were neither printing presses nor public schools in Virginia,"because these were promotors of personal liberty and popular advancement, was Governor of Virginia and leader of the Cavaliers. A

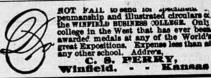
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clash between the classes was the inevitable outcome of Berkley's tyranny and selfish greed. Bacon's rebellion, failing on the very eve of victory, because of the brilliant rebel's untimely death, came just one hundred years before the great revo-lution which achieved the independence

of the American colonies.

The story is entirely different in style from any in the preceding volumes of the series, and the interest never relaxes. The merry Cavalier, the sedate Puritan, the snake-eyed aborigine, and the half-civilized negro, all play important parts in the story. The reader seems to live among the people, the scenes, and the events of the time, so vividly and naturally are they portrayed.

John Stevens, financially embarrassed through the extravagance of his luxuryloving wife, starts for England to collect money owing him there. His shipwreck on a desolate and unknown island with only one companion, his Robinson-Crusoe-like existence, the wonderful adventures which befell him and the mysterious developments which followed absorb the reader's attention.

The illustrations are graphic in portrayal of the text, and are exceedingly well exe-cuted. The index, given at the close of the volume, is a ready key to its many histori-



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About 3,000,000 bushels of corn have been shipped into Mexico since the removal of the import duty on this

The KANSAS FARMER has to announce that the great stock of garden seeds which its friends were last week invited to send for is exhausted. The rule "first come first served" was observed, and we have not had a seed in the office for several days.

Some European trade papers are this spring congratulating their constituency that the prospect of a somewhat shortened crop of wheat in the United States is not necessarily a very serious matter for Great Britain and the continent, claiming that this year's crops will be sufficient, even if they receive nothing from this country. Other equally good authorities take a less optimistic view of the European crop prospects.

On the 1st of March, 1893, the Treasury report showed that there was in circulation at that date paper money of the United States \$1,065,384,476. The policy of making this paper all redeemable in gold finds a rather narrow basis of that metal for so large a superstructure. The report of March 1 shows at that date gold in the Treasury \$137,-834,900. Demands upon the Treasury since that time have reduced the gold to about \$100,000,000, so that if the gold is really the basis of our currency each dollar of the metal is holding up at least ten dollars of credit money.

P. D. Armour has a crop expert in the field who reports as follows to his principal. "I have just returned from my trip of observation through Michigan, and find its winter wheat crop fully as much short as the other States I have reported on. In fact, the condition there is worse, and I believe the Michigan crop nearly, if not quite, onethird short; though, to be safe, I call it 30 per cent. short of last year's. Indiana is, I think, nearly as bad, and I call that 30 per cent. short. Many fields in Michigan are almost entirely bare, and between Jackson and Lansing and Chicago I consider it one-half short. I have now personally inspected the eight Atlantic, Middle and Western States, which produce the greater portion of our winter wheat crop, and I still estimate a shortage in the crop, as compared with last year, to be fully 25 per cent. This I believe to be conservative, and it will not surprise me if the shortage is one-third. The eight States above alluded to produced last year 247,000,000 bushels, according to the Government report. The shortage of 25 per cent. on all but Michigan and Indiana, whose shortage I figure at 30 per cent., would make 65,000,000 bushels, or a net crop for those eight States of 182,000,000 bushels.

THE RECENT EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

Financiers and treasury officials have been greatly exercised during the last two months on account of the exportation of gold. The mere fact that considerable quantities of this metal have been shipped abroad is not unprecedented nor even unusual. But it will be remembered that at the time of the resumption of specie payments in 1879, the treasury had accumulated a stock of \$100,000,000 of gold with which to redeem such of the greenback treasury notes as might be presented. Subsequently a law was enacted requiring that as redeemed the green-backs should be re-issued. At this time there were nominally outstanding \$346,681,016 of greenbacks. The transactions of the Treasury resulted in the accumulation of varying quantities of gold, but until very recently the amount in the vaults was always more than the above mentioned \$100,000,000. Presently this sum came to be looked upon and treated as a sacred treasure which could not be invaded without financial sacrilege. But the recent continued exportation of gold, which in almost every case was drawn from the Treasury in exchange for some form of our paper money, reduced the supply of that metal, over and above the \$100,000,000, to a very narrow margin, and the demand for further shipments made it evident that either more gold must be obtained for the Treasury, the \$100,000,000 must be drawn upon, or the Secretary must avail himself of the option of paying silver in redemption of paper money.

Now the silver dollar is worth for shipment abroad about 63 cents in gold, so that to use this metal in filling Wall street orders for foreign shipment, even though unquestionably authorized by the Sherman act of 1890, was, in the estimation of Wall street, not to be thought of. Western bankers promptly proposed to Secretary Carlisle to exchange all the gold they had for treasury notes, and considerable gold was thus placed at the disposal of the Treasury. But New York bankers insisted that the only proper way to meet the situation was for the government to issue interest bearing bonds, and that if such bonds could be made a part of their reserve they would exchange gold for them. The sum of \$50,000,000 was suggested as the proper amount of such bonds. Indeed, it has been charged by papers of all parties that the demand for gold for foreign shipment is largely an artificial one, fostered by Wall street for the purpose of compelling the government to issue bonds. That there would be great profit to the bankers who should exchange their gold for bonds on the terms proposed is not doubted. The New York World figures that the banks, under the proposed 4 per cent. ten year plan, to be sold at such a price as to make the net rate 3 per cent., would pay 111½, or in the aggregate \$55,750,000 in gold for the bonds. The World then

"Any national bank may deposit United States bonds and draw from the government, with the bonds making the guarantee of the government good upon them, national bank notes to the amount of 90 per cent., so that at once the bond buyers would have \$45,000,000 in cash back in the vaults from which the gold had just been taken. This business man to take in loans, and it would promptly go out in exchange for gilt-edge paper in mortgages, on stock collateral and all the other handy forms of security known to the banking

"Now, taking the average 6 per cent. which banks get through the busy winters and the reduced interest accepted in summer, it is fair to calculate the income of the money on loan at 5 per cent. The government pays its interest quarterly, so that at the end of the first three months after the loan had been made the government would hand over \$500,000 in interest, or one-quarter of the \$2,000,000 which would be the yearly interest on \$50,-000,000 at 4 per cent. This money would at once go to the loaning pile and

cent. Interest. There would be losses, there would be the government taxes, but there would be the compound interest to earn income upon.

"Suppose the bankers' favorite plan was accepted by the government, and that a start was made on July 1 next. There would be a transfer from vault to sub-treasury of \$55,750,000 in gold, while deposited to the credit of the advancing banks there would be \$50,-000,000 in bonds locked up in Washington, upon which \$45,000,000 in crisp new circulation notes would be issued. Then upon the bank books would appear an account something like this: \$45,000,000

Loabing capital July 1, 1893, Income first year:
Bond interest Oct. 1, 1893. \$ 500,000
Interest to July 1, 1894. \$ 6,250
Bond interest July 1, 1894. \$ 6,250
Bond interest July 1, 1894. \$ 500,000
Interest to July 1, 1894. \$ 500,000
Interest on \$45,000,000, per year. \$ 2,250,000 4,287,500

Loaving capital July 1, 1894, Income second year: From government interest and interest on same..... Interest on capital..... \$49,287,500 4,501,875 \$53,789.375

4,726,968 \$58,516,348

4,963,317

6,651,319

Loaning capital July 1, 1897 Income fifth year: Gov't interest and interest on same... \$63,479,660 Interest on capital.....

\$68,691,143 5,472,057

Loaning capital July 1, 1899, Income seventh year: Government interest and in-\$74,163,201 5,745,660

Loaning capital July 1, 1900.. Income eighth year: Government interest and in-\$79,908,861 6,032,943

Loaning capital July 1, 1901.
Income ninth year:
Government interest and interest on same 2,037,500
Interest on capital 4,297,090

Loaning capital July 1, 1902... Income tenth year: Government interest and in-\$92,276,394

\$98,927,714 "This brings the account to July 1, 1903, the period for the closing up of the doal. The banks would hand back \$45,000,000 of bank notes, and the Government would hand over \$50,000,000 in gold coin. This would leave the banks

with the following: Total..... \$ 53,927,714
Return of gold for bonds...... 50,000,000

Total.....\$103,927,714 "In other words, the banks would have over \$100,000,000 for the little over \$50,000,000 which they had advanced ten years before, and all the time would have held one of the best securities known to finance."

The State Dairy Association executive committee held a meeting recently in Junction City, at which R. L. Wright, of Shawnee county, was appointed Superintendent of the State dairy exhibit at the World's Fair. The committee also decided to supplement the premiums offered by the national committee by adding thereto the sum of \$200 and a gold medal. The schedule of premiums for the respective classes will be published in a few days. Mr. Wright started May 2 for Chicago to arrange for the necessary space in the national exhibit, and also, if possible, to secure a permit to make a duplicate exhibit in Kansas building.

