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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS—Broom-corn Culture. Shall I Sow Alfalfa? Farm Wages. Kansas Farms. The Di-vision of Grasses.

PAGE 3-THE STOCK INTEREST.-Hereford Special Premiums. Selection of the Brood Sow. Cure for Black-Leg. The Chicago Lumpy-Jaw Rule. Dorsets as Dog-Proof

Sheep.
PAGE 4—IRRIGATION.—How to Irrigate. Sub-Irrigation. Hansa Irrigation Association....Gossip About Stock.

PAGE 5—FAMILY DOCTOR—Surgical Emergencies. Answers to Correspondents.

PAGE 6—The Home Circle.—Our Needs

PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Our Needs (poem). Flowers, Shrubs and Trees.

PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—My Philosophy (poem). Gladstone and His Books. News Items Reported by Noah. A Scenic Route.

PAGE 8—Editorial.—March Report of Kansas Secretary of Agriculture. Tuberculosis.

PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Apparent Changes
...Publishers' Paragraphs. Weather
Report for March, 1894. Publications of
the United States Department of Agriculture for March.

PAGE 10-HORTICULTURE. - Spray Calen-

dar.
PAGE 11—In The Dairy.—Home Cheese for Home Folks....The Poultry Yard.—Selecting Good Layers.
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian.... Horse Markets Reviewed. Kansas City Stock Markets. Market Reports.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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LUCIUS M. McGILVRAY, Willis, Brown Co., Kas., breeder and shipper S. C. W. Leghorn chickens. Stock for sale in season.

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Z TAYLOR, Marion, Kansas.—Single-comb Brown
and White Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Black
Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.25 for
fifteen. Buff Leghorn eggs \$2 for fifteen. Highscoring birds. WHITE GUINEA FOWLS—\$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. White Holland Turkeys, \$3 each; eggs, \$2 per thirteen. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

\$1.00 per setting, eggs from B. Langshans, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown or White Leghorns, 6 sets, \$5.00. Prize-winning chickens, 13 other varieties. Send stamp for catalogue.

HARRY E. GAVITT & CO., Topeka, Kas.

H. HAGUE & SON, Walton, Kansas, will sell eggs from the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Coolins, BuP, Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns, M. B. turkeys, Embden and Toulouse geese. Chicken eggs, \$1.50 per setting, straight. Geese and turkey eggs, 25 cents each.

PIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.—FOR SALE M. B. Turkeys, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin ducks, and their eggs in season. I took first and second premiums at the State-Poultry show, also at the Central show at Emporia, 1894. Toms, hens and pullets scoring 94 and 95. Lucille Randolph, Emporia, Kas.

SIXTEEN YEARS breed of P. Rocks O exclusively. Birds raised on four farms. Shipped 5,600 eggs into seventeen States and Canada in 1838. Eggs \$1 for 13 or \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. A good hatch guaranteed. Send for circular. Joe Cunningham & Co., Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

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Plymouth Rock, S. L. Wyandotte and S. C. Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. SHORT-HORN CAT-TLE, POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES. J. O. McDanield & Son, Gardner, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and forty varieties of Chickens. Prepaid and expressed. Write us.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. HOSMER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Maryville, Mo. Fine stock a specialty. I respectfully so lieit your business and guarantee satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Secure dates early.

F. M. WOODS,
Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.
Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom
I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence
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C. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—N. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

Brookdale Herd of Red Pelled Cattle.

Has won more prizes in 1892 and 1893 than any other herd out, including championship at six State fairs and World's Columbian Exposition on Iowa Dayyson 10th 3149. His calves for sale. Write.

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Inspection invited.

E. L. KNAPP, Maple Hill, Kansas

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Breeder of pure-bred Herefords. Beau Real 11055 heads the herd. Young buils and heifers for sale. Also for sale. Poland-China swine. Choice bred young boars and sows by the World's Fair prizewinner, Longfellow 29785; and Berkshire swine of the noted Duchess and Lady Lee strains of N. H. Gentry. Bismarck and General Lee, both Gentry bred boars, in service.

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G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates buils Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 39879 and Winsome Duke 11th 115,137 at head of herd. Choice young buils for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

Wholesale Prices!

Thos. D. Hubbard, twenty years a wholesale merchant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nalls, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis or at your own depot. To fuller information, address with stamp, THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kansas.

Kimball, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

BROOMCORN CULTURE-NO. 6.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-As soon as the brush is sufficiently cured it should be baled and stored away from the light and air. Now don't fail to know when it is sufficiently cured. If you will follow the directions given in a previous number you will have no trouble, but if you don't, and tie brush up too green, you will pay dearly for the experience, for as certain as you tie brush up uncured, you will just that certain have an unmerchantable article. A seemingly well-cured brush, if you go by nothing but the eye, will sometimes come out of bulk entirely worthless. The degree of damage depends on the weather very much. Continued damp and cloudy weather is very much against getting a No. 1 color, and that is what you must work for. After the brush is matured in the field, or rather just coming in the milk, upon your knowledge and management depends the quality of brush you will have to sell.

However, in the absence of good dark storing room I prefer brush left on the shelf until disposed of. But in case it is left on the shelf more than eight or ten days after the last of the seed is cleaned off, better close up the ends by taking broomcorn stalks; the best is some that has not been tabled. Blades should be left on, too, and string the butt end on wire long enough to cover or enclose one stall at a time. The stalks will keep out sunshine and rain to \$1. and still allow plenty of air to circulate to complete the curing process. If a little care is taken in hanging these stalks, that is, hang them clear to the roof, and others below if they are not crops of from one to one and one-half long enough, the brush can be left on the shelf indefinitely.

Broomcorn, when exposed to light and air, bleaches very fast, and when so exposed any length of time the value is materially affected. For that particular reason baled broomcorn should be kept well in the dark until ready to

load in the car. In baling broomcorn it is better to have it tied in bunches of eight or ten pounds, or what will cure on a four-foot shelf. In tying bunches always tie in a bow-knot. In handing bunches to baler, take hold of string with one hand, pull bow-knot out, still holding to the string, and with the other hand holding the brush end of the bunch, send the bunch, butt end first, against side of press or on a table as hard as you can, once or twice, and the bunch will go into the press all right. This is important and should not be lost sight of. Broomcorn cannot be baled right unless the brush is first prepared right. It is impossible to make nice square bales without first having nice square bunches to do it with. Don't trust the baling to disinterested parties. Now that the principal part, or in fact about all of the expense has been incurred, let it bear the marks of a careful hand. Pains should be taken that the bales are made compact and neat. The ends and middle should be kept full alike all the way up. About one bale of crooked brush in twelve should pass in with the straight and sell for the same, provided the color is as good. Before shipping, go over the ends of the bales with a pair of sheep shears and take off every projecting stalk and all straws that may mar the looks of the bale.

The right kind of a press is the most expensive part of the business. There is one thing you can rest assured of, and that is, you will not likely press it too tight with any kind of press. I commenced with a hand press, and next to a common horse press and then to Ertel's beater press. This is one of the most powerful presses made, in which broomcorn bales can be made that if tied with five or six No. 9 wires will ship any place and retain their original shape. But no matter what kind of press is used, don't make bales to weigh over 250 pounds. I did not use the beater in baling broomcorn. A bale should be nearly square, when pressed, in width and depth. Put in a false bottom in order to get your bales the right depth. When tying always tuck the end of the wire into the bale Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

to prevent its catching in and tearing brush out of the bales you may be slid-

In loading bales in the car, provide a six or eight-foot board, smoothed on both sides, to put top bale in place. The Ertel beater press will enable you to load nine tons in a car, while the hand or common horse power will only load from five to six and a half tons. Broomcorn loosely baled is bad stuff to send away from home. "Pi" is the term applied to it after the first transfer, and, generally speaking, it well merits the name. I once went through a broomcorn warehouse in Baltimore. learned a lesson there worth more than the expense of the entire trip.

Now, don't forget: Light presses must make small bales. Don't slide your bales lengthwise over each other. Avoid any mode of handling that will ruff up the bales. They will get ruffed up enough before reaching the market, anyhow. A. H. Cox.

Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

Shall I Sow Alfalfa?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Every person who keeps cows knows that bran is excellent feed for them, and liberally fed produces a good flow of milk. But as the price of bran has advanced so within the past few years we cannot afford to use it, how can we do without it? Answer-Raise alfalfa.

The desirable quality in bran is proteine, of which it contains 11 per cent. digestible, or eleven pounds in 100, for which we have to pay about 60 cents

Alfalfa, cut before heading, contains 21 per cent. proteine, or nearly twice as much as bran, and on ground suited to its culture will yield about three tons per acre, making three to four and one-half tons per acre for the season's crop, equal to about seven and one-half tons of bran per acre in feeding value.

Brother Dairymen, can you afford to neglect such opportunities? If you should raise alfalfa, do not attempt to feed your horses on it alone, any more than you would on bran, nor as much, as it is richer.

Cimarron, Kas.

Farm Wages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Judging by the editorial in March 28, the inference would seem to be that an effort was being made to hold up wages by farm hands.

While we do not believe in farmers combining, as we have known them to do, to put down wages, neither do we know of any attempt at combination on part of farm hands, and we have found them ready to work at any time. As a farm press writer, we receive many letters inquiring for work, and we could not cite them to any, as the local supply seems almost everywhere above the demand.

We would say in answer to your query, that the printer would be about as much use on the farm as we would be in the printing office. While we served a short apprenticeship in a printer's office, we would have no thought of seeking work there to-day, and the KANSAS FARMER should know that farmers have no use for printers. Is it not known yet that a man must know something of his business?

We would like to know if that young man who is making a great name as a writer, is a writer for the farm press. If he is and cannot take hold of farm work anywhere, we do not care to read his writings. We want practical men. We have had too much now of theoretical, as practiced by some of our wouldbe professors of agriculture. We want the best educated men, but we must have practical knowledge.

Winview, Okla. [The editorial referred to had in it no suggestion of an attempt on the part of farm hands to hold up wages. EDITOR.]

An Imperial Stud.

His Imperial Highness' horse breeding stables are located at Doorbrooka, Russia. They use the Perfect Impregnator, sold by Specialty Manufacturing Co., Carrollton, Missouri.

Kansas Farms.

The Kansas Labor Commissioner has prepared for the press the following tatement as to his forthcoming report:

"It is determined that in the last ten years Kansas has produced 307,704,825 bushels of wheat, the value of which was \$158,474,628.75. That had wheat maintained its price of the five years ending January 1, 1884, this same wheat would have been worth \$246,344, 800.52, or a net loss to the farmers of the State occasioned by decline in price of \$87,874,191.79. Also during the same period the amount of corn produced in Kansas was 1,473,906,318 bushels, the value of which, at local shipping price was \$305,974.02. The value of this same corn, at the general average price for five years ending January 1, 1884, would be \$433,856,864.78, or a net loss of \$147,882,831.74 to the growers of

"The total amount of mortgages on farms in Kansas, according to the census of 1890, is \$167,145,039. On wheat and corn the total loss during the ten years in which this mortgage debt was mainly contracted was \$235,753,023.53, or an amount that exceeds the entire mortgage debt by \$68,607,934.53. In this connection if the critic shall assert that our figures demonstrate the substance of things hoped for and are evidence of things unseen, he will be reminded that the unseen causes, which diminished the debt-paying power of two products of the State by \$235,000,000 in ten years, it is plainly visible and its results very apparent.