The World's Fair was formally opened on May 1. But few of the exhibits were complete but the crowd of people was immense.

Wheat sowing in the great spring wheat region of the northwest has been

RAILROAD PASSES.

Upon the occasion of the formation of several new judicial districts in Kansas, a few years since, it devolved upon the Governor to select from the large number of applicants the judges who should, until the next election, preside over the courts of justice in the new districts. The scramble for the offices was of that animated character usually noticed in Kansas contests, and the notion prevailed that the candidate who could present at Topeka the largest array of "friends" was most likely to receive favorable consideration from the appointing power. The writer met on the train some of these friends of candidates. Most of them were provided with railroad passes, on each of which it was specified that the pass was issued "on account of services." The "services" which were being rendered to the railroad companies consisted in assisting the Governor to select the judges.

It is not here charged that the suc-cessful aspirants in these cases have been less just than the average judge, but there are people who will not believe that the corporations were entirely disinterested in paying for the 'services" of the many "friends" of the many candidates at that time.

It is well known that the State pays liberal mileage to all members of the Legislature, to members of the various State boards, to Sheriffs and others who have to travel in its service. But should a legislator not be provided with a supply of free passes over the various roads of the State, his case is so singular that it becomes a matter of public notoriety to be widely mentioned in the newspapers. And when "Jones" comes to the Legislature and gets comfortably settled, and has—if a new member—quieted the qualms of his conscience on account. of having charged mileage and traveled on a "comptimentary" pass from his home to the capital, he receives a rude awakening on finding that "Smith," from the next county, is sending his wife and daughter on a free pass visit to relatives in a distant part of the State.

Many attemps have been made to en-

act laws to prevent the use of free \$85,941,804 passes by legislators and other State officers. An amusing farce is enacted when the matter comes up for discussion in either house. With an air of injured innocence, "Smith," who has his pockets full of passes, and whose family is well distributed over several railroad lines and every member well provided with the convenient paste-boards, this same "Smith" demands to know whether there is a member of this Legislature who is so cheap that he can be bought with a railroad pass; whether there is a man within the hearing of his voice who places so low an estimate on his own integrity as to publicly proclaim that he is not to be trusted to enact measures of justice even when carrying in his pocket an insignificant railroad pass. And 'Jones," who has been importuning the several dispensers of free rides for "courtesies" for his wife, commensurate with those accorded to Mrs. "Smith," is "surprised at the demagogy which, with an air of seriousness, brings forward a measure which, if to be taken in earnest, is a slander upon every member of this Legislature, all of the State officers, including the chief executive, the justices of the Supreme court, the judges of all courts, e members of the State boards and, indeed, every man holding an office under the State." The serious members having eased their minds, the wits take up the discussion and inquire whether the author of the bill is aware how bad is the walking between the State house and his home station; whether he has inquired as to how far apart the ties are in the bridge over Goose creek; whether he has clean Goose creek; whether he has clean shirts enough to last all winter, etc. If the attempt to pass such "foolish" legislation is at all formidable, the promoters of the "folly" are quietly informed that the "little bill" in which each is especially interested is being looked at rather doubtfully by "the fellows." If this fails of the desired effect, the "fools" are given plainly to understand that they are "not in it" unless they "come to their senses."

Of course no law interfering with

Of course no law interfering with begin bringing in its share of the 5 per greatly retarded by heavy late snows. the free pass system is enacted.

AMONG THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

"Let us spray" is the motto of the successful horticulturist, and, in a less measure, of the agriculturist. These modern, progressive farmers and fruit raisers want to poison everything. Potatoes, peaches, apples, grapes—every-thing must be properly "decorated" or it won't taste good. In fact this man is bold enough to assert that thes; fruits of his labors will not "taste" at all unless he does spray. What with insects that eat and sting and lay eggs, and with fungus that scabs and blisters and rots, there is little left for man's use unless he goes forth to do battle with his force pump and pries about with his nozzle for any hidden foe which may lie in ambush for his summer's crops and his winter's stores. With this hydraulic gun of his he fights the diseases of the potato as well as the bugs, and wins. He combats all the curculio, moth, flies and bugs which attack his fruits, and is victorious. He is enthusiastic and believes that when he fails the fault lies in the kind of ammunition used, and not in the gun, or the process.

But, allowing somewhat for his enthusiasm, and granting, in part, what he claims for the method, the question, "Does it pay?" still presents itself. The Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster, evidently thinks it does pay, and, after considerable experimentation, announces the following conclusions:

The profit to be derived from spraying orchards often exceeds \$20 per acre, and for vineyards is much more. The fruit crop of the State would be enhanced in value by several million dollars annually if the practice were generally followed.

Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable, because of a saving of time; a less liability of injuring foliage; greater efficiency in some cases, and as a precautionary measure in others.

Dilute Bordeaux mixture, copperarsenic solution and ammonical solution of copper carbonate are the most useful for the treatment of the diseases herein mentioned, and the first has the widest range of usefulness of all.

Early spraying is the key to success

in the use of fungicides.

Scabby apples rot much earlier than those free from scab, and spraying with fungicides will save at least 50 per cent. of this loss and prevents much of the early dropping of apples.

For apples, two applications of Bordeaux mixture before blooming are advised, and two of the same mixture after blooming, with Paris green added. The same treatment is recommended

for the pear as for the apple, before blooming, but the copper-arsenic solution is advised after blooming.

The Bordeaux mixture, if used too late, causes a russet appearance on both pears and apples.

The treatment advised for the cherry consists in making two or three applications of Paris green, two ounces to fifty gallons of water.

Peach trees and American varieties of plums have very tender foliage, and must be treated with very weak mixtures, if at all.

Raspberries may be treated with Bordeaux mixture alone; grapes with the same until the fruit sets, after which use copper carbonate. Potatoes should be sprayed at least five times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.

The cheap and effective destruction of the prairie dog, the ground squirrel and the gopher, in localities infested by them, is a consumation devoutly to be wished. The Wyoming Station has experimented with a number of substances, and [finds that bi-sulphide of carbon is just the medicine needed to thoroughly exterminate these pests and rats, mice and ants as well.

The method of applying it is to take a ball of cotton about the size of an egg and thoroughly saturate it with the bisulphide of carbon. One farmer, in Nebraska, in writing about the method of applying it, says that he uses the dried balls of horse manure and finds He finds that they readily absorb the rate on a part of her consols to 22 per

bi-sulphide of carbon. With a rolling motion throw the cotton into the burrow and close the opening with some earth. The operation is simple and the result certain. The bi-sulphide of carbon evaporates rapidly, and being heavier than air, soon fills the burrow and smothers or overcomes the squir-

The application should be made in the evening, at sundown, as the squir-rels are in the burrows at this time, and the material will not be wasted. A pint of this liquid will be sufficient to treat twenty burrows.

Every farmer in the country can and hould be an experimenter, and every farm an experiment station.

The thinking, investigating, progressive farmer is the successful farmer always. The experiment stations, both State and national, are doing a grand work for American agriculture, but it is the individual farmer who must make the application of facts discovered and methods devised

Some farmers yet seem to think that it is the business of these various experiment stations to manufacture scientific agriculture to order, and that all they need do is to follow directions as they do when taking medicine. They seem disappointed when the facts stated in the bulletins cannot be applied directly, with no allowance for differences in circumstances, conditions, time and men, which may exist between the original experiment and the attempted application. They want to take their bulletins like they do their pills—at a

An increasingly large class of farmers, however, are able to read these bulletins understandingly and appreciatively, and to get great good from them. The bulletins themselves are not free from adverse criticism, in that they too often abound in scientific names and terms without sufficient explanation, and which no one but an expert who has kept himself posted in some particular line of scientific investigation can interpret. While it is generally true that these stations are doing excellent work for the farming community, it is also true that some of them do very much better than others; but all have abundantly justified their existence by their work.

The real value of these stations to the American farmer lies not so much in what they do as in the applications that may be made of their work by the individual farmer. We would therefore urge upon our readers the desirability -almost necessity-of getting these bulletins, particularly those of the State in which they live, and giving them careful study.

It is also to be remembered that the work of these stations does not yet cover the entire field of agricultural investigation, and that the bulletins published do not report upon all the work done by them, but that special information may be had at any time by writing to the officers of these stations. This information will cost nothing but a stamp, and you lose it if you do not ask for it.

THREE VIEWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Not long since several gentlemen of diverse occupations, who happened to be thrown together in a small town in Kansas, were discussing the desirable points of the various industries open Americans. After all others had their say, a man of mature years and quiet demeanor, who hailed from another State, suggested that to his mind the most desirable industry in which a human being can engage is "coupon clipping."

This is nearly in line with the opinion of another man who, while standing on the soil of Kansas, deplored the policy by which the bonded debt of the United States was being paid, giving as an objection to its exticution the fact that it deprived people of means of the opportunity to make perfectly safe and sure paying investments, even though the rate of interest was low. The same central thought appears in a Wall street circular of April 25, 1893, that they do equally well and are of in which it is stated that England, less expense, and can be easily obtained. about three years ago, reduced the

cent., "which," the Wall street writer says, "now appears to me to have been an unfortunate thing, for the reason that thousands of English families have been accustomed to gauge their ex-penses for generations past on the 3 per cent. income derived from their investment in consols."

It is thus manifest that the desirability of high or low rates of interest, the desirability of the existence of debt and the desirability of the arrival of the date of maturity of coupons and of the industry of coupon clipping appear in a different light to certain classes of people from that to which we, who must earn the means of payidg them, have been accustomed.

May this not have something to do with the divergence of views of honest people on financial questions?

The Mississippi is again very high at St. Louis. Protecting embankments have been raised, so that unless the flood of '92 is exceeded the damage of that year will not be repeated.

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 1,

1893; T. B. Jennings, observer: Nearly the whole State has received some rain this week, but it was light everywhere except in the eastern division. Copious rains have fallen in the eastern division, heavy rains in the eastern half of it, and excessive rains in the eastern counties south of the Kaw. While the rain was generally light over the middle and western divisions, it was better in some localities than others, a fair rain in the extreme sputheastern counties and from Lane to Republic, which would have been sufficient if the preceding drought had not been of such long duration.

A general light rain on the 29th. General frosts on the 23d and 27th. Hail storms on the 25th, 27th and 28th.

A cold week except the 24th, which was generally warm, and the 28th, which was warm in the southeastern counties.

An average amount of sunshine has prevailed except in the northeastern and southeastern counties, where cloudy weather ruled.

In the eastern division the cold weather is injurious by retarding vegetation and preventing the sprouting of corn in the ground; in the central and western it is beneficial by preventing too rapid growth.

In the eastern division the wheat has improved, and oats generally are doing well; pastures are improving and stock water is abundant. Late apples are in bloom as far north as Coffey.

In the central and western divisions the conditions remain the same as at close of last week.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Topeka Weekly Capital has abandoned its agricultural department and instead made more prominent its news and family features. For a limited time we can supply the Capital and Farmer, both one year, for \$1.25.

It was a great day in Chicago on Monday, at the opening of the World's Fair. The great-grand descendant of Christopher Columbus was accorded a magnificent reception and hand-shaking until he was dreadfully tired, but. fully tired, but

While Cieveland pressed the button, Veragua got some rest.

On account of the exceptionally good rops in the northwest the last two seasons, crops in the northwest the last two seasons, real estate has taken on its former activity. Especially is this so in the James river valley of South Dakota. Mr. S. W. Narregang, real estate agent, Aberdeen, South Dakota, has some very choice property for sale on very easy terms. He offers to take live stock in exchange for farm lands. He issues a catalogue containing a description of each of the farms he has for sale, which he will send free to any one applying.

he will send free to any one applying.

The Sandwich M'f'g. Co., of Sandwich, Ills., are now manufacturing the Clean Sweep hay rake and loader, and the Southwick hay press. This company is well and favorably known as manufacturers of corn shellers and like machinery. The hay machinery branch has been recently taken up, but from the report made by our Chicago manager we infer that they have struck some good things. A catalogue, giving the special qualities of their machinery, will be mailed to any one upon application. Ills., are now manufacturing the Clean Sweep hay rake and loader, and the Southwick hay press. This company is well and favorably known as manufacturers of corn shellers and like machinery. The hay machinery branch has been recently taken up, but from the report made by our Chicago manager we infer that they have struck some good things. A catalogue, giving the special qualities of their machinery, will be mailed to any one upon application.

As warmer weather approaches our farmers are, no doubt, considering the best methods of keeping food and milk. The Polar Creamery Co., of LaFayette, Ind., have a very excellent device for this service. It can be very easily connected with the pump

or spring, and the fact that it has a very large increased sale is evidence of its being a very desirable article for the purpose. Our Chicago manager writes us the company have been obliged to greatly increase their facilities in order to meet their demands. They will send a catalogue upon application.

application.

It is gratifying to refer readers to the advertisement of the well known Huber Threshing Machine Engine Co. Three thousand of these engines are now in use, which is a good proof of their merit. For many years past the Huber has been well in the lead in power, durability, ease and convenience in handling. The popularity of the Huber arises not only from its age and merits, but from the constant care of its manufacturers in equipping it promptly with any improvement that might be valuable to it. Its manufacturers are represented in the West by Mr. W. C. Freeman, manager of the Avery Planter Co., Kansas City, Mo., who will furnish you full information and offer you special inducements to purchase.

W. J. Adam, the genial manufacturer of

to purchase.

W. J. Adam, the genial manufacturer of fencing at Joliet, Ili., has made a number of improvements in his facilities for producing Adam's woven wire fencing, which was necessary in order to meet the growing demand. In addition to a full line of woven wire fencing, varying in styles, sizes, prices, etc., he manufactures picket fencing, gates, bale ties, and his ingenuity has extended to the wants of the farmers in other respects. He is the inventor of a portable corn crib and a portable granary, which can quickly be adjusted for the receptacle of such grains, and the cost is much lewer than the raw material can be bought at an ordinary lumber yard. Considering these facts, it would be well for our readers to gain additional information.

Ayer's Great Laboratory.—We are in

ditional information.

AMER'S GREAT LABORATORY.—We are in receipt of a copy of the Daily Lowell Courier, containing a three column article concerning J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and their world renowned remedies, and how their immense trade has been developed because of the potent merit of their medicine and proper business methods. The article concludes by saying: "Enough has been said to support the assertion that the establishment of the J. C. Ayer Company is one of Lowell's chief claims to fame, and also to indicate that it is a business managed in a marvellously perfect and pany is one of Lowell's chief claims to fame, and also to indicate that it is a business managed in a marvellously perfect and successful manner. Everything within its walls speaks of order, system, experience and business capacity. From the spacious office, with its ample accommodations for sixty clerks, through all the floors and departments of the laboratory, printing office and bindery, there is no suggestion of feverish rush and haste; work goes on throughout, readily and calmly, and a great amount of it is done. As the business has grown the facilities for handling it have kept pace, and to-day the establishment stands as a model among the many enterprises of this busy city. It is a monument to well-directed energy, and it bids fair to grow to still greater proportions as the name and genuine worth of Ayer's medicines, which it sends forth, become better known and appreciated among the peoples of the earth."

A New York daily paper, taking up the idea conveyed in Eviannanian, a vertice.

A New York daily paper, taking up the idea conveyed in Flammarion's exciting novel, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," has interviewed a number of the leading men in all professions as to what they would do if science would predict tomorrow that the end of the world would arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and heighten the interest which is felt in the second part of Flammarion's great novel, which appears in the May Cosmopolitan. It is a question which everyone will find interesting to ask of himself: What would you do if within six weeks the end of the world were certain? Probably no novel which has ever appeared in an American magazine has been more elaborately illustrated by more distinguished artists. Laurens, Saunier, Vogel, Meaulle, Rochegrosse, Geradin and Chovin all contribute to the explanation of the text. A clever story of another kind is that of the new English novelist, Gilbert Parker, in the same number. "American Society in Paris" is an article of another kind, but one which will interest all who have had occasion to make even a short residence in the French capital. interest all who have had occasion to make even a short residence in the French capital. The Cosmopolitan scores a success in producing in its May number, almost simultaneously with the daily papers, an elaborate description of Professor Gray's marvelous invention, the telautograph, which reproduces the handwriting, or the work of the artist, simultaneously, thouands of miles distant from the place where the writer or artist is sitting. Mr. Howells' purpose in "The Traveler from Altruria" is month by month, becoming more evision more evision of the short of the seconing more evision more evision. is, month by month, becoming more evident, and is now receiving wide attention at the hands of the critics all over the

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well, and give you a hearty appetite.

A Good Cheap Roof.

There have been, from time to time, va-

Borticulture.

Shawnee County Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - The April meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, which occurred on Saturday, the 22d, at Capital Grange hall, was in point of numbers decidedly encouraging, nearly fifty members and

friends being present.

The merits of spraying were set forth plainly and practically by B. F. Vanorsdal. He thought arsenical poisoning the only successful remedy to depend on for the extinction of the various enemies of the orchard. Advised spraying, whether promise of full crop or none at all. If using Paris green, dilute to this proportion: One pound Paris green to 300 gallons water. Spray after bloom is off. For fungicide, he considered Bordeaux mixture the best. One season's spraying seldom effected a cure. Would spray grapes for "spot." There seemed to be some skeptically inclined, though the abundant evidence showing the benefit of spraying proved too strong for successful refutation. A few reported ill-success in spraying peach trees. The foliage of the peach being very tender requires dilution of mixture to one-half strength required for apple trees. The use of lime water in mixture is said to prevent defoliation.