"In the 106 counties given in this report there were 184,410 farm houses, and unoccupied tillable land enough for double that amount. Of this number, however, 104,517 farms are cultivated wholly or in part by owners, while the tenant farms reach the stupendous number of 79,896, or nearly 43 per cent. of the entire farming popula tion. An estimation of the value of farm products consumed yearly by a farmer and his family of five persons is found to be \$232.08, as based upon averages from 1,016 prominent farmers residing in as many different townships of the State. The earnings of a farmer and his family, five in all, is \$561.95, as based on estimates from the same number of responses mentioned above.

"The total number of persons out of employment on January 1, 1894, was 111,516, which total will be found classified under the heads of farm laborers, day laborers, mechanics, female help and all others.

"From this department was sent 1,918 letters to as many different farmers in the State, asking among other things this question: 'Taken as a whole does farming pay? Why?' To this query, 1,292 of the 1,523 townships in the State responded, and which response tersely given, will be found in the work submitted herewith. It will be interesting to curious people to know that of that number 1,251 answered emphatically "no," while the forty-one who answered "yes," qualified the statement with one or more adjectives. The universal testimony being that farming does not pay because of low and continually declining prices. The price of wheat has at no time during the past ten years, reached the general average price of the preceding five years, and the same is true of corn for eight of the ten years.

"It is ascertained that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Kansas is 63.2 cents, while the average local shipping price five years ending January 1, 1893, is The price of wheat in Kansas, as well as in other States, shows a steady average decline for two decades. In 1883 it had declined in value till the price received scarcely equalled the cost of production and in 1884 it crossed the danger line. It is a notorious fact that except in 1888 and 1890, and in a few localities in the State in 1891, wheat has been produced at a loss in Kansas for the last ten years.

"In table No. 4, is shown by States, the percentage of unoccupied and of farm lands comprising the superficial area of the United States. In this Kansas has 59 per cent. of unoccupied land, 20.6 per cent. of productive land, 1.9 per cent. of woodland, 18.5 per cent. of unproductive farm area.

"Then follows table No. 5, showing phia, who pronounces him "the best

Watch your Weight

If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

Scott's **Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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the percentage of each kind of land included under the head of farm land in table No. 1. In this Kansas has 40.6 per cent. of tillage land, 9.6 per cent. of grass land, 4.6 per cent. of woodland, and 45.2 per cent. of land either unproductive or not utilized. Then follows table No. 6, showing by States the average yield of corn and wheat per acre for ten years. In this Kansas again sweeps to the front with an average yield of 28.3 bushels of corn per acre, which is 16.9 per cent. above the national average.

"On wheat, Kansas makes a showing of 13.3 bushels per acre, which is 8.1 per cent. above the national average."

The Division of Grasses.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued the following announcement:

The recent determination of Secretary Morton to secure the services of a capable agrostologist, whose entire time should be devoted to the subject of grasses, has resulted in the selection of Prof. Frank Lamson-Scribner, who has accepted the position offered to

There are no means for estimating, with any degree of accuracy, the total value of the grass production of this country, but the value of the average hay crop exceeds \$400,000,000, and while no data are available to estimate the annual value of the pasture lands, it is clear, that, added to the hay value, a total grass product will result probably more valuable than any other single crop in the country. The importance of collecting and imparting useful information regarding our grasses is therefore evident. The duties of the agrostologist are thus summarized in a letter in which the place was tendered to Prof. Scribner: * * * "The identification of grasses and the investigation of forage plants in this department;

* * to prepare monographs on grasses; care for the grassess of the herbarium; to identify such as may be sent here for that purpose; to conduct correspondence on this subject, and to have charge of any special investigation of grasses and forage plants which may be undertaken by this department."

The manner of Prof. Scribner's selection for the place testifies strongly to the high place he holds in the estimation of the leading botanists in the country. As soon as the creation of the place was decided upon, letters were addressed to twenty-four of the leading botanists in the country, advising them of this intention, and they were invited to suggest the names of persons whom they regarded as best fitted for the place. Ten of the parties so addressed replied recommending Prof. Lamson-Scribner, and four others speak of him as the right man, provided his services could be secured. Among those highly recommending Prof. Scribner are: Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of University of Nebraska, who speaks of him as "the one person above all others whose services the department should secure if it is possible." Dr. J. Bernard Brinton, of Philadel-

grass expert in the United States." Prof. N. L. Britton, Columbia college, New York, who says, "the scientific knowledge of grasses possessed by Prof. Frank Lamson-Scribner is greater than that of any other American botanist." Dr. John M. Coulter, President of Lake Forest university, Ill., says, "probably the best equipped man in the country. Prof. W. G. Farlow, of Harvard university, says, "in my opinion the person having the largest and most accurate knowlege of grasses among North American botanists." Hitchcock, of Kansas State Agricultural college, says, "probably the best equipped man for the position." Mr. Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa., says, "best fitted person in the Union for 'grass man' in your department." A number of others speak of Prof. Lamson-Scribner in the same or at least equally laudatory terms. Upon such recommendations Secretary Morton promptly tendered the place to Prof. Scribner, through Assistant Secretary Dabney, and after some correspondence the Professor concluded to accept and

Prof. Scribner, who is now Director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment name was Lamson, but having early lost his parents he was adopted into a family of the name of Scribner, living near Augusta, Me., and there he was brought up. From his youth Prof. Scribner showed his natural bent for botanical pursuits. At the age of 18, while still on the farm, he prepared a treatise on the "Weeds of Maine," an illustrated pamphlet of sixty-two pages, prepared for the State Board of Agriculture, and his first botanical collections, made in 1866-67, were acquired by Bowdoin college.

his appointment has been made out.

In 1870 he entered the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Orno, from which institution he graduated in 1873 with the degree of B. S. In May, 1885, Prof. Scribner was appointed Assistant Botanist in the Department of Agriculture and later became Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology. Prof. Scribner is a member of a number of scientific societies and in 1889 he received from the French government, for his services in matters pertaining to viticulture and the diseases of the vine, the Chevalier's cross of the order of Merite Agricole. He has written extensively upon botanical subjects and especially on grasses, and has one of the largest private collections of grasses in the country, numbering nearly 5,000 speci-

Hereford Special Premiums.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association offers the following classification and special prizes:

1st.	2d/	3d
Bull 3 years old or over \$7 00	84.00	\$2 00
Bull 2 years and under 3 7 00	4 00	210
Bull 1 year and under 2 6 00	4 00	2 00
Bull under 1 year 6 00	4 00	2 00
Cow 3 years or over 7 00	4 00	2 00
Heifer 2 years and under 3. 7 00	4 00	2 00
Heifer 1 year and under 2 6 00	4 CO	2 00
Heifer under 1 year 6 CO	4 00	2 00

To be competed for at the Illinois State fair, Indiana State fair, Ohio State fair, Michigan State fair, Wisconsin State fair, Minnesota State fair, Iowa State fair, Nebraska State fair, Kansas State fair, and Kansas City, Mo., fair in 1894.

At Tayes State fair

TU TONAS SUAUG TAIT.	
1st.	2d.
Herd to be composed of one bull 1	2015
year old and under 8; one helfer	
2 years old and under 3; one	
heifer 1 year old and under 2, and	
	815 00
one helfer under 1 year old\$25 00	
Bull 1 year and under 2 10 00	5 00
Bull under 1 year 10 00	5 00
Heifer 1 year and under 2 10 00	5 00
Heifer under 1 year 10 00	5 00
Four head of calves under 1 year 10 00	
Six steers 1 year and under 2 25 00	15 00
	-3 00

Animals to be eligible to compete for the foregoing prizes must be recorded in the American Hereford Record, except in case of steers, which must have sire recorded therein.

C. R. THOMAS, Secretary. Independence, Mo., March 30, 1894.

As baldness makes one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 18—Sotham & Co., Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo OCTOBER 4—C. C. Keyt, Short-horn cattle and Po land-Chinas, Verdon, Neb.

Selection of the Brood Sow.

During the Swine Breeders' Institute. at Maryville, Mo., on February 6, prior to the annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, Mr. O. S. Colthar, of Pawnee City, Neb. presented a paper from which the following is extracted, regarding the selection of the brood sow. He said:

"In the first place, I am a strong believer in heredity, and if I am selecting sows outside of my own herd I would wish to find out all I possibly could in regard to the ancesters of the sow; whether the dam was a prolific breeder and a good suckler or not; also her disposition, for these points all have considerable bearing on the usefulness of the brood sow, and, of course, they are items that can only be found out by asking. Having satisfied myself on these Station and Botanist, was born in points I would proceed to look the sow Massachusetts in 1851. His family over. I must say we are very apt to let our love for beauty overbalance our judgment in looking at and selecting our brood sow. A fine head and ear, a silky coat and a nicely curved tail, with a short, compact body is much prettier to look at than her more lengthy and loosely-built mate, but our experience has taught us that the latter form, when combined with a large, roomy chest to insure plenty of room for heart and lungs to perform their work, a broad, straight or slightly arched back, good straight legs and feet, proves herself much the better in the breeding pen, if not in the show ring. A sow of this description is very apt to have the constitution and vigor spoken of above. There is one other point, seemingly a small matter, but really a strong index of vitality, and that is the eye. You seldom see a strong active animal with a dull, sleepy, sluggish eye. In selecting the sow see that she walks with a strong, elastic step; placing her feet squarely under her and not turning her toes in or out. Do not misunderstand me in regard to what is termed quality, as indicated by a fine, short head, nicely tipped ears, and a fine, thick, silky coat of hair. I want it if I can get it without sacrificing utility to merely fancy points. To sum them up, in selecting a brood sow, see that her ancestors have the qualities you wish in her. Select a sow with large, roomy chest, rather lengthy body, broad strong back, heavy hams, good, straight legs, strong, tough feet, and as much finish as you can find combined with these qualities.

"Now, as to the care this sow should receive. In the first place the young sow intended for breeding should be separated from the main herd, and put in a pasture having a good shade and plenty of pure, clean water to drink. As to feed, they should be fed liberally on bone and muscle-forming foods, such as oats, shorts, bran and corn. While many decry corn, I have never seen any ill effects from using it if the pigs are fed plenty of other foods to balance it up with. The object is to get the young sow as large as possible by breeding time. After breeding, which should be when she is not less than ine months old, still continue to feed liberally, for it is seldom that the young sow gets too fat if she has plenty of room to exercise. There are a great many sows too small rather than too large at farrowing time. I think a young sow should weigh 300 pounds at that time to enable her to properly care for her pigs, which are a heavy tax on her system. With the old sow, the treatment should be different. After weaning her pigs, she does not need much grain. In fact, if she has a good clover field to run in, she will get along all right without any until a short time previous to breeding. She will not be a fancy looking sow at this time, but will be all right for use. About three or four weeks before coupling commence feeding bran and shorts, so that she will be in a thriving condition, and you will have but little

trouble about getting her in pig. From this time until she farrows, give plenty of bran and shorts. She does not need so much corn as the young sow, for she will fatten very rapidly, and, unlike the young one, is apt to be clumsy and overlay her pigs."

Oure for Black-Leg.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-As it is about time for calves to be turned out on grass, and every year many farmers and stockmen are troubled more or less with young cattle dying with black-leg, I will give my experience for the benefit of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

In the spring of 1890, one of my Holstein-Friesian male calves was taken sick. I soon discovered it had the black-leg from the butt of its ear down to knee joint, all along its whole side and down to gambrel joint on hind leg. I purchased 5 cents worth of red precipitate and mixed it with an equal portion of lard, spread the mixture on strips of muslin one inch wide, threaded a seton needle with these strips, caught hold of calf's hide, so as to make it lay in folds, thrust the needle through hide, drawing strips in, and left about two inches of the strips outside to catch hold of to remove them when calf recovered. I put in about fifteen setons in different parts of calf's body. In three days he was up and all right. It stunted his growth fully six months, but he finally commenced to grow and made a fine animal.