Mr. John Armstrong gave his views in regard to the "proper location and soil of an apple orchard." Strongly favored a northwestern slope; also cutting back trees, making them low and branching. Thought location of first importance. Had proved by experience that orchards on eastern or northern slopes produced fruit of larger size and superior quality. A lively discussion followed, some strongly dis-

Mr. Coultis thought proper soil the basis of a good orchard.

Philip Lux had tested all slopes and locations, and while favoring a northeast slope, thought more depended on the "git up" of the orchardist.

Secretary Mohler spoke quite forcibly on this point. Too many trusted to popular theories and did not investigate for themselves. They should test thoroughly and intelligently. Would locate an orchard conveniently to the home, regardless of the slope, as the same advantage could be gained by planting timber for shelter. The more we make of our State a timber country the more successful will our or-

A number who were to have papers were absent. A few were mistaken in the day, forgetting that this delectable month of April, besides giving us such an astonishing variety of weather, contains a fifth Saturday.

Mr. Coleman extended to the society a cordial invitation to hold the June meeting at his residence, two miles north of Menoken.

A fine programme for the May meet ing, to be held at Capital Grange hall is in preparation.

K. JENNETTE MCCRACKEN.

The Apple Worm.

FIRST PAPER.

EDITOR KANSAS, FARMER:-Realizing the injury done by insect pests to fruits, I present this series of papers in view of assisting in effecting the exermination of these enemies of the fruit-raisers of Kansas.

One of the most hostile, as well as the most common, of these orchard ravagers, is the larva or worm of the codlin moth, Carpocapsa pomenella. This moth, a beautiful insect, is about one-half an inch long and three-fourths of an inch across the extended wings, which are marked with irregular stripes of gray and brown. A large, tawny spot, adorns the inner hind angle of the body, with streaks of bright bronze or gold color irregularly placed.

Its first appearance in this state is generally in the first warm weather of March and early April. The eggs are deposited in the blossom-end of the apple in May or June several weeks after the first appearance of the moth. The eggs require from four to ten days to hatch, when the worm immediately commences operations on the pulp of value.

the fruit. It is usually in the apple in June, and after feeding from eighteen to twenty days, leaves the fruit, crawls away upon the tree, or falls upon the ground, soon transforming in the pupa state, in which it exists ten to twenty days. This being the last stage of the metamorphosis of the insect, it comes forth from the chrysalis a perfect codlin moth—by the latter part of August.

While some of the first worms are leaving the apple, others are just hatched from later deposited eggs, thus the two broods run into each other; but the second brood of worms, hatched from moths after July, invariably pass the winter in the worm, or larval state, either within the apple or in a cocoon, from which it transforms the following spring.

The repression or extermination of this insect is one of the most serious questions with which the successful fruit-raiser of Kansas has to deal. Various methods have been tried, and

with effects as varied. The experience of many careful investigators, however, has shown that by far the greater part of the infested fruit falls prematurely to the ground with the worm, hence much can be done towards diminishing the numbers of this little pest by picking up and destroying the fallen fruit as soon as it touches the ground. For this purpose hogs will be found a valuable means, if circumstances permit of their being in the orchard.

Spraying is by far the most effectual. as well as the most reliable means of extermination; but when this is not practicable, entrapping the worms by means of bands of paper or cloth may be profitably done, as it is probably more infallible than hogs.

Common straw wrapping paper can be obtained at 60 cents per bundle of 240 sheets, each of which being folded thrice, lengthwise upon itself, gives us a band of eight layers, long enough to encircle the tree and be fastened with a tack, and so cheap that when the time comes for destroying the worms (about every two weeks) the bands may be piled and burned. Allowing eight bands per season, the cost will be just 2 cents per tree, and who could not afford to even treble the amount to save his crop?

Rags may be used, either the same as paper, or hung on the limbs, scalded and replaced, but are more expensive than paper.

The philosophy of this method is that the worms find the bands a very suitably protected place in which to spin up, and are readily allured if no more enticing place can be found in the rough bark of the old trunks; hence it behooves us to keep the rough bark well removed from the tree.

To make the band method perfectly effectual they must be properly attended to. Apply not later than June 1. They should be examined as often as convenient, not less frequently than every two weeks. The ground should be kept free from weeds and rubbish, to keep the larvæ from spining their cocoons elsewhere than in the bands. Nevertheless, when possible, affected apple trees should be thoroughly sprayed, as this little pest may be suppressed by a prompt use of a spray of London purple, kerosene emulsion or R. L. N. any of the arsenites.

"To protect W. F. Ackley writes: cucumber vines from striped beetles place ever each hill a one-foot square bottomless box with mosquito netting or thin muslin tacked closely across the top (boxes for melons should be fourteen inches square). Make a smooth hill and press the box down tightly over it. When plants are nicely up remove box, hoe well and return; repeat the hoeing twice a week, raising the hill each time as long as the leaves can be kept under the box; the plants will thus get such a start that the beetles cannot hurt them. In this way I raised 300 pickles per hill from fifteen hills of cucumbers."

In every community the farmers should have their regular meeting to discuss all questions pertaining to practical farming, and questions of legislation affecting their interests. Such meetings are of inestimable

Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college, Manhatan, 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 tim 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 I cent per ounce, prepaid.

The Milkweed Butterfly.

(Danais archippus.)

Enclosed I send you a specimen of a common butterfly, which is very abundant here this spring, I think on second of the day weather. count of the dry weather. Please give the name and state if it does any harm to the blossoms on the trees, as it mostly affects the fruit trees which are in bloom. Wilson, Kas. J. W. S.

Answer.—The specimen sent represents the milkweed butterfly, a common species everywhere. It's great abundance the present spring is doubtless to be accounted for by conditions favorable to the hibernating insects during the winter past. It will be noticed that all the specimens now observed are dull and worn, showing that they have not recently emerged from the pupa state. Our correspondent need be under no apprehension as to the presence of this butterfly among his fruit trees. It is there only in search of its food, the nectar of the flowers, and even if eggs should be de-posited upon the apple leaves, through a mistake of a kind not often made by insects, the larva hatching, not finding at hand the milkweed, its only food, would certainly perish of starvation.

Out-Worm Moths.

Several species of true cut-worm moths are abundant in Riley county the present spring, and have attracted general notice. They are readily known among moths by the size and color-patterns. They measure about an inch and a quarter in length as they stand with folded wings, or with the wings spread they are about two inches across. The colors are subdued, dark smoky or gray browns being common. The under wings are lighter, especially in the middle area, while the upper wings are mottled or marked with shades of lighter or darker than the ground color. The constant presence on the fore wings of a pair of irregular oval spots and three more or less distinct irregular transverse lines marks the moths of this group. When at rest, with wings folded over the body, the general outline is narrowly triangular. The species are attracted through open windows to lights, and may be seen in warm evenings by the dozen in the sitting rooms, fluttering about a lamp or on the wall and ceiling near by. On moonlight nights they may be seen in numbers fluttering about blooming trees, especially plum trees, attracted by the nectar upon which they feed greedily. It should be remembered that these moths represent many times their number of cutworms that a few weeks later may make work for the gardener, and that every one destroyed now means so much of a reduction of the pests in their active stage as the cut-worm. If advantage be taken of a moist, warm, dark, quiet night to expose an open light or flame, a great many of the moths will be at tracted, and, striking the flame, will be rendered incapable of egg laying if they be not actually destroyed. If a lamp be placed over the middle of a broad pan in which is poured a little kerosene, the destruction of a still greater number is made certain.

Very numerous experiments have been recorded to show that moisture is saved by cultivation. During hot, dry weather, every foot of plowed land should be stirred on the surface with any tool which tends to keep it from baking. A loose, fine surface holds down water like a wet blanket. A field kept thus may give an increase in crop over one not cultivated equal to that produced by a heavy application of fertilizers. Preservation of the soil water thus becomes of great importance. A blanket of fine soil on the surface during a hot, dry week, can be of great value to the crop, and really becomes the turning point for profit, if present, when loss might result from its absence.

"August Flower"

Billousness, "ed with biliousness "and constipation Constipation," for fifteen years;

Stomach

Pains.

"first one and then "another prepara-"tion was suggested

"to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend "recommended August Flower. I "took it according to directions and "its effects were wonderful, reliev-"ing me of those disagreeable "stomach pains which I had been "troubled with so long. Words "cannot describe the admiration "in which I hold your August "Flower-it has given me a new "lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a ben-"efaction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful mer- Jesse Barker,

"its should be "made known to "everyone suffer-"ing with dyspep-

Humboldt, Kansas.

Printer,

"sia or biliousness G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J. **BLUE VITRIOL FOR SPRAYING FRUIT**

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



Evergreens 50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 200 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1, or \$5, seven varieties, for \$5, 2 yrs, old sent to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 35 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens, FRES. C. H. Ricker 06. ELGIN, ILLS.



WM. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.



A temperance drink. A health-giving drink. A thirst-quenching drink.

A drink that is popular everywhere. Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hirus'.

buttermilk.

The Poultry Hard.

Feeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Where the poultry is allowed the range of the farm less feeding is needed than where it is closely confined. One advantage in giving them the range of the farm is that they will pick up considerable food that would otherwise go to waste. They will be able to secure all of the grass they will need, while the insects they catch will furnish the animal food, securing in this way a good variety, and less care is needed in feeding. In many cases the scraps from the table can be used to a good advantage in feeding, with some kind of grain added. With geese and ducks some bulky food like bran can be used to a good advahtage. Scalding before feeding will be an advantage, or still better, mix it with sweet skim milk.

Where there is plenty to pick up one good feed a day will be sufficient, and in nearly all cases this can be given at night better than at any other time, as it will be an inducement for them to come home regularly. But the number of times that they should be fed can be best determined by their condition. With poultry, fully as much as other stock, it pays to feed sufficiently to keep thrifty. With the young poultry it is desirable to secure a rapid gain, especially so with young turkeys, and the feeding should be such as will secure this. Tur-keys often sell at good prices reason-ably early in the fall, and as they are sold by weight it is quite an item to have them weigh as much as possible.

Young poultry should never be given a full range until they are reasonably well feathered; letting them run through the wet weeds and grass often causes considerable loss. After they get a good growth of feathers they can be given a full range and will be all the better for having it.

Of the different kinds of fowls on the farm, turkeys and peafowls are the worst to stray off; guineas are next. Chickens rarely go away from home, and geese and ducks, if they have the range of a good pasture, rarely stray away. Occasionally they may follow a running stream and stray away in this way, but if they are fed regularly they will nearly always come home at night. While corn can be fed at night it is usually best to give a variety, even when they have a good range. During the summer what is wanted more than anything else is growth, and what feed is given should be such as is best calculated to secure this to the best advantage. N. J. S.

Poultry Items.

Good stock is the secret of success.

Poultry seems to be generally neglected at our institute.

Clean water and clean vessels are indispensable to health.

In mixing meal use only sufficient milk or water to make crumbly.

Dry food is more suitable for chicks than sloppy feed of any kind.

Oats is the best of all grains for poultry, and is readily eaten by all classes of fowls. Tincture of iron enough to slightly color the drinking water occasionally will be found invigorating.

An old poultryman is of the opinion that there's no danger of making the hen too fat for laying purposes. He believes that inaction or lack of exercise, and the absence of the dusting place, keeps ing when we think they should lay. Hens become listless, and the blood circulates slowly if deprived of exercise. For this reason he advocates the scratch pile.

In feeding stock it is customary for farmers to have their cattle followed by hogs, so that as little of the feed may be wasted as possible. Farmers have found it a difficult matter to get hogs for this purpose the last few months, and one man in Butler county, Kansas, has resorted to a novel expedient to overcome this difficulty. His cattle are being followed by a flock of 133 turkeys, and everything has proved satisfactory so far.-National Provisioner.

The most suitable food for young chickens, during the first two or three weeks of their lives, is hard-boiled eggs mixed with corn meal, and corn meal slightly moistened with milk. The first day the chicks need little or no feed; but the hen should be allowed a good portion to recruit after a three loweds, hatching. They should be fed at least three times a day, and not too much least three times a day, and not too much least three times a day.

at a time; allow no sour or mouldy feed to remain about the coop; and above all things avoid giving them bread soaked in water, or feed that is very wet. It will purge them to death. Table scraps and boiled meat, cut fine, are greatly relished, and if allowed to be eaten out of the hand will tend to make them tame and tractable: They are tidbits, however, and should be fed sparingly; earth worms, grasshoppers, and the young out of wasp nests are equally beneficial, and the person having charge of the chickens can employ his leisure hours with profit and satisfaction by procuring a limited quantity of either for them occasionally. When the chicks are two or three weeks old, some fine afternoon when the rass is dry, the coop may be lifted off and the hen allowed a run with them until evening. Then, also, wheat screenings and cracked corn can be given along with other

In the Dairy.

Windmill Churning.

New subscribers to the Creamery and Dairy may not be aware that one of its editors churns by wind, and does it with gratifying results. He uses a common pumping windmill. This runs the churn, the power being transmitted through a clutch wheel, such as most blacksmiths use to run the blowers. The churn is, of course, at the well. Tank and churn are in a small house, which is warmed by a kerosene stove on churning days.

Last winter it was unpleasant going to a creamery because the roads were mud one week and hubs the next. The 'good roads" orators make a point for paved roads "so they will be good all the time." This winter drifts and banks and pitch holes have made it unpleasant getting to the creameries. Paved roads would have benefited us not a particle. But the windmill "gets there," triumphantly laughing at blizzards, and hubs, and snow blockades alike. We cannot imagine ourselves going back to hauling milk through rain and snow squalls so long as we can sit by the fire and see the churn flop merrily and churn out more net cash than the factory does .- Creamery and

Thoroughbreds in the Dairy.

At the recent public sale of Jerseys in New York City, the prices realized at the first day's sale were very low. Only two cows sold for more than \$200, and only fifteen for more than \$100. These figures brought them within the reach of butter dairymen, and we mean by this that they would be a profitable investment at \$100 per head if they were good specimens of the breed. A good cow, one that will make 300 pounds of butter a year, is well worth \$100 for work in the dairy alone; if she is a thoroughbred she is valuable also for her calves which, if sired by a registered bull of the same breed, would be worth three times as much as calves from common cows. All dairymen cannot get breeders' prices for their stock, but nevertheless they can afford to breed thoroughbreds merely for their dairy value. The price of beef cattle has advanced very rapidly of late, and dairy cattle will soon feel the effect of the rise, and now is the time to buy the best cows. Thoroughbreds cost no more to feed than common cows; they will give greater returns from a certain amount of feed, they are as hardy, that is, they will stand as much exposure as dairy cows ought to be submitted to, and they will pay a greater profit. We do not advise that all dairymen should buy thoroughbreds, but when an opportunity offers to get them at about the same prices of good grades, we think it good policy to secure them. There is no doubt that cattle bred specially for dairy work are more profitable for dairymen to keep than any other kind. and if a thoroughbred dairy bull be used on a herd of common cows, the result in a few years will be an improved herd that will be worth much more than the natives. So we advise dairymen to attend public sales of dairy catle, and if the prices are reasonable, to invest in them solely with a view to their use in the dairy. If they can sell the increase of their thoroughbreds to their neighbors their neighbors at only 25 per cent. over the price of common stock—and they can after their neighbors see the

Dairy Notes.

The best is none to good. Put a little salt in the feed.

A good cow is the farmer's best friend. Well fed cows give the largest returns. The right kind of salt adds to the value

A great deal of butter is ruined by too much churning.

Don't rest until you have the cow that produces 300 pounds of butter a year.

It looks like a butter famine, and the oleo men are catching what the farmer is losing. One of the most difficult problems in dairying is to prevent a loss of fat in the

Study the nature and disposition of your ows; like men, cows are not all poss of the same habits.

If rightly managed June butter can be made the entire year, thus securing the highest market value.

When calves are allowed to run with their dams and suck indiscriminately the cow's udder will never develop.

According to the cow census of Bovina N. Y., the only cows that paid more than \$60 a year were thoroughbreds.

How many private dairymen are there in this country that could make butter suitable to exhibit at the World's Fair? Remember, it costs as much to feed a cow

that makes 150 pounds of butter a year, as one that produces double that quantity.

With the advent of warm weather milk and cream should be handled differently, and churning done at a lower temperature The amount of care and labor required to make a successful dairyman will always

prevent the business from being overdone. The action of the last Legislature in refusing to pass the oleomargarine bill was in direct opposition to the wishes of Kansas

dairymen. Don't expect something for nothing; in roportion to the manner cows are fed will the income be measured. Give them the best of everything.

If you are churning by dog or pony power it would be well to visit the locality occa-sionally and apply the brake, for besides spoiling the butter the animal might get

Good butter is selling at 30 and 35 cents; wheat has been below 50 cents; hay, \$6; corn, 28 cents. What would the raw materials are selected to the selected t rial be worth if converted into marketable butter and cheese!

While New York dairymen, with high priced feed, are making money selling but-ter at 25 cents, the people in Kansas, where feed is cheap and plenty, have to put up with oleomargarine.

Butter underworked will be striped, over worked it has the appearance of lard; if done either way there is a loss in value and in the maker's reputation. A good profit is the result of attending to little details.