Several of my neighbors were successful in saving two-thirds of the sick ones in the same way. I believe, if taken in time and enough medicine used, it can be depended upon as a sure cure. Do not be afraid to use plenty of medicine, as it is a case where, if you do not cure, they die anyway.

In 1885, I turned forty head of cattle -calves and yearlings—out on pasture five miles from home. They commenced dying and in three days five were dead. As soon as I heard of their being sick I went immediately and doctored them by putting setons in their dewlaps, and I lost no more

As a preventive, I would put setons in their dewlaps, greased with medicine, also feed sulphur, saltpeter and With this precaution, I think no one need fear bad results from black-M. H. ALBERTY.

Cherokee, Kas.

The Chicago Lump-Jaw Rule,

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, the special committee to which the whole lump-jaw question had been referred, reported the following rule, with the recom-mendation that it be ordered posted for adoption:

1. No member or members of this exchange shall buy, sell, or dispose of, or cause to be bought, sold, or disposed of, any animal apparently affected with actinomycosis, commonly called lumpy-jaw, until the said animal shall have been fully inspected by a fully authorized State Inspector, and such inspection shall be made prior to the time such animals are weighed, or if not weighed, then before delivered. Such animals as the inspector shall pronounce free from the said disease shall be accepted and paid for by the purchaser.

2. Members of this exchange, having possession or control of any animal or animals apparently affected with the foregoing disease, shall deliver such animal or animals to the State authorities for inspection, taking a receipt therefor.

3. In cases where an animal or animals are inspected on the hoof, as hereinbefore provided, and pronounced by the inspector to be diseased or doubtful, the animal or animals shall be slaughtered at the expense of the owner at a special slaughter house, designated by the Board of Directors for that purpose, and the slaughter of said animals and the disposal of their carcasses, as hereafter provided, shall be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the State Board of Health,

4. All carcasses found after slaughter | breeds."

PERFECT IMPREGNATOR <u>Barren Mares</u> made to breed regularly by its use.
SURE, SAFE, HARMLESS.
Hundreds of Testimonials from all
States. Guaranteed, and sent with full
directions on receipt of price, \$5.00. SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

119 Main St., Carrollton, Mo.,

ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON STERLLITY SEN

FREE. WRITE FOR IT. Refer to Com

mercial Bank, St. Louis; Midland Bank

Kan. City; and entire city of Carrollton

to be healthy shall be delivered to the order of the owners; but all carcasses found to be diseased shall be immediately saturated with kerosene oil or otherwise rendered unfit for food. Such condemned carcasses shall be tanked, and, together with all offal, shall be disposed of by this exchange for the benefit of the owners.

5. Any member convicted of violation of this rule shall be fined \$50 for each animal so bought, sold or disposed of before inspection. And to prevent violation of this rule, there shall be employed one or more agents, appointed by and under the direction of the Board of Directors, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit evidence of any infraction of this rule; and such agent or agents shall have no other employment.

6. The Board of Directors is hereby charged to take all necessary steps to make the provisions and intent of this rule effective.

Dorsets as Dog-Proof Sheep.

The Dorset sheep have an advocate in a new light in a recent issue of the Wool and Hide Shipper, where a Mr. M. M. Small, of Pennsylvania, says:

"I have had nearly seven years' experience breeding these sheep, exclusively, and have seen many of the larger flocks in this country, hence feel that I, too, know something about the merits and defects of the breed.

"That they can fight is true, but that they are more quarrelsome among themselves than other sheep is untrue; on the contrary, for an animal con-scious of its ability to fight, they are docile. As to the dog-proof qualities of the Dorset, they certainly have some claim.

"They do not flee from dogs, as most sheep do, but, more like goats, pursue and threaten the dogs with danger, and the average sheep dog will move on to find a victim more easily conquered. The sheep do this in a body and do not usually run away, leaving one or two of their unfortunate number to the mercy of the dogs. I have found this instinct worth much to the breed and have never known of a Dorset killed by dogs, excepting some lambs just weaned and without protection of

matured sheep.
"Is it possible Mr. Woodward refers to matured sheep when he speaks of the impossibility or unlikelihood of whole flocks making an average of 150 to 200 pounds for ewes and 200 to 250 pounds for rams? If so, it sounds like baby talk to me. The Dorsets are a fixed type of sheep, as much so as the Hackney horse or Jersey cattle.

"They distinctively and uniformly present a fine large carcass and good constitution, and an uncommon adaptability to store up flesh when not suck-ling. This leaves the question of such ling. This leaves the question of such weights most entirely with the breeder. However, some breeders leave sheep to care for themselves and then blame the breed for unsuccessful results. I am prepared to prove, beyond a question, that whole flocks in good store condition, of matured sheep, make an average of 150 pounds for ewes and 200 pounds for rams. I have seen many ewes weighing 200 and above and rams above 300. Probably Mr. Woodward did not see the Dorsets at the World's Fair, has not seen all the flocks in this country, or has some ulterior purpose in view, else he would not be so free to make the statement that above given weights are a misrepresentation of the breed. As to these sheep lacking in form just back of the shoulders, it is a small matter to talk about and attempt to expose, when you consider their many redeeming qualities. Besides, it is not even a question that they do lack more in this point than many other

Irrigation.

HOW TO IRRIGATE.

The canal must be extended entirely across the highest line of the field, and from it furrows should be struck out along the direction of the lightest grade, and at distances, say, of about twenty-five feet apart. Then cross furrows should be plowed in the opposite direction and at the same distances. The field will now be cut up into a series of squares formed by the

Now open the main canal with shovel opposite the head of each of the first plowed furrows, and regulate the flow of water so that it shall be equal in each. This may be done with stones, bits of board, handfuls of weeds, brush, etc., placed in the openings to prevent an undue quantity of water finding its way through any one aperture and so washing gullies in the soil. It is here that the beginner in irrigation is apt to err the most. He reasons that if a little water is good a great deal must be better, and so he turns on a full head, lets the stream get away from him, and soon he has his field gullied and washed in the most unsightly and destructive manner. A small stream handled improperly will do a surprising amount of damage in a very short time.

SUBSIDIARY CANALS.

Where the supply canal is large and the banks thick, it is well to divert the water from it in only one place. A shallow subsidiary canal may be made parallel with it, into which sufficient water is allowed to flow to supply the furrows. It is very easy for a stream to get beyond the control of the irrigator, and in order to prevent this he must watch the aperture in the canal bank closely and take measures to prevent this. In the most primitive forms of irrigation the shovel is relied upon entirely for regulating the flow of water, but a step in advance is made by putting in wooden boxes at such places, with a simple gate or board sliding between upright cleats, by which the exact quantity of water desired may be diverted, without danger that much will force its way through.

With a uniformly level field crossfurrowed in the manner indicated, and the water allowed to run steadily but not in too great volume, one man with a shovel can regulate the spread of the water so that each portion shall be thoroughly saturated. Of course, if there are elevations or knolls they must be leveled so that the water may reach every portion of the ground.

APPLICATION OF WATER.

The next step in irrigation after that just described, just as it is the next logical step in the development of any portion of the arid region, is the application of the water to growing crops, such as alfalfa, vegetables, etc. Except where alfalfa is made a specialty and is produced upon a large scale, few farmers devote more than fifteen to twenty acres to it, and frequently five or ten acres are all that is required. So prolific is this grass that an inconsiderable area is needed in order to provide sustenance for all the animals kept on an ordinary farm. The best site for an alfalfa patch will be found in a location where the grade is very slight and the surface of the field is almost level.

leveled so that the water may flow readily over every part of the field. Nothing is so fatal to alfalfa as to deprive it of the needed moisture, and a field that is at all uneven will present a series of unsightly patches upon which no grass grows, surrounded by the luxuriant green growth wherever the water has reached. If the grade be slight, an exceedingly convenient method of irrigating will be found in what is known as the check system. This consists in surrounding the field with a low embankment of earth some eighteen inches or thereabout in height, and continuous throughout.

At the highest point an opening is made through which the water is allowed to pass until the surface is completely covered to a depth of several inches. It is almost impossible to give

alfalfa too much water, but if the soil refuses to take up all that has been turned on, an opening may be quickly cut on the lower side of the levee and the surplus water drawn off. Where the field is large it is usual to divide it into a number of checks, each comprising from five to twenty acres or more, according to the "lay of the land." When the first check has had sufficient moisture the water is allowed to run into the next, which is saturated and then the water flows to the next check, and so on until the entire field has been supplied .- Geo. F. Weeks, in the Irrigation Age.

Sub-Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-This is of the greatest importance to all farm-The advantage of sub-irrigation over surface irrigation, by large open ditches, is the saving of one-half of the water. It can be used on any kind of high undulating lands in small tracts where you have wells, cisterns, ponds or creeks and waste water from barn or house. The experiments so far have been made with two-inch and over iron pipes, one end closed and the other end open, and turned up even or a little above the surface of the ground where the water is let in. The lower parts of each side of the pipes are punctured with holes to let out the water. They are from six to ten inches under ground, and four to eight feet apart, depending on nature of the land. If drain tiles are used have them not longer than a foot nor less than four inches; place a shingle or board on the bottom where the joints meet and keep them level. Do no not use cement at the joints. Lay close as you can. Need not puncture the sides; the joints will let out the water as needed by the soil. You can close up both ends and supply water anywhere along the tile to suit your convenience, or you can supply from either end by an elbow of same material. If it rains too much and soil cannot absorb the water, the tiles soil cannot absorb the water, the thes fill up; if you open the ends it will act as drainage. If it is cheaper to use half-round tiles, do so. They answer just as well. In Mexico they have a sun-dried, half-round tile, both for drainage and roofing. These could be made in every neighborhood where the proper clay can be found, and could be sun-dried or burned. They should not be burned hard or glazed, but should be thick and porous

Moisture that reaches plants from below the surface does so by capillary attraction, and is better for plant growth than water on the surface, which enters the soil by gravitation, and has a tendency to pack and harden the land. Water that ascends up through the soil loosens the land. good way to test this mode of watering is to take all your old crocks, vessels and old tin cans that are leaky and worthless; set them in the ground in some strawberry or garden plat, eight or ten inches in the ground; set in ground tight, cover top and then cover with soil even with surface. If the vessels are to remain for sub-irrigation purposes, connect them by tube with surface.

Investigations now being made show that plants and trees get nothing from the soil—all comes from the atmosphere, and cultivation must be very shallow-no turning over the soil; that the roots of plants and trees should remain in the soil, which gives If there is any unevenness it must be the land its physical texture, drains it and loosens it, and the surface of the land must never be bare-always covered with vegetable or tree growth or with vegetable matter. Land exposed to the sun becomes barren. When covered with vegetable matter it constantly increases in fertility.

JOHN C. BENDER. St. Joseph, Mo.

Climate and Crops Just Right.

Oklahoma has thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the world, waiting for you or anybody else with a little cash and lots of gumption. Climate crops are just right. Farms will cost more next year than this. To find out if this is the country you want, ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for free copy of Oklahoma folder.

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

DANGERS OF SPRING.

You May Be the Victim of Them.

SO BE VERY CAREFUL

Here Are Some Valuable Suggestions for Both Men and Women at Just This Season of the Year.