A loss of 5 cents a pound on the product of one cow, estimated at 200 pounds of but-ter a year, would be \$10. On much of the low grade butter the loss is even more than this. With a small outlay and a little more knowledge of the business such leaks would be reduced to the minimum.

It costs from \$35 to \$40 a year to feed a cow in Kansas if well kept. One hundred and fifty pounds of butter, at 20 cents, will bring \$30; calf at six months, \$6. Where is the profit on this kind of stock? A thoroughbred cow should make 300 pounds of butter a year, which will bring, at 20 cents, \$60; calf \$25 to \$50. Note the difference.



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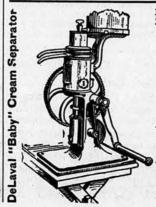
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Chicago's Population.

There is probably no city of importance in the world that can show such rapid and wonderful growth as Chicago since its destruction by fire. To-day its population is about 1,200,000. Mr. Peter Van Schaack, one of the leading merchants of that city said in conversation, that a large number of his personal friends, as well as scores of representative men throughout the Northwest with whom he had conversed upon the subject had found St. Jacobs Oil a pain surject and healing repedies. subject, had found St. Jacobs Oil a pain-curing and healing remedy of the most extraordinary efficacy. It is the Great Remedy for Rheuma-tism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, Bruises, Burns, Swellings etc.

(*A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," beautifully illustrated, in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of roc. in postage stamps by The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.)



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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 sequire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Please tell me what you would advise to reduce the weight, whether medicine or dieting, and what course should one pursue in either case? Also, what will give the skin a clear, Healthy appearance? And oblige, Lincoln, Kas. M. G. One of the best medical authorities says: "Avoid liquids, starch and sugar. Use alkaline and sulphur waters. Vinegar will reduce the fat, but at the expense of health. Much exercise should be taken. Twenty drops of the fluid extract of fucus vesicudrops of the fluid extract of fucus vesicullosus, three times a day, acts well, but gulfweed, in the same quantity, acts better. A diet of toasted crusts of bread, bran bread, meat, fish and green vegetables, Turkish baths, sleep but little and do hard work." There are many remedies offered under the name of "anti-fat" and other catch words which occasionally do good, but often they do serious harm.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Will the building of the dam at Topeka have any influence on the health of the people living near the dam READER.

Yes; and especially if the dam be built below the city, as is now contemplated, it will be exceedingly dangerous. Far less so if built above the city. If built below the city the slack water area will extend very likely up to or above the city, the current will be retarded, and all the sewage from the Insane asylum, from Potwin, Auburn-dale and Topeka will be poured into a sluggish water course instead of a quick flowing river, and on account of the in-creased depth of the slack water and the diminished rate of current the sewage will settle very largely to the bottom of the pond thus created, and there decompose and defile the atmosphere for miles around. Further, the sand that now washes and shifts with the current, making a bar here to-day and there to-morrow, and all the time goes crawling down stream to finally help form the great delta at the Mississip-pi's mouth, will settle and settle until it fills the river bed to nearly a level with the top of the dam; and while it is thus accumulating (possibly one or two years), the sewage from above will be blended with the sandy accretion and form a silt that will be a mass of reeking corruption and the source of an untold amount of zymotic

Ague will prevail along the banks of the sluggish lagoon thus formed, and typhoid fever and diphtheria will prevail in its vicinity. Very likely many lives will be lost through the stupidity of such an unsanitary and criminal location. The authorities ought to see to it that no dam is permitted to be constructed below the city. If built above the insane asylum, the conditions will all be different. There will be small source of contamination of the slack water. The sewers of asylum and those of four cities will all pour into an unobstructed and rapid current below the dam, and the sewage will not be arrested in its flight down the river. If built above the city the sanitary conditions of the city and adjacent country will not be much disturbed by it. But if built below, a pestilence of several years, if not of perpetual duration, will be the almost inevitable result.

I have had one sad experience in a similar matter. A dam in Wisconsin was built so as to catch the refuse from a number of farms and barn-yards, which drained into the pond, and the first summer after the dam was built more than half of the population within three miles lay sick or dying until the winter shut up the pond and stream in a vast sheet of ice, and the next summer the same condition prevailed. I, with many others, shook two full summers with an ague that was little short of an earthquake in violence. Then I moved away and got well. Many who did not move were hauled to the cemetery and a few toughed it out and looked like liver pads the rest of their days. Typhoid fever swept out many victims, and diphtheria, which was then called putrid sore throat, reaped a large harvest in that basin of the

I have no wish to discourage the building of a dam here. I believe it may do us great material good. But it should never be allowed below our sewer outlets. If it is allowed there, then there will be many houses of death and mourning, and many invalids whose physical and vital defects will be chargeable to the dam, and I should hope enough damage suits would ensue to wreck the reckless men who should put a whole city and the surrounding country in peril, in order to gain a few dollars in speculation in lots. The time, I hope, is not far off, when such an act will doom its perpetrators to striped clothes and prison fare during the remainder of their days on earth. If the State, county and city health

the population they are sworn to watch and protect in sanitary matters, they will surely interfere with the erection of any dam below the city, unless it is located so far away as to be practically just above the next town down stream.

Nothing should ever be permitted to obstruct the free and rapid flow of any river near where it receives the offal and sewage

of a city.

Mayor Jones, of Topeka, who has promised a great sanitary administration, now has apparently a fine opportunity to save the lives of many citizens who are threatened with dam-nation and death by the dam-builders.

Gossip About Stock.

Dr. Farnum, V. S., of San Francisco, practices artificial impregnation on sterile mares successfully. The colts are perfect in every way. For pointers read "ad" in this issue.

Next week we shall publish a report of a next week we shall publish a report of a public sheep shearing of pure-bred and mod-ern Merinos that are owned by E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., and who expects to show at the World's Fair.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., 'announces that he will exhibit his Short-horn cow, Genevieve. The American Short-horn Breeders' Association has sent for her to be shown in the milk and butter test at the World's Fair.

The well known Missouri breeder, Mr.W. P. Harned, of Bunceton, attended the Cowan Short-horn sale last week, and bought one of the best bred Cruickshank bought one of the best brea Crutesham vearling bulls in the west. The young fel-low, Plumed Knight (V. 38), was bred by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood. Kas. He was sired by Craven Knight 96923; dam Gossamer (35-627), by Feudel Chief 51251. While not just the ideal in all conformation points of many Short-horn breeders as a show animal, yet his blood lines are sufficiently strong to produce get worthy the painstaking breeder in any country, and the adding to the list of future Short-horn vic-

tories.

Among the many promising young things that changed hands last week at Mr. Cowan's sale of Short-horn cattle, held at St. Joseph, Mo., was the two-year-old heifer 18th Loudon Duchess of Forest (V. 38-365), by Imp. Scottish Lord 77761; dam, 5th Loudon Duchess of Forest (V. 32-490.) Her quality, general conformation and breeding attracted the attention of the onlookers to such an extent that she brought the top price of the female division in the sale—\$130. Her new master, Mr. C. C. Keyt, of Verdon, Neb., evidently knows a good thing when he sees it, and doubtless considers her one of the choicest plums of his herd. his herd.

Mr. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., the famous swine breeder, is taking advantage of the upward tendencyof the cattle business by strengthening his herd of cattle. He bought, at Cowans' sale last week, the yearling bull Lord Waterloo 2nd (V. 38). Got by Scottish Lord 77761; dam Water Lily (V. 38-500). As is usual at sales, the first few offerings go low from the block, consequently Mr. Risk secured this young fellow for just an even hundred dollars. By reference to his pedigree, the inquirer learns that his ancestry, running back many generations, were among the best breed for a hundred years or more. The breeder of the prize-winning boar Free Trade evidently knows something about Short-horns as well. Mr. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., the faabout Short-horns as well.

Mr. Geo. E. Breck, who is so well and favorably known among sheep men, especially of the Shropshire breed, writes our Chicago manager that he expects to go to Europe about the first of June and purchase Europe about the first of June and purchase sheep for his next season's business. Shipment will be made so as to reach his home at Paw Paw, Mich., about August. He has wintered seventy-five breeding ewes, which he had left after they had commenced to drop their lambs. The demand for Shropshires has been very great. He has not been able to satisfy the inquiry. His lamb average is 150 per cent, and they are as nice a lot of lambs as were ever dropped. They are strong and vigorous, and are putting on good growth, and are going to have plenty of quality. Mr. Breck states he can grow a better fleece on Shropshires in this country than they can in England, this country than they can in England, which he attributes to the climate. His purchases are made of the leading breeders purchases are made of the leading breeders of England, such as Bowen-Jones and Minton. Mr. Daniel Taylor has proven a very good shepherd for Mr. Breck, and but few losses have occurred. He takes great pride in his sheep, and is now getting ready the exhibit for the World's Fair. Mr. Breck states he has wintered his breeding ewes on clover hay and clover silage. He has set September 21 the date for his fourth annual action sale, which is the Thursday before the opening of the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair. He has the promise of the presence, at this time, of some of the best English breeders, among them being Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, President of the English society. ciety.

Monthly Review of Kansas City Live Stock Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In some respects the April cattle market did better than we anticipated, in others not as well. Some classes of cattle, in fact, the bulk, have experienced good advances, others a small loss, while the general trade is active under a good. healthy demand. The best price reached, \$5.50, was for a bunch of

boards do their plain and manifest duty to thirty-one steers, averaging 1,578 pounds, sold by us April 12 for D. S. Young, of Burlington, Kas.

The receipts for April 168,403 180,116 18,867 11,713

Reviewing prices we find heavy export and shipping cattle 10 to 15 cents lower; 1,250 to 1,350 pound cattle steady to 10 cents higher; 1,050 to 1,200 pound 15 to 25 cents higher; 850 to 950 pound. 35 to 50 cents higher; fat bulls, 40 to 50 cents lower; stock and feeding bulls, unchanged; good to choice heifers, 25 to 50 cents higher; good to choice cows and heifers, 15 to 25 cents higher;

calves, unchanged.

From any reasonable standpoint the decline in heavy shipping and export steers is unaccountable, taking into consideration that prices in English markets are higher than for many years past, though we must not lose sight of the fact that our cattle are selling about \$1 higher than last year. Packers now refuse to buy thin cows and heifers, and for this class we have to depend on speculators and buyers to take back to the country to feed; but, as noted above, cows and heifers suitable for block are in strong demand at a large advance over last month's prices. From the above you will see the conditions in every connection appear favorable, so that we are confidently led to expect a good market the coming month, and it appears to us the best grades of cattle are more likely to feel the greatest strength, especially as the month advances.

We have had a remarkable hog which completely upset market, theories and put the best guessers to shame. It continued on the down grade and reached bottom on the 6th, when \$6.25 was top; we then had a series of rapid advances, almost successively, culminating the 26th, with top price at \$7.50. Since then we have lost a portion—heavy hogs being from 15 to 25 cents lower, while light weights are relatively stronger, and have more nearly sustained themselves. As we noted in our last, we expected the light weights to come to the front, and so they have, there being quite an advance in them. It does not look possible for hogs to get higher, though this we cannot tell. Our view is that light hogs will come nearly sustaining prices, and heavy hogs in all likelihood decline till an equalized value between prices of corn and matured hogs is reached.

Examining the statistics of the Cincinnati Price Current, it is gratifying and highly creditable to this market to show that the average cost of hogs packed at Kansas City was within 3 cents of the cost at Chicago, being as follows:

Cost at Chicago November 1 to March 1,....\$6.57 Cost at Kansas City November 1 to March 1. 6.54

With so small a difference in favor of our market it is no wonder Kansas City is becoming so popular with shippers Good killing sheep and lambs still continue to show great strength, with another advance to score to their credit. CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, May 1, 1893.

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Just as good for all animals. HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
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FAT PEOPLE reduced by new process, safe, sure pay. Advice free. Perrine & Co. Boston, Mass.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO. J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago,

Light receipts, with the usual outside buying element, added to which there was quite a brisk city demand, made the marke, strong with prices prevailing at close of las week fully maintained on better and smoother stock, and an advance of \$5 to \$10 per head on common and more undesirable, which, in consequence of large receipts, have been hard sellers for some weeks. Good smooth chunks, drivers and saddle horses, for which there is considerable inquiry, are very scarce, and commanding good prices and ready sale. Bad country roads and progress of farm work will influence and make receipts light work for some time, and those who can should ship while the market is steady to strong.

Late quotations are as follows:

 Late quotations are as follows:
 \$ 95@110

 1,100 to 1,250 lb chunks
 90@120

 1,360-lb chunks
 125@140

 1,450-lb chunks
 145@175

 1,550-lb draft horses
 176@200

 1,650-lb draft horses
 200@250

 3,300-lb draft teams
 400@500

 Express borses
 160@200

 Drivers, fair
 125@175

 Drivers, good
 200@250

 Coach teams
 450@700

 Saddle horses, fair
 125@175

 Saddle horses, good
 200@400

STEKETEE'S **Hog Cholera Cure**

PIN WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U.S. Stamps taken in payment.

GEO. G. STEKETEE.

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TELEPHONE 1564.

Consignments solicited. Market reports free. References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to slok 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. Ork, Manhattan, Kas.

SORE WITHERS.—I have a mare, 9 years old, due to foal April 27, that has small enlargement on the right side of the withers. Some say it will be a fistula. I have used liniment, but it does not go away. Can I do anything to kill it without opening it? W. L. Wichita, Kas.

Answer.-Wait until the mare re covers from the effects of foaling, and the colt becomes strong, then write again, describing fully, and we will advise you.

ECZEMA.-I nave a horse that, last spring, got to rubbing his mane and the side of his head till raw. You prescribed for him last September and he got well, but now he is rubbing again. What shall I do for him? A. J. H.

St. John, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is eczema, a disease generally easily relieved but seldom permanently cured. For a local application, take corrosive sublimate. 2 drachms; spirits of wine, 4 drachms; water, 1 pint, mix and apply to the parts, with a swab, once a day. Internally, give two tablespoonsful of the following twice a day on bran or oats: Iodide of potash, 2 ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 8 ounces; water, 8 ounces; mix. Do not feed the horse corn; get him out on grass as soon as possible. Do not let him get wet while under treatment. The irritation is very liable to return each successive summer, no matter how well cured it may appear to be.

OVERWORK.—Please reply through the KANSAS FARMER what remedy might be used on a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion that began the season about a month ago, serving one, two and three mares per day; he served all right at first, but now fails to serve more than once in two days. He belongs to my neighbor, and he does not take the FARMER, as he cannot read D. Mc. English.

Answer.-The subject upon which you ask advice is hardly a proper one to treat through a family journal. If your neighbor sees fit to consult us through the medium of private correspondence, instructions for which see at head of this department, we will be glad to help him. However, we think the main cause of the trouble is

MARKET REPORTS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. · May 1, 1893.

WHEAT-Continued cold and backward weather and bad crop news caused a decidedly firmer feeling in the narket to-day, and in spite of a holiday in Chicago there was fair trading. In the "pit" the "boys" were cautious. July wheat opened at 60½ c and was bid up to 61c, at which it closed. Reptember opened at 62½ c and sold up to 6 c, and closed firm. The car lot market was a little slow but firm. Recelpts were thirty-seven cars.

Prices were quoted ss follows: No. 2 hard, 60½ 661c; No. 3 hard, 59@60c; No. 4 hard, 57@58c; rejected hard, 5@56c; No. 2 red, 64@64½; No. 3 red, 61@63c; No. 4 red, 57@58c
hales on change, f.o. b., basis of Mississippi river: No. 2 hard, 1 car 66½ c, 3 cars 67½ c. No. 3 red soft, 1 car 66½ c, 1 car 68c and 1 choice 69c; No. 2 red, 1 car 70½ c. No. 3 spring, 2 cars choice 65c; 3 cars white spring, 58c; 2 cars at 59c, 1 car choice at 60c
COtM-Firmer and in fair order demand. Some lots, with special billing, sold a lit le higher. There was no trading in it in the pit, but by sample lots met with more demand than Saturday. Receipts were 53 cars. No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 white, 36½c, No. 3 white, 35½@56c; No 4 wh te, 34c Shippers paid 39c Mississippi river, and 41c Memphls for No. 2 corn.

OATS—Were firm and in fair dem und, both white and mixed. Receipts 18 cars. Cash prices: No 2 mixel, 28½@29c; No. 3, 273@23½c; No. 4, 28½c; No. 2 white; 31½@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@ 31c
RYE—Firm and in fair demand. No. 2 nominal at 54½@55c.

RYE—Firm and in fair demand. No. 2 nominal at 54%@55c. FLAXSEED-Weaker. Quote at \$1 01@1 02

per bushel upon the basis of pure; small lots 20 less.

HAY—Receipts, 17 cars. Market steady and demand very fair for all good freight. Quotations are: Timothy, choice to fancy, \$9 50@10 00; good, \$8 50@9 00; clover-mixed, \$6 00@7 50 per ton; fancy prairie, \$8 50@9 00; good to choice, \$7 50@8 00; common, \$4 50@6 00.

May 1, 1893.

May 1, 1898.

Receipts, wheat, 7,434 bushels; last year, same date, 25,687 bushels. Corn, 100,800 bushels; last year, same date, 103,080. Oats, 51,300 bushels: last year, same date, 72,610 bushels. Flour, 4,795 barrels.