"I ought to take some spring medicine; must take something, I feel so miserable." Such a remark as this is often heard at this time of the year. Nearly every one seems to feel the need of some remedy, because the passing from winter to spring, with its resulting changes in clothing, food and exercise, has a very trying effect on the system. After the severe strains of winter, the health of most people is not so good as it ought to be. The appearance of warm, spring days finds them weak and debiliated, feeling the need of tone and strength.

This is the reason why so many people are now complaining of tired, irritable, languid feelings. They wonder why it is they have these distressing symptoms.

The best physiciahs say that this weak condition is caused by the liver being out of order. There is too much bile in the system. This brings on dyspepsia and other miserable feelings which make life a burden.

When the liver is irregular in its action the complexion becomes pale and sallow, there is a sense of oppression after eating bloating and biliousness. Backaches, sideaches and headaches depress the spirits, making the sufferer feel discouraged and despondent. It was to cure these disorders of the system that Warner's Safe Cure was specially designed. In the most trying cases this great remedy never once fails to give prompt relief. It is popular everywhere, because it is always reliable and effective. For the past fifteen years Warner's Safe Cure has been before the public and achieved a success never equaled in the nistory of medicine, not only in the United States and Canada, but in Great Britain, Germany, France and Australia. The greatest physicians have strongly recommended Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a purely vegetable compound, containing no harmful drugs or opiates, and because it does exactly as represented. It permanently cures all kidney, liver, urinary and nervous disorders. It builds up the system and gives new life.

When you are without appetite, are constipated, have a coated tongue, a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, pains under the shoulder blades or in the region of the kidneys, your liver is out of order. You feel nervous, despondent, lack your ac-customed energy. The safe cure will relieve all these symptoms. It will make you

strong and well.

Now is the time to put the system in sound condition. This is the season to lay in a stock of health to carry you through the year. Nature demands the use of a powerful and timely remedy. The testi-mony of the thousands who owe their health and strength to the great safe cure above mentioned proves that it is the most effective remedy, the most reliable and the

Kansas Irrigation Association.

The following circular has been issued by order of the Executive com-

On account of the great demand for copies of the proceedings of this association at the Wichita convention, last November, arrangements have been made to have them published at once in pamphlet form, octavo size. We State to become a member of this association by sending \$1 at once to H. V. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary, Box 242, Topeka, Kas. This will entitle the sender (1) to a receipt for that amount; (2) to membership for the year; (3) to ten copies of the proceedings for distribution where they will do the most good. Those who paid for membership at Wichita will receive their ten copies, or by sending another dollar can have twenty-five copies. Remit if convenient by April 20. We hope to issue the pamphlets about May 1.

D. M. FROST, President.

J. E. FROST,

Chairman Executive Committee. E. B. COWGILL, Secretary. Topeka, April 10, 1894.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER

Gossip About Stock.

Every farmer and cattle-breeder should endeavor to attend the great Hereford cattle sale that takes place next Wednesday, the 18th, at Chillicothe, Mo. On reference to the catalogue, which is one of the most complete ever issued by the breeder, the reader will find that the thirty offerings are of the best ever bred on American soil. The success of breeding thoroughbred stock depends, in a great measure, on the interest manifested by the professional breeder, no matter what breed or kind he may be engaged in breeding. A careful investigation of the list of offerings, as presented by Mr. Sotham, at once confirms one in the belief that he has spared nothing in the building of the herd. Go and lend that encourage ment that every breeder expects and should have, even though you are not a buyer.

Isaac Bowles, the well-known breeder of Chester Whites, at Burden, Cowley county, writes: "My herd of Chesters have come through the winter in fine condition. Our brooders are farrowing, and last week seventeen new arrivals that, I think, promise as well as any I ever had on the farm. My spring crop promises well, in fact, they ought to, when the breeding and top conformation used are considered. I have added to the harem a very fine boar that I lately purchased of E. A. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas., that I intend to use on my young sows in place of Kansas King 5249, that I could use no longer. He weighed over 700 when I sold him to go into good hands." The reader will remem-ber that this herd won at the Cowley county fair last fall, in strong competition, four firsts, two seconds and sweepstakes on herd. No better foundation stock and the recruits added to the herd from time to time can be found in the United States.

The well-known and reliable firm Messrs. J. B. Vancleave & Bro., of Lake City, Mo., importers and breeders of Spanish and American-bred jacks and jennets, write us that they "have just made three more sales to Kansas breeders. Two toppy fellows went to M. M. Shirley, Grantville, Kas., at \$800 and \$900, and their noted breeding seven-year-old Clinton went to T. A. Ruggles & Co., Jewell City, Jewell county. In order to save our prospective customers in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska time and expense, we have placed ten of our very best at Salina, in charge of Mr. T. A. Vancleave, also six toppy good ones at Hoxie, Sheridan county. Salina is cen-Hoxie, Sheridan county. Salina is centrally located in the State and easily reached by rail from all points in Kansas. Hoxie is located very favorably for buyers that are residents of northwestern Kansas and southwestern Nebraska. We desire to say further through the columns of the Kansas Farmer, that has brought us into favorable notice with the stockmen and farmers of Kansas, that we are much pleased with our many patrons and hope to sustain our already good reputation for fair dealing and reliability as breeders and importers." The Kansas Farmer fully appreciates the com-pliment extended and hopes that its usefulness may further extend the acquaintance of the Messrs. Vancleave and better times may soon come and advance the business prosperity of this successful and reliable

Our First-Page Illustration.

The illustration on first page was furrished us by D. Hill, the evergreen specialist of Dundee, Ill., whose advertisement appears in this paper. It represents Mr. Hill's nursery exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1898. This exhibit consisted of over 6,000 hardy everges in factor different varieties header. greens in forty different varieties, besides many beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs, arranged in a most artistic and pleasing manner, and was admired by millions of interested visitors, and the highest honors were deservedly awarded to Mr. Hill's exhibit. But however interesting this illustration may be to our many readers, and especially those that were fortunate enough to have seen the greatest and grandest sights the world ever witnessed at the in pamphlet form, octavo size. We World's Fair, can get but a faint idea of want every one who is interested in this the immensity of Mr. Hill's evergreen great work for the redemption of the nurseries, which are by far the largest in the United States, if not in the world. His evergreens are grown with a view to the wants and needs of the various States for wind-breaks, shelter-belts, hedges and ornamental purposes. Nothing will enhance the value and add to the beauty and comfort of your home or farm more than a beautiful wind-break, shelter-belt or screen with some of the various varieties adapted to your locality.
With Mr. Hill's improved method of pack-

ing, evergreens can be safely sent 2,000 miles as well as twenty. They are offered at reasonable prices and guaranteed to give satisfaction. A World's Fair souvenir, a beautiful blue spruce, free to every customer for 1894. Illustrated catalogue is free. Be sure and send for it.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff and scalp sores

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. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Surgical Emergencies. (NUMBER 16.)

A buzz saw has always been considered such a dangerous thing to encounter that the world has coined this proverb on its at-tention to business when others were neglectful, "Dont monkey with the buzz saw." That sage bit of advice is most excellent in a saw mill or planing mill or factory of any kind where sawing is done. And in a broader sense it is most excellent in politics, religion, ethics, morals and drink. Had that now "putrid reminiscence" of Kentucky statesmanship, who is sweating blood tucky statesmanship, who is sweating blood in Washington the last few weeks, followed that one short adage, a few short years since, he might still be the favored son of a famous family. "Don't monkey with a buzz saw!" but if you do, then first and foremost, back out as gracefully and as promptly as you can. Don't stop to bow, or prescriptions or offer any analogies or exbe gracious, or offer any apologies or ex planations for your retreat. Take Lady Macbeth's good advice, "Don't stand on the order of your going, gentlemen, but go!" Retreat at once from the experiment. The soldiers at Balaklava made a mistake, and charged the Russian buzz saw.

"Aud then they rode back, All that was left of them, Left of six hundred."

But when you retreat from a live buzz saw with its teeth all in order and fresh from the dentist's, be sure and bring away the pieces. They may be very useful. And if a good surgeon hastily called in cannot make good use of them in putting on the much-needed repairs, you still will want them as mementoes. as souvenirs to show your friends. When they see your stumpy legs or arms wrapped up in cotton and great rolls of bandage they will naturally wish to know how much is left of you, and you can point to the basket of remnants and ask them to make their own estimate.

On one occasion in history, after some five or seven small fishes had been dissected, twelve baskets of fragments were taken up and preserved for the inspection of friends. Buzz saws are not mentioned, however, in connection with the incident. A buzz saw being closely akin to the buz-A buzz saw being closely akin to the buzzard, it adopts the same habits and picks your bones very closely, but unlike its feathered kinsman, it does not stop when it gets down to bone, it just goes peacefully on, singing a joyful song. It makes no claim to monopoly in the matter of buzzing. It allows the hornet, the bee, the fly and the cicada to buzz as much as pleases them, but it does more execution in a second under favorable circumstances than all the other buzzers combined. There are a great many mangling machines in the world, but this little circular, shining, singing disc of steel with a frilled edge leads them all and seems to set its gleaming teeth into a pine knot or a man's hand with equal delight. The man who wrote the song, "I am saddest when I sing," could not have had reference to the buzz saw.

A man may go up and poke a mule in the ribs and escape. He may examine the teeth of a lion or tiger, and even lay his head tenderly amongst them, and then be thrilled by the plaudits of the arena. But not so in a saw mill. There is something sad and melancholy in the tone of those who applaud the man who tries to tame a buzz saw. And I noticed that the great Hagenbeck did not exhibit one of these jungle-eaters along with his wild beasts at the World's Fair. That veteran lion-tamer frankly admits that he never saw one of them domesticated. Shakespeare admits that "Taming the shrew" is an easier job, though that is a task that baffles most

But when this siren of the saw mill once lures you to embrace her, you will be wise if you are well loaded with accident insurance. You will need it. And when you return to your home and your senses, send immediately for the best surgeon procur able. Save all the pieces, even the chips and bark and sawdust. Modern surgery can do wonders. Keep the pieces clean and warm. Follow the directions in a previous chapter on the arrest of hemorrhage and management of shock, and the surgeon, if he is up in his art, will do the rest.

About a year ago, a man came running into my office from a neighboring planing mill, with his left hand in stringlets, thumb and three fingers dangling by shreds of skin, the hand ripped up in three lines to the wrist, with two cross section gashes. The sight was frightful, blood spouting, and fragments red and dangling. Seizing the wrist and making pressure over the two main arteries, I shut off the hemorrhage, and calling assistance I tied the arteries, and then, by a laborious, painstaking piece of patch-work, I brought the fragments into place, closed and stitched them carefully together, dressed the hand

in hot water so arranged that it would drip over the dressing constantly at 100° of temperature, and in a month the man took his whole hand back to the factory with him and now has nearly as good use of it as ever.

Some years ago, a sawed hand was brought to me that did not come out of the conflict so well. The saw had gone "cross lots" through the hand, and the bystanders in the mill, thinking that a piece off is off forever, made no attempt to save the piece of hand that dropped on the heap of sawdust under the saw-table. A mes-senger was dispatched in haste after the missing member, who soon returned with the cheerful information that, while the men were discussing the accident after the victim had started for my office, a dog had seized the piece of hand and ran off with it, and nobody knew where to find it. So I proceeded to make as handsome and smooth and symmetrical a stump as possible, and the man now has a three-cornered hand with half a thumb and two-thirds of a little finger to hold his fork with while pating pie. Since then he may miss hitting the nail on the head as often as he pleases yet he never mashes the nail on any thumb or finger on that hand.

Great are the achievements of genius, but

Then the buzz saw's

Bound to get you

If you don't

Watch out. greater those of the buzz saw, and, When you feel a mighty impulse

Answers to Correspondents. (NUMBER 17.)

DR. ROBY:—What can I do to remove a red mark on my baby's upper lip, caused by a scratch from one of its fingers a few days after its birth? It is full of blood, and when pricked quite a quantity of blood comes, but it fills up again. It is now 6 months old. A ten-year-old girl has been ailing for about two months. Does not feel like playing or doing anything, only lying down and doing nothing, not even talking. No appetite and often a feeling of pain a little above and front of hip bone, calling it her side, and complaining of headache. A bad complexion or sickly look. What can I give her? Please tell in Kansas Farmer.

Virgil, Kas.

Your baby's lip needs a surgical opera-DR. ROBY:-What can I do to remove a

Your baby's lip needs a surgical operation that will remove the red spot and al-low the building in of new tissue in place of the present bad spot. Probably it is what is known as navous, or mother mark. The walls of the contiguous capillary veins in the skin have broken through and allow the blood to collect in quantity in a spot in the skin. This little pool of blood must be de-stroyed and then new capillary veins will

be built in place of the pool.

Give the ten-year-old child China 3x, a dose before each meal and at bed time.

DR. ROBY :- I wrote you some time since DR. HOBY:—I wrote you some time since in regard to my baby's eye, and received reply in FARMER and followed directions. I used one ounce of the distilled water and tincture of aconite and in a day or two I got another and used it. We thought it some better, but now it is as bad as ever. It matters and waters and gets very red by spells. Please tell us through the KANSAS FARMER what is the matter with the eye, and can it be cured, and your treatment for it? Otherwise he is a stout, healthy baby.

R. N. HEACOCK. aby. Harper, Kas.

No wonder it did not get well. The only wonder is you did not destroy the eye, if you actually used in the eye all the wash you say you did. One or two drops of the wash at a time and two to four hours apart, according to severity of inflammation, is abundant, and such a flooding of the eye as you suggest is dangerous. Try the same wash again, and first bathe the eye with very warm, very clean water that has been boiled and then gradually cooled by standing, to the right temperature, and then follow up by dropping into the eye not to exceed two drops of the aconite lotion. The trouble is conjunctivitis, or inflamma tion of the lining membrane of the lid and globe of the eye.

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mend them.

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HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.

Office II8 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

CIRCUS

ON THE BILL-BOARDS

and a circus on circus day are two kinds of a thing. The greatest circus is usually on the Bill-boards, and the circus on Circus Day is consequently a disappointment. There is, of course, the occasional exception which proves the rule. McCormick Binders and Mowers are an exception. Their promise on the "Bill-boards" is always fulfilled on "Circus Day." For years the makers of McCormick Grain and Grass Harvesters have been telling the World that they could and would at any time demonstrate the superiority of their machines in the actual competitive field test. The "Bill-boards" of other manufacturers have glaringly proclaimed that their machines are the best. But "Circus Day" came at length. The World's Fair urged all these manufacturers to take their machines into the field that the results might be compared. The McCormick was there; its show went on. It's promises to the World were carried out. But how about the other "great and onlys"? They stayed at home consoling themselves with the reflection that "the people like to be humbugged," and their artists got up new pictures for the "Bill-boards." Before deciding about going into these field trials, the competitors of the McCormick went and going into these field trials, the competitors of the McCormick went and examined the crops to be cut, and realizing the severity of the conditions, they said to themselves: "We don't propose to come here and compete with the McCormick;"—"a live coward is better than a dead hero;"—"a sucker is born every minute, and we'll catch some of 'em anyway." That policy may answer for the "Bill-board" sort of circus; it will not do for the McCormick. Promises must not be broken. If McCormick machines are not better than all others, they must not be so advertised. If they are so advertised, every Binder, every Reaper and every Mower must be ready at a moment's notice to go out into the field and show up. That's business. Write to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago;—or, better yet, call at once on your nearest McCormick agent

General and Nervous Debility,



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Marblehead, Mass.

The Some Circle.

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.

Our Needs.

We need a bit of wisdom, we need good com-

mon sense,
We need a little sunshine to make the clouds
less dense,
We need a kindly neighbor who has a kindly
heart,

We need a little honey to cover up the tart, We need a sober moment in which to say our

prayers, We need to sow the wheat and never sow the

We need to sow the wheat and never sow the tares.

We need to wash the dishes, we need to make the bed,
We need to road the paper, we need to bake the bread,
We need as goodly raiment as our purses well can buy,
We need to make a pudding or else to make a

We need no other motive than just to do some

goo 1,
We need to speak more gently to the man who
saws the wood,
We need to take the papers, we need a better

We need to take the papers, we sink, "We need a little study, we need "a little think," We need a pretty carpet, we need a little paint, We need as much of patience as 'twould take to stock a saint, We need a tiny jewel, we need a little lace, We need to keep our temper, we need a happy face.

We need a pretty ribbon to tle beneath our chin, We need to keep the tempest out and keep the

sunshine in, We need to do the sweeping and 'tend the flower bed, We need to make the pickles when we need to

read instead,
We need a little money to spend just as we please.

please.
We need to feel less "nervous" when all the worries tease.

worries tease,
We need to wash and iron, and we need to mend
the clothes,
We need a bit of loving more than anybody
knows,
We need to "go to meet ng," we need a little

We need to do the dusting, we need to do our best.
We need a pretty bonnet to wear upon the head.
We need a bed of pansies to cover us when dead.
We need a house to live in that hasn't many

stairs, We need to help the mothers who have too many

We need to keep from grumbling when some-thing goes amiss,
We need to keep from fretting over Mrs. So-and-So,
We need to keep from saying "I always told you so."

you so." We need to do to others as we'd have them do

to us,
We need to do "the cleaning" with rather less
of "fuss,"

We need to do "the cleaning" with rather less of "fuss,"
We need the many faces that cluster 'round the board,
We need their dolls and marbles with which the house is stored,
We need a little leisure to plan a home above,
We need the little children to teach us how to love.

love,
We need a noble courage, we need much more to
know,
We need our lives expanded, we need our souls

to grow,
We need to live a poem, we need to do it now,
We need a guardian angel to kindly show us
how!
—Sarah E. Sprague.

FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND TREES.

At this season of the year we all are, or ought to be, interested in flowers and plants. The following selections, from many sources, may prove of interest to "Home Circle" readers:

MISSING LINKS.

Japan plants are often identical with the plants of the eastern portion of the United States, and occasionally furnish "missing links." The white-flowered dogwood of our woods, by the second or spring growth of the bud scale develops so as to simulate a large white involucre. In Japan there is a wood-loving plant, with leaves like our dogwood, and with similar white pseudo-bracts or involucres; but the berries, instead of being separate, as in the American plant, form a syncarp for all the world like a huge strawberry. It is not regarded, therefore, as a true Cornus, but as a superior develop-ment.—Mechan's Monthly.

THE MARIGOLD FAMILY.

marigold family, but which some persons may not recognize by that name. The name was given because some of the species were supposed to be in flower every month of the calendar. The C. officinalis is the wellknown pot marigold, which, according to the old belief, possessed wonderful medical virtues, and as a pot herb had great merit, and which even now some Englishmen think gives a delicious flavor to a leg of mutton. The English name is a corruption of Mary's gold, on account of the value of this plant as a pot herb to the English cottagers wives. They grow well in any good garden soil, and may be sown indoors or out, according to the time it is desired to have them. The double African varietes are most generally grown, although the dwarf French are also very beautiful.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEEING PLANTS GROW.

In the laboratory the growth of a plant may be rendered visible by attaching a fine platinum wire to the stem or growing part.

fastened a pointed piece of charcoal, pressed gently against a drum. The drum is covered with white paper and kept revolving by clock work.

Of course, if the growth is stationary, a straight line is marked on the paper, but even the slightest increase is shown by the inclined tracing on the paper.

By a simple modification of this arrangement the growth of a plant can be rendered audible. The drum must be covered by narrow strips of platinum foil, say one eighth of an inch wide, and one-eighth beween each strip.

If the strips of platinum be made to com plete the circuit of a galvanic battery to which an electric bell is coupled up, then the bell will continue ringing while the plant grows an eighth of an inch, followed by silence (while the pointer is passing over the space between two strips) for the next growth of an eighth of an inch, and so on.

The growth of some very rapidly-growing plants, and the opening of some flowers, such as the compass plant, can be heard direct by means of the microphone. By the above means it has been proved that plants grow most rapidly between 4 and 6 a.m.-New York Journal.

HEALTH-GIVING PERFUMES.

The art of perfuming in all its refinement came to us from the Italians, and it has remained for an Italian to discover also that perfumes are actually healthy. It is a very odd theory, but there is no reason in the world to doubt the correctness of the theorist's conclusions. He confines his theorizing largely to the domain of the vegetable kingdom, including the old-fashioned sweetsmelling herbs that the grandmothers loved to have about them. Among these are cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel and bergamot. He says that these exercise a healthy influence upon humanity by converting the oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidiz ing influence. In the perfumes just mentioned there is a large quantity of ozone. Among those which he also favors as of aid in this manner, but in lesser degree, are anise, nutmeg and thyme. Among flowers that are medicinally qualified are the hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope and lily of the valley, all of which have ozone-inclosed ves-sels. He is of the opinion that flowers without perfume are destitute of those health-giving qualities, and, on the contrary, absorb the ozone to the detriment of health. He recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts and all places invested with animal odors on account of the powerful oxidizing influence of their ozone. The inhabitants of unhealthy regions should, he thinks, surround their homes with growing, sweet-bearing flowers, and the more odorous the better.—Washing-

LILIES IN PALESTINE.

Because the Holy Land is so overgrown with beautiful lilies, it is sometimes impossible to tell what particular species is referred to. The "lily of the valley," for instance, can not be identified. It is certainly not the fragrant chime of bells which we know by that name, for our "lily of the valley" does not grow in Palestine. In old herbals it is called "lily convally," lily of the combes or hollows, and it is a native of southern Europe. Ever since the time of the Crusades pilgrims to Palestine have been trying to find out which was the lily that outshone Solomon in all his glory. "The plains at the foot of the Mount of Beatitudes," says a well-known writer, "are covered at different seasons of the year with lilies of many kinds, and nearly all of them are brilliant." Recent commentators believe that the scarlet chalcedium lily is the one spoken of by our Lord. It abounds throughout Galilee, and just at the season when the sermon on the mount was preached it is in fullest bloom, and its tall spires of dazzling scarlet blossoms brighten all the plain.

The Benedictine and Cisterican monks had a tradition that the lily of the valley was the true "lily of the field." Hence it was cultivated with peculiar care wherever there was a cloister of either of these The calendula is the old and well-known orders. In many parts of England lilies of the valley grow wild, and it is thought that their ancestors were truants from some sweet and tranquil monastery garden. fragrant little bells were dedicated to the Virgin, and tradition says that they sprang from her tears. Perhaps this is the reason why, for all their blessedness, they are not lucky.

In that delightful collection of flower myths, "The Folk Lore of Plants," we read that "in Devonshire there is a curious belief that it is highly unlucky to plant a bed of lilies of the valley, as the person doing so will die in the course of the next twelve months." This superstition seems to be related to the German folk-saying that a lily or a rose appears in the chairs of those about to die.-New York Evening Post

THE NEW FRENCH CANNAS.