Shipments—Wheat, 187,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; cate, 8,661 bushels; barley, 504 bushels; rye, 846 bushels. Wheat—May, 65%c; July, 69%c; August, 70%c; September, 72%c. Corn—May, 37%c bid; July 40%c. Oate—May, 30c; July, 27%c. Beans—\$1 50. Flax—\$1 06. Bye—55c. Chicago. Chicago.

May 1, 1898. The opening of the World's Fair was observed as a holiday to such an extent that there was praotically no grain market.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 1, 1898. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,833 cattle; 30 calves. A brisk market at a little better prices than prevailed a week ago. The following sales made

indicate	the rang	re of th	e market:	Builds	mau
			D SHIPPING	STEER	8.
No. 100 108 58 55 27 26 21	Wt. 1,417 1,382 1,167 1,198 1,081 985 1,027 1,075	Pr. 5 25 5 00 4 85 4 77%	- 25 to 100 POLICE ARCHITIC	Wt. 1,349 1,207 1,141 1,120 1,071 1,065 990 777 870	Pr. 5 10 4 90 4 80 4 75 4 65 4 60 4 50 4 85 8 85 4 25
		TEXAS	STEERS,	1,000	1 20
91	1,013	4 15 4 171/2	26 55	928 834	4 00 8 55
		TEXA	s cows.		
19	817	2 60			
		INDIAN	STEERS.		
96 104	1,140	4 60 4 17%	216 56	1,148 836	4 60 3 55
		00	WS.		
1		1 50	1	580	2 00

961,140 104947	4 60	2161,148 56836	4 60 3 55
	OC	WS.	- A.C.
1 780 1 990 13 1,011 4 935 25 924 1 820 2 1,050 4 1,090 5 888 17 923 25 725 17 762 6 945 4 985 3 943 28 982	1 50 2 10 8 15 2 35 2 65 2 75 8 10 3 85 3 371/4 3 50 8 60 2 25 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 3 85 3 85 3 85 3 85 3 85 3 85 3 85 3	1 580 2 980 6 945 3 943 1 1,020 2 1,025 2 1,025 25 924 1 1,020 2 1,025 2 1,025 2 1,025 2 1,025 2 1,025 3 1,030 13 886 6 1,083 25 944 1 1,410	2 00 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 60 3 25 2 65 2 65 2 75 3 65 3 80 3 65 3 80 4 40
	BU	LLS.	
41,600 11,360 11,100	3 45 2 85 2 70	11,400 11,903 11,820	2 85 3 25 3 00

	LLS.
41,600 3 45 11,860 2 85 11,100 2 70	11,400 2 8: 11,903 3 2: 11,320 3 0
HEI	FERS.
22 mixed. 665 8 55 2 360 2 70 2 1,105 4 15 3 406 3 85 16 687 8 25	3
CAI	VES.
3@	3@9 (0 1@8 00 1@6 00 1@7 25
* STOCKERS A	ND FEEDERS.
21 680 3 25	9 793 3 8

715 3 70 903 8 75 940 3 50 SHEEP.—Receipts, 2,598. There was scarcely a test of the market since most of the stock belonged to a killer. There was a good demand. 308 clipped lambs, 68, sold at \$5.50.

HOJS—Receipts, 3.978. Prices ranged 5 to 10c lower than last Monday, and 10 to 15c lower than Saturday, but strengthened a little towards the close The range of prices is shown by the the following from the record of sales made:

PIGS AND	LIGHTS.
No. Dock. Av. Pr. 20. 20. 105. 6 70 7 167. 7 05 91. 80. 147. 7 12½ 101. 40. 175. 7 15	No. Dock, Av. Pr. 89801597 17½ 662001667 10 1061201637 20

AVIII AVIII AV	
REPRESENTA	TIVE SALES.
5803496 75 671208037 00 1343202427 05 632387 0714 911202217 10 792307 1244	90 80 202 7 15 91 80 200 7 171/2 28 80 236 7 20 14 40 253 6 90 129 120 259 7 20

Chicago. CATTLE —Receipts, 14,500. Market steady to 10 cents higher hap Saturday. Beef steers, \$4,2005 75; sto'kers and feeders, \$2,7004 60; bulls, \$2,5003 70; cows, \$2,0004 15.

HOGS—Receipts, 29,000 Market steady at Saturday's closing. Mixed, \$7,1007 55; heavy, \$7,1007 65; light weights, \$7,1507 65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000. Market was weak to 10 cents lower than Saturday. Natives, \$3,750 6 15; lambs per owt., \$5,0007 30.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

May 1, 1893.

May 1, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 400. No good natives or Texans. Market higher than Saturday. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 35; Texans, \$2 60@4 15.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,650. Market 10 cents lower than Saturday. Sales were at \$6 50@7 25, SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@5 50.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District,
Shawnee county, Kansas.

Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff.

28.

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

onts.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for oash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances thereto to-wit: Lot numbered 629, in block numbered 5 on Lincoln street, in Martin and Dennis' subdivision in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 5th da, of April, 1893.

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

D. C. NELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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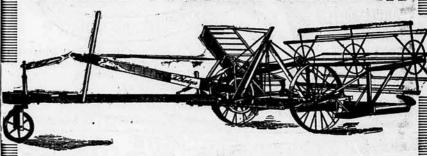
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We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending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

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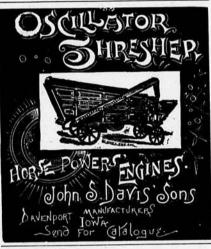
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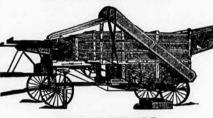
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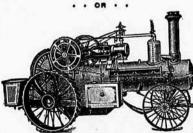
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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.

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F. M. WOODS,
Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.
Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1893.

Norton county-Jesse S. Wright, clerk.

Norton county—Jesse S. Wright, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Richard Douthit, P. O. Almena, March 18, 1895, one gray mare, about 4 years old, fifteen hands high, weight about 700 ibs., blind in left eye; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one dark iron gray mare, with foal, 14 hand; high, weight about 750 ibs; branded J on left shoulder and S n left hip; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Campbell, P. O Oronoque, June 22, 1893, one rosn horse, 4 to 6 years old, weight about 700 ibs., branded P on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1893.

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

Barber county-F. A. Lewis, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. F. Betty, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, April 10, 1893, one dark red, 3-year-old steer, branded gL on left side; cash value, \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1893.

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

Sumner county, Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. Sumner county, Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. C. Smith, in Loudon twp.,
April 4, 1893, one brown mare, about 8 years old,
white spot in forehead, lame in right hind leg, col'ar
bruised on left shoulder, 1654 hands high; appraised
value, \$10.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, 1554 hands
high, about 9 years old, small white spot in forehead; appraised value, \$40.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 2 years old, white
hind feet; appraised value, \$20.

Montgraphy country (Seo. H. Evens, In-

Montgomery county, Geo. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.

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

Allen county, E. M. Eckley, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. B. Burns, in Elsmore twp., March 28, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, white face and four white feet and legs, ab ut 14½ hand high, 7 or 8 years old, shod in front; value, \$10.

MABE—By same, one dun pony mare, about 14½ hands high, 9 or 10 years old, dim brand (either C or G) on left hip, black mane and tale; value, \$10.

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Inter-State Short-horn Show & Sale Association

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market

May 19th, 1893. Friday,

Cash prizes will be awarded at 9 a. m., and the sale begins promptly at 1 p. m. TERMS-Cash or acceptable note at 8 per cent. Send for catalogue to

P. D. ETUE, Secretary, Westport, Mo.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Important Closing-Out Sale Cruickshank Short-horns LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, MAY 25, 1893.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

Owing to poor health, and having sold my farm, I will sell at public auction my entire herd, consisting of thirty-five CRUICKSHANKS and seventeen head of show cattle, SCOTCH-TOPPED. The Cruickshanks are an extra good lot, some of them prize-winners, and are of the following families: Victoria, Violet, some of them prize-winners, and are of the following families: Victoria, Violet, sutterfly, Mysie, Lovely, Verbena, Avalanche, and Queen of Beauty. Seventeen head will be illustrated in my catalogues. I think no sale this year will contain so many desirable cattle. It includes twenty-one head and their descendants, that I have purchased from Col. W. A. Harris, Geo. W. Lyle, Dr. J. W. Dean and Wm. Cunningham & Son within the past two years.

Messrs. Baldwin & Fritz will sell with me eight fine bulls, the get of the Cruickshank prize bull, Velveteen Prince, purchased at my sale of 1890 for \$380.

Send for catalogue containing seventeen photographs of animals in this sale. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

H. P. DILLON, President.

ORGANIZED 1882.

J. W. GOING, Secretary.

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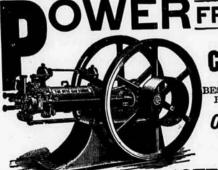
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