I do not know of any class of plants that have attracted so much attention or been so much admired during the past season as the new large flowering French cannas. And for effectiveness on lawns in large beds or



DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI,

border, nothing can be more tropical and impressive. They are really plants for everybody, as they are entirely free from insect pests, and require but little care and attention to grow them to perfection. They succeed well in all kinds of weather, wet or dry, and are not injured in the least by the severe storms of wind and rain that we so often experience during the summer season.

They bloom without intermission from June until they are destroyed by frost; the spikes of large flowers somewhat resemble gladiolus but are really more effective and showy, as their brilliant colors show so against their tropical foliage. Most, if not all, of the varieties grow on an average about three feet in height, and the flowers range in color from deep crimson to pure yellow, including all the intermediate shades, many being so beautifully marked that they are frequently compared to orchid

To grow these cannas to perfection, as well as to enable them to properly develop themselves, they should be given a very deep, heavily-enriched soil, and as soon as hot, dry weather sets in mulched to the depth of at least two inches with good stable manure, and if the opportunity offers. water copiously during seasons of drought. With this treatment a single tuber will make a clump three or four feet in diameter in a single season; this will give one some idea of the immense amount of foliage and flowers a single specimen will produce.

The plants should not be planted outside until the weather becomes warm and set-tled, which, in this vicinity, (Rochester, N. Y.,) is about the 10th of May, and as soon as the foliage has been destroyed by the frost it should be cut off, and the tubers dug and stored underneath the greenhouse stage, or in some other situation, where a temperature of 55° is maintained, until the time arrives for planting them outside again .- Vick's Magazine.

THE EARLIEST FLOWERING SHRUBS.

The peculiar prevailing colors of the flowers of the earliest blooming shrubby plants must be remarked by every one. Yellow seems the predominant hue, but we have some species in which some form of red is characteristic, and a few in which the blossoms are white. The flowers of most of the very earliest species are individually small, but as they are often very numerous they may be quite conspicuous in the aggregate. Some of these species are of little value from a horticultural standpoint, although individually and structurally they are quite as beautiful as those which are more showy.

Most of these precocious kinds are very simply adapted for cross-fertilization. Among the hardy, every early, yellow flow ering shrubs there are none of such horticultural value as the Cornelian cherry, Cornus mas, not infrequently to be found under the name of Cornas mascula. It is thoroughly hardy in this climate, and will thrive in almost any situation if the soil is not sour or water-soaked.

The Japanese witch-hazel, Hamamelis Japonica, when first introduced into the Arboretum, gave promise of surpassing all other shrubs in the earliness of its bloom, the buds opening in mild days in midwinter. During the past two or three years, however, the bloom of this plant here has proved a disappointment, inasmuch as the buds seem to become blighted and brown during the winter and do not properly expand when they are expected to.

Among the earliest flowering shrubs having red flowers, the European Daphne Mezereum is probably the best known and most valued for the garden. So precocious are its peculiar rose-colored blossoms that some of them may occasionally open in the autumn, some may open during mild periods in midwinter, and the plant may be found showy with bloom before any of the buds of Cornus mas have opened. This little shrub is quite hardy here, but sometimes its buds are injured by frequent freezings and thawings, and the blossoms do not de velop well.

Of the early white-flowering shrubs, Andromeda Japonica is probably the first to open any of its pretty urn-shaped blossoms. which are borne in large compound pendulous racemes. If exposed to the sun in winter the buds are liable to great injury, so that the plants do best in partial shade, and they should be protected by leaves and The other end of the wire, to which is masses, or as single specimens in the mixed evergreen boughs in winter, as they cannot

be counted satisfactorily hardy in this climate.

A honeysuckle, Lonicera Standishii, bears few very early small white flowers, which, although not showy, are interesting for the sweet fragrance which they exhale. The earliest flowers are produced, as a rule, on branches nearest the ground, and they usually expand by the middle of April or earlier.

Perhaps the Forsythias should be mentioned among the earliest flowering shrubs, because the flowers open on the stems which trail on the ground where the buds first feel the effect of the warm sunshine almost as early as those of Lonicera Standishii.—Garden and Forest.

Naturally fair complexions would be the rule rather than the exception, as unfortunately it is at present, if the ladies would wholly abandon cosmetics, and more generally keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only reliable

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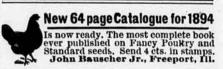
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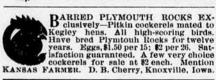
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The Houng Folks.

My Philosophy.

I ain't ner don't p'tend to be,
Much posted on philosophy;
But there is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own,
And of these same there are a few
I'd like to jest refer to you—
Pervidin' that yon don't object
To linen' clos't and rickollect.

I allus argy that a man
Who does about the best he can,
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute—
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic minds of every whim
Jest all git up and go for him!

I knowed a feller one't that had
The yaller janders mighty bad,
And each and ev'ry man he'd meet
Would stop and give him some recee
Fer cuorin' of 'em. But he'd say
He kind o' thought they'd go away
Without no medicine, and boast
That he'd git well without one dost.

He kep' a yallerin' on—and they Predictin' that he'd die some day Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed, The feller did and lost his head. And wundered in his mind a spell— Then rallied and at last got well; But ev'ry friend that said he'd die Went back on him eternally.

It's natchural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
Fer them 'uns on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide;
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon and sit up late
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence A findin' fault with Providence, And balkin' 'cause the world don't shake At ev'ry prancin' step they take. No man is great until he can see How less than little he would be. Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise er blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best And it's the man who does toe best That gits more kicks than all the restJames Whitcomb Rileu.

GLADSTONE AND HIS BOOKS.

Although England's greatest statesman has retired from public life, yet he will be talked about for many a year to come. One of his characteristics is a fondness for books, and the manner in which he has cared for them is the subject of a long article in the London Telegraph. That pa per says he has filed every letter and kept memorandum books of them for sixty years. A part of the Telegraph article is as follows:

"The prodigious variety of books in which he takes interest is as inexhaustible as his ability for mastering their contents. He is particularly proud of his exceptional capacity for arranging books on shelves in the library so that they may take up the smallest possible amount of space. This power claimed by him has been questioned by more than one great authority, and especially within the walls of the British Some forty years ago Mr. Gladstone's old friend, Panizzi, went down to Hawarden, and was asked by his host how many books there were in the Hawarden library. Sir A. Panizzi looked hastily round, and guessed 6,000 (the number really being 8,000), at which underestimate Mr. Gladstone chuckled not a little.

"To show how the Hawarden library has since grown, it may be mentioned that in 1891 it numbered nearly 30,000 volumes. A vast number of these have been sent to Mr. Gladstone by their authors, or publishers, and contain on the fly-leaf the often valuable signatures of their authors. About three years ago Mr. Gladstone determined to present the overflow of his private library to the parish of Hawarden, and for this purpose caused a corrugated iron building, furnished with stoves well adapted to keep the books dry, to be erected on the crest of a hill close to Hawarden church, and close to the grave of his eldest son, Mr. William H. Gladstone, M. P., whose loss the Premier has never ceased to deplore. This corrugated iron building cost about £1,000, and within it Mr. Gladstone has placed on the shelves 25,000 volumes, brought up from the castle, every volume of which he placed in situ with his own hand. Some of the books are very valuable (especially one Bible), and range over every class of literature. In distributing the volumes over the shelves Mr. Gladstone has been a good deal troubled at the size of the American octavos and quartos, as the shelves are not removable, but adapted in their fixed positions to the ordinary sizes of English and European

"It has always been a marked feature of Mr. Gladstone's bibliophilism that every book on the shelves of the Hawarden library is known to him as though it were an intimate friend. With his marvelous instincts of order and system there is nothing owned by him which he does not make conform to the old rule of "A place for everything and everything to its place." Every drawer in the table at which he sits or in

the cupboards close at hand has its own mission. He turns to them instinctively, just as a druggist's assistant pulls open the drawers or takes down the bottles of which he has need. Every important letter re-ceived by Mr. Gladstone during a public life, which commenced in 1832, when he was first returned for Newark, has been put away in boxes, stored in the Hawarden cellars, which, with the dates written in large letters upon their lids, enable him with short delay to turn up any letter of which he possesses the date and stands in

"For sixty years he has kept in memo-randum books, noted every day with his own hands, the lists of letters and, since their introduction, of post cards written to him. His system, known to his private secreta ries, prescribes how the letters written by him are to be copied. For instance, a letter written with Mr. Gladstone's own hand, at the bottom of the first page of which a St. Andrew's cross is marked by the writer's pen, is to be copied into a book. An upright cross, again, means that the copy is to be made on a separate sheet of paper, which is returned into Mr. Gladstone's own custody. Sometimes a mark subjoined to the notes written by Mr. Gladstone's own band on the back of a letter (which is submitted to him with the writer's name and a brief summary of its contents pinned upon its back by his private secretaries) indicates that the private secretary is to write an answer of a certain kind and to send that letter in to Mr. Gladstone for him to sign. Mr. Gladstone exacts from his secretaries that they should learn the handwriting of his near relations (e. g., his wife, daughters, sons, and, so long as he had any, of his brothers and sister) and abstain from opening their letters. As a matter of course, letters to Mr. Gladstone from cabinet ministers, whether they be his colleagues or not, are unopened by his secretaries, as also are any letters from any person connected with royalty.'

News Items Reported by Noah.

Vanity doesn't leave as age comes on. A mistake is one of the things that should only be made once.

The head prepares the healing balm; the heart lays it upon the pain.

Matrimony is not the kingdom of heaven for a rich man may enter therein.

The man who won't pay his debts would be a common thief if he were not a coward. It does as much good to forget unpleasant things as it does to remember pleasant

A Scenic Route.

"What are the objects of special interest around here?" asked a party of tourists going through Arkansas on horseback.

"Wal, thar's var'ous things with lookin'
. Thar's Bud Jackson's bull pup, only 6 months, an' kin lick any year-old daug in these parts. An' then thar's Si Dobson's twins, both on 'em got twelve toes and twelve fingers. An' if you wanter see a reel curiosity ye orter ride over to old Ben Hobbses' an' see a calf o' his'n with four horns an' no tail, yes, siree! An' I kin pilot ye to the identikal spot whar Bob Higgins and Bill Jeffries fit a duel with corn-cutters.

But the tourists had piloted themselves

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes

HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the hones SAPAR would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Aver's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

AINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil,

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on their way, and the native said in a tone of disgust:

"Reckon they're looking for waterfalls an' natchrel bridges an' mounting lakes an' trash o' that sort. Some folks is queer."

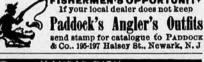
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601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has turned out the best business writers, the turned out the best business writers, the best book-keepers, the most successful busi-ness men. On these three points their past record stands 25 per cent. above any other business college now running in Kan sas. Any farmer's son can get a full busi-ness course here for only \$30, or three months \$15.

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

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

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

Address all orders

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

W. W., of Solomon City, asks for a process, cheap and easily applied, to make shingles sawed out of native timber durable and lay smooth; about how long can cottonwood shingles be made to last, also red elm?

Smith's Fruit Farmer for April is a great improvement over its predecessors in every respect except the printing, which defect the publishers promise to speedily remedy. Everybody ought to have the Fruit Farmer for the valuable contributions and timely editorials it contains.

Bulletin No. 43 of Kansas Experiment Station, relating to experiments with sorghum and sugar beets, displays another example of the careful and efficient experimental work of the chemical department of our Agricultural college. It is received too late for the deserved review this week.

The instruction and refinement to be derived from high art pictures makes especially attractive the offer of the KANSAS FARMER Co. to send free one number of "World's Fair Views" or of "Holy Land Photographed" to any person who sends \$1 to this office for one year's subscription to the KANSAS

The KANSAS FARMER Co. has on hands a limited supply of the elegant illustrated book, "The World's Gems." These were bought from the publishers at'a great reduction, and will be disposed of at like reduction to subscribers as follows: "Album of World's Gems," postage prepaid, \$1.25. One subscription and "World's Gems," \$2.00. Send early and secure this work of art.

It has recently been announced from Wall street that a plan is now ready for introduction in the House authorizing issues of bank currency capable of expansion according to the requirements of business and available to the State banks on the same terms as the national. This plan is reputed to be "favored both by party leaders and by the administration." It is confessedly put forward at this time as a means of counteracting the silver sentiment for cutting down of the green which Wall street notes is increasing at the West and South.

Every farmer raises or desires to raise more or less fruit. Success in this is largely dependent upon the skill with which he combats insect and fungous pests. The KANSAS FARMER presents on page 10 of this number a complete calendar for spraying, together with directions for preparing the essential sprays. The need for such compact table for ready reference has been long felt by every practical horticulturist, and especially by the farmer who devotes only a portion of his attention to fruit-raising as a "side line." Save this number of KANSAS FARMER and call your neighbors' attention to this calendar.

MARCH REPORT OF KANSAS SECRE-TARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the quarter just ended is completed and in the hands of the printer. It contains the interesting addresses delivered at the board's annual meeting in January and the valuable discussions they elicited, along with numerous instructive articles pertaining to Kansas and its conditions, which are likely to be of decided encouragement, not only to residents within the State, but to all people outside who either directly or indirectly have interest in its welfare and advancement. Besides the foregoing it contains a painstaking digest of detailed replies to carefully prepared lists of questions sent to about 600 reputable, experienced correspondents. chiefly farmers, who were instructed to make none but "careful, unbiased answers" upon crop, fruit, live stock and soil conditions as they were March 31. The topic foremost in public interest

now is the condition of winter wheat. In dealing with this the Secretary says three general circumstances which have been largely influential throughout the State should be noted at the outset: First, that over a wide area particularly in the west and southwest insuffcient rainfall at and after seeding either prevented germination of much of the seed sown or so delayed it that the plants springing up later failed to develop sufficient root-hold in the soil to sustain them; while in a number of these counties considerable of the seed. because of dry weather since sowing or an impervious crust formed on the ground's surface during winter by action of the elements, is not yet up. Second, much phenomenally springlike weather in February and three successive weeks of abnormal warmth in March caused an unusual growth of all wheat that was up, and upon this tender growth icy air from terrific winter storms that raged to the north and west of, but not in, Kansas for several days beginning March 31, came with withering but not necessarily fatal effect. Third, the entire State is just now in need of protracted soaking rains—such as it expects and is accustomed to receive in the early days of April. The acreage sown to wheat in the fall of 1893 is reported as about 95 per cent. of that seeded the previous year, and present indications are that of this aggregate about 14 per cent. will be plowed up for other cropsslightly less, however, with general rains, and much more if the rains are tardy or scant. It is notable that a large number of counties reporting highly favorable conditions are with few exceptions among those having the principal wheat acreage; in other words, they are the counties that usually furnish a large share of the tremendous output of wheat for which Kansas is noted, while the less encouraging reports are in many instances from counties with but comparatively limited wheat acreage, and the surplus product of which really represents only a minor proportion of the grand total.

The reports of correspondents having been made immediately following the sudden, unexpected freeze, when well nigh all the brilliant verdure of their fields had been blasted and blackened, growth does not necessarily signify destruction or irreparable injury to a well-rooted wheat plant in which jointing has not begun; on the other hand, it is not an impossibility that in numerous instances and under favoring circumstances an increased stooling or stalk-making may result. Their solicitude has possibly been based more on presumption than demonstrated permanent injury, and the believed adverse conditions caused by freezing may not imply any important curtailment of the season's production.

Of the 105 counties ninety-three report the present as above 50 per cent. of an average good condition; eightysix counties 60 per cent. or above; fifty-

above, and in sixteen counties it is given as 100 to 110 per cent.

Deducting the area which correspondents now estimate will be plowed up there is left full 4,000,000 acres of wheat, and its condition is 75.5 per cent. of a good average; in 1892, when Kansas produced its great wheat crop of more than 70,000,000 bushels, the acreage was 3,820,000, and condition March 31 was, as compared with a "normal or full average," set down at 85 per cent. In no instance does a correspondent allude to the presence of Hessian fly, chinch bug or other insect pest. Having a soil and climate which with the showers and sunshine of spring impart to belated or debilitated plant-growth such revivifying and transforming effects as they do in Kansas, there is broad foundation for hopefulness of a most generous wheat crop from such a beginning as is now in sight. In presenting this hopeful view it is, however, but proper to say with reference to the wheat situation that it is in very many counties, comprised in the western three-fifths of the State, one of grave peril from which early and copious rains can give relief, and this at best can be but partial.

The reports on rye indicate an acreage of 75 per cent. as compared with one year ago, and its condition is 82.5 per cent. of a good average.

WHEAT AND CORN ON HAND.

The quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands, as estimated by themselves, is about 5,827,000 bushels, or 51.5 per cent. of the quantity reported by assessors one year before, and of corn 19,-465,000 bushels, or about 52 per cent. of the stock in hand a year ago. The quantities of each in the different counties vary widely, some possessing none to spare or scarcely sufficient for seed or current needs and others having an abundance and much to spare.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock is reported uniformly healthy and there is an utter absence of any disease prevailing, although many counties report their animals thin in flesh. Horses have increased somewhat-from 1 to 3 per cent.; milch cows and other cattle are less by 9 and 12 per cent., respectively, swine by 7 per cent. and sheep 20 per cent.

CORN TO BE PLANTED.

An aggregate of the estimates given in response to the question, "How will the acreage of corn to be planted this year compare with that of 1893?" indicates that it will be 13 to 15 per cent. greater than that given by assessors in March of that year, and from 2 to 5 per cent. greater than the increased acreage later (amounting to about 11 per cent. additional) planted in ground upon which wheat had failed to make a stand. This year's acreage, too, will be increased in proportion wherever it may be found later that wheat and oats are not sufficiently promising to justify their occupying the land where sown.

TAME GRASSES.

Most of the reports in reference to the season's prospects as to tame grasses are encouraging, and many from the counties where they are most largely grown say "in fine condition." In some localities the more forward clover and alfalfa were injured by the freezing weather in the last ten days of March. The alfalfa, both as to condiwere, perhaps, Secretary Coburn suggests, more deeply shaded than close analysis of the facts might justify, ity, as is evidenced by the acreage of the green standard of the gr per cent. in 1893.

FRUIT.

While there is a feeling of much uncertainty as to what ultimate effect the sudden cold of March will have on the fruit, and some correspondents insist that there is little hope for any varieties, a majority regard enough of the apple buds (except of early varieties) unharmed to make a fair to good crop not improbable; this especially in twenty northeastern counties near to or north of the Marais des Cygnes and east of the Blue rivers, a section in which development was not so far advanced and therefore the liability to injury not so great as in counties further south. Somewhat of the same nine counties 80 per cent. or above; applies to cherries, except that they thirty-eight counties 90 per cent. or have undoubtedly suffered worse than and those prospective in the near fu-

the apples, while peaches other than in exceptional instances and in particularly favored spots are regarded as well nigh destroyed.

THE SEASON AND CONDITION OF SOIL.

The season is undoubtedly from ten to twenty days more advanced than usual, yet vegetation is not forward in the same ratio, owing to their having been much less than the normal moisture during March. For this latter reason, too, the oats sown are not in good condition, and it is altogether probable many oat fields may yet be planted with corn. As respects mellowness, and considering the dryness, the soil is reported in a most satisfactory condition, and the acreage made ready by fall and winter plowing is the greatest in the history of the State. The acreage of new sod to be broken is, however, not reported large.

LATER.-Since the foregoing statement was prepared, heavy rains have fallen, sufficient to thoroughly saturate the soil, in most counties east of the 97th meridian and north of parellel 38, and to a less yet somewhat helpful degree in the near counties west and south.

TUBEROULOSIS.

No more startlingly interesting bulletin has been issued by any of the experiment stations than that just published by the veterinary division of the Cornell, New York, University Agricultural Experiment Station on tuberculosis. The fact that about fourteen of every hundred deaths in the human family occur from this cause the world over, while in some places no less than one death in every two is from this insidious disease, makes its study and possible prevention a matter of first importance.

Dr. James Law, professor of veterinary science at Cornell and author of the bulletin, is one of the first authorities on this disease, so that it is with the greater confidence that we refer to his statements. It is comforting to have the assurance of such an authority that tuberculosis is "absolutely preventable." But before mankind will bestir themselves to prevent this or any other malady it is necessary that information of its destructiveness be disseminated. To induce action in this case is the more difficult from the fact that people have been so long accustomed to the quiet taking off and the oft-repeated procession to the grave vard on account of the disease. consumption, which has been believed to be not only incurable but unavoid-

It is now well established that tuberculosis is a germ disease, in this respect resembling smallpox, yellow fever and many other maladies. This germ lives in great numbers in animal bodies and is prevalent in a greater number of animals than any other disease. Cattle are especially susceptible, but many domestic and other animals are subject to it and may be the means of conveying it to the human subject. Even rats and mice have tuberculosis. This germ manifests no power of voluntary motion and would therefore be classed as vegetable rather than animal. Its vitality is one of its strong characteristics, and it doubtless lives even after the substance in which it has grown has been dried to dust. Freezing cold does not kill it and it requires a temperature of about 1580 to

dinary means of detection, accounts in large measure for the wide distribution

in the human family. But modern science has furnished the means of detecting the presence of these germs of consumption with such certainty that it now becomes the duty of the State to protect people against the liability to purchase and use the products of animals affected with this disease, and more, to take a similar course to that pursued in the recent stamping out of the dread cattle plague and rid the country of all tuberculous animals.

In the March number of The Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, C. S. Walker takes a serious view of events of the recent past, the present

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In the Dairy.

HOME CHEESE FOR HOME FOLKS.

In response to an inquiry regarding some points about cheese-making, we present this week two articles, giving full directions to beginners, and also of interest to those further advanced in the art. The first is from the pen of Mr. John Bull, of Cimarron, who is well known among dairymen through-out the State, and if all his cheeses are like the one we had the pleasure of sampling at the State dairy meeting two years ago, and there were more cheese-makers of his stamp, our State could save thousands of dollars annually that are now sent to New York alone. The other production is furnished by Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, Professor of Household Economy and Hygiene, at the Agricultural college. For farmers wishing to make cheese at home, her instructions will be found worthy of study. Mrs. Kedzie is too well known in her her sphere of work to need any special mention at this time.-EDITOR.

Aerate the night's milk and let it stand in a clean vessel in pure air until morning. When you bring in the morning's milk, put a strainer (cloth) over the vat in which you are to make your curd. Strain the night's milk first through, cream and all, then strain the morning's milk in. This will fully mix the cream through the milk. Warm the whole to 86° F., being careful not to scorch it onto the vessel in which you warm it, as the least scorch will taint the cheese. To twelve gallons of milk add one and onehalf drachms of cheese color, stirring so as to mix it evenly in the milk; then add one-half ounce of rennet extract in a half pint of water, stir it in thoroughly for three minutes then let it stand until it is coagulated like soft clabbered milk, which should take about thirty to forty-five minutes if the milk was in proper condition, then cut in slices about one-half an inch thick by passing a knife through it; let it stand a few minutes, until some whey begins to rise over the top of it, then cut the other way, leaving it in cubes standing on end, about one-half inch square. Let it stand about ten minutes and then, placing the knife diagonally, cut across the cubes so it will nearly leave the curd in diamonds. Then carefully pass the hand around and under the curd, parting it off the vat and stirring the whole mass or turning it over. Warm it up, stirring carefully and often, so that the curd may not pack together again and so as to keep the heat evenly through the whole curd until it shows about 100° F., which should take about forty-five minutes from first stirring. Hold the heat at about 100° F., not allowing it to fall below 950, until the curd hardens so that when gathered up in the double hands and squeezed quite closely the cubes will not burst, but upon opening the hands the cubes will readily drop apart almost like corn, then drain off the whey. When well drained salt, using four ounces of salt to twelve gallons of milk, and put to press. Press gently at first, then harder, so as to have it ready to dress in about two hours after going to press. Press twenty-four hours Grease all parts not covered by bandage or dressing, and put on shelves to cure. Turn and rub it over every day, and in from three to four weeks you will find it a very toothsome food if the work has been well done and made from milk that would make a pound of butter to three gallons of milk. Do not attempt to make it of all morning's milk nor of old sour milk. But evening's milk and morning's, if properly cared for, should be ripened about suitably in summer by 9 or 10 o'clock a. m. In winter it may be kept several days and all made up at once with good success.

Theory never makes perfect at cheese-making—practice is needed. being careful to follow these directions might make a more acceptable article ness, baldness, dandruff and scalp sores.

than one-half that is generally purchased.

The warmer the curing room, the sooner they will be ripened fit for the table. Such cheese would be too soft for long keeping and should be used up in six weeks.

Now, if you wish to make something to captivate your friends, add sweet cream enough taken from other milk, so that there would be about one pound of butter to two gallons of milk, and use about double the amount of rennet extract. Proceed with other operations a little more slowly, handling the curd very carefully, so as not to beat it up and waste it, and when the curd is salted (use about one-half ounce more salt) ready for the press, take clean sage leaves and rub fine and mix enough through the curd to just give it a slight taste of sage, and you will have something fit for an epicure.

N. B.—Get Hansen's rennet extract and color. I have had some other rennet extracts that were worse than worthless.

The amount of cheese which any farmer would be likely to make is small, so it would not pay to buy expensive machinery or appliances. A thermometer is necessary, and for the amount of milk usually found a new tin wash boiler will do in which to make the curd. If two milkings are put into one cheese, a boiler for night's milk and one for the morning's milk will

The milk should be mixed in the morning and slowly raised to 80° F., the rennet and the coloring must be added, well stirred in and the curd allowed to form, which it should do in about forty minutes.

The coloring may be used or not, as one chooses. It may be bought at the drug store, and while it improves the color of the cheese, it is harmless. All factory cheese as we see it is colored. The rennet may be of two kinds. The old way was to use the salted rennet and soak it in water. A better way, when one makes a small quantity of cheese or makes cheese irregularly, is to buy the rennet tablets made by Chr. Hansen. Full directions for using them are found with each package.

When the curd is firm it must be cut into small cubes with a long-bladed knife and allowed to stand about an hour. It is then gently heated to a temperature between 96° and 100° F., never higher, and allowed to hold this temperature about ten or fifteen minutes. The old rule for heating was to let the curd heat for one and a half hours and to hold this temperature until a bit of the curd, when chewed, "squeaked in the teeth."

The whey is now drawn off and the curd hung in a cloth to drain. It is minced fine, salted with from two to two and a half pounds salt to each hundred pounds of curd-the proportion for small cheeses being exactly the same. It may be pressed twenty-four hours, and the hoop, with its "follower," must be strong, while the press may be any home-made press which will bring the desired weight on the cheese

When pressed the cheese may be taken out of the cloth in which it was put into the hoop and be bandaged neatly with cheese-cloth. It should stand in a room never higher in temperature than 70°, and should be turned every day until it is cured. Many cheese-makers like to grease the outide of the cheese butter every time it is turned. It must be kept away from the flies, and it should cure in from ten days to a month.

Some of the merchants in Topeka have come to the conclusion that all butter is not good butter, and consequently have decided to fix the price in proportion to the value of the goods offered. This is a move in the right direction, as formerly a person bringing in a lot of the rankest butter to be found, would receive as much as the one with a first-class article, when in fact one was not worth more than half as much as the other.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural But it seems to me that any novice, by food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing gray

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Hard.

Selecting Good Layers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Of the pure-bred varieties, the best layers are to be found among the class of fowls that come to us from the region of the Mediterranean sea. The Leghorns from Italy, the White-faced Black Spanish and the Black Minorcas from Spain, originally. Of the above, the Black Spanish are the oldest and formerly the best known and most extensively bred in the country. Later came the Leghorns, of which there are four distinct varieties, the Brown, the White, the Black and the Dominique Leghorns, to which we might add the Blue Andalusian, which is a typical Leghorn in shape and style. Black Minorcas are of comparatively late introduction, and, unlike the Leghorn, they came to us from England, instead of their native country. It is said that they were introduced into the lower part of England, down about Devonshire and Cornwall, in the copper mining region, several hundred years ago by Spanish sailors, and that they have bred in that part ever since. The Black Minorcas have made but little impress, however, on the common poultry of this country up to the present time. With the Spanish, the white-faced variety, and the Leghorns, particularly the brown variety, it is quite different; particularly in the South, where half-breeds and crossbreeds showing a good degree of Spanish and Leghorn blood are quite plentiful.

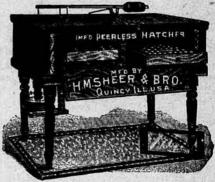
Now, the most distinctive features of these two breeds in their purity is their large combs and white ear lobes, or deaf ears, both of which are indicative of good layers, especially the large comb, and, in selecting common fowls for layers, low, stubby combs, red ear lobes and feathered shanks should be avoided. Such features indicate Asiatic blood, which means few eggs and broodiness. Those that have smooth shanks—yellow shanks preferredlarge combs and a tendency to white ear lobes, should be chosen. They have Leghorn or Spanish blood to a considerable degree, and possess at the same time that valuable characteristic of the Mediterranean fowl-prolific laying qualities. There is one other pointer in selecting a good layer, that we might name, which indicates Hamburg blood, and that is the rose cond The Hamburgs are fine layers, and they were formerly known as the "Dutch every day layers." They all have rose combs, and they have made considerable impress on the barn yard poultry. They also have white ear lobes. Hence in looking for good lay-

ers in the common flock it is safe to dency to white ear lobes.

X. Y. SMITH, select the rose-comb hen with a ten-

To Test an Incubator.

There are so many conditions to be considered in hatching chickens that it is not an easy matter to judge the merits of an incubator by the way it is built or by the results of a single trial. It is only by continual use and by making a careful estimate of the actual



results, that the value of an incubator can be accurately gauged. One of the best records for hatching is that made best records for hatching is that made by the Peerless incubator, manufac-tured by H. M. Sheer & Bro., Quincy, Ill. The Peerless claims the record for hatching 169 chicks from 169 fertile eggs and making an average of 80 per cent. in general use. This incubator is built upon entirely new and im-proved lines, filled with the best appli-ances, and is represented as absolutely self-regulating. The manufacturers self-regulating. The manufacturers back up their claims for it with an iron-clad guarantee and offer to refund the money if it does not move exactly as represented. All who are interested in poultry-raising will do well to send to Sheer & Bro. for their interesting catalogue.

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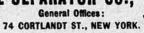
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The Veterinarian.

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

PIN WORMS.—Will you give me a prescription for pin worms?
Solomon Rapids, Kas. D. B. S.

Answer.-Give, morning and night, a powder composed of sulphate of iron, 1 drachm; powdered licorice root, 1 drachm; powdered gentian root, 1 drachm; mix. Every other day inject into the rectum 1 ounce of turpentine and 3 ounces of raw linseed oil, mixed.

OPHTHALMIA .- I have a mare that is going blind in her left eye. The lower part of the eye is getting white and she keeps it shut most of the time.

Louisville, Kas. G. C. R.

Answer.-Bathe the eye twice a day with very warm water, and each time, after wiping dry, apply a little of the following: Sulphate of zinc and nitrate of potash, of each, 40 grains; water, 1 pint. Apply it freely all around and over the eye, allowing it to go in the eye also.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as being a duplicate of last week. There was quite a run of buyers from all sections of the country, and a good, liberal supply of all kinds of horses. Prices continue strong, with an increased inquiry for the better grades. Southern mares and geldings sold well, but we look for a permanent let-up in the demand for Southern mares and geldings. There is quite a good demand at present for well broken pole ponies, fourteen hands and one inch high. The demand for good-sized roadsters, toppy drivers, carriage teams and knee actors will remain strong during the month. There is not much call for heavy draft. Coarse, rough, leggy horses and mares are suffering the

The outlook for next week is very flatter ing and advise shippers to send in as many of their good quality roadsters and actors as possible during the present month.

Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes

under date April 5: "Our receipts this week 26,000 cattle, 64,700 hogs, 17,000 sheep, against 24,000 cattle, 51,-700 hogs and 10,700 sheep the previous week; and 24,000 cattle, 39,200 hogs and 12,300 sheep same week a year ago.

"Our cattle market about 10 cents higher than a week ago and 15 to 25 cents higher than Monday of this week, the most ad-vance on tidy, fat 1.000 to 1,300-pound steers. The demand for heavy, good, fat export cattle is not good, considering prices good, fat, medium-weight cattle bring. Feeders and stockers, have not advanced with fat cattle, but firm at last week's prices. Good fat cows and heifers, if smooth, 10 to 15 cents above last week. Heifers are given the preference over cows, as the demand for light weights exceeds the supply. Bulls, if smooth and fat, 10 to 15 cents higher than last week; coarse, heavy bulls, half fat, no better and slow sale. Veal calves, if good and not too large, firm and some higher; common heavy calves slow and dull.

"While our receipts of hogs were over 13,000 more than last week prices have been firm to a little higher each day, and to-day \$4.72½ for tops against \$4 45 a week ago.

"Sheep receipts more liberal this week 6,000 more than last week, and with more liberal receipts prices are higher this week and \$1.25 to \$1.50 above low time one month

ago. "Our receipts to-day, 3,669 cattle, 117 calves, 8,400 hogs and 1,822 sheep."

What You Don't Know About California Is told in a beautifully illustrated and entertaining book entitled "To California and Back." Ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy.

The San Francisco Midwinter Exposition will attract tourists to the Pacific coast this winter. Write to above address for pamphlet describing World's Fair, Jr. The unexcelled climate, cheap lands and sunshiny skies of all California are attractive every day in the year. Low rates via the Santa

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 9, 1894. April 9, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts. 1,300 cattle; 137 calves. It is with much satisfaction that a marked upward turn in the market—is noted Top price for dressed beef steers \$405, against \$3.75 one week ago. Prices on this grade ranged through all grades from the top down to \$3.00, striking bottom at 15 c-nts above the lowest sale for this grade last week. Fed Texans ranged from \$3.70 down to \$2.50 The advance on top prices for this grade amounted to 60 cents. Cows sold at \$3.20@1.60, a slight improviment over last week's top, which was \$3.10. Calves sold at \$4.50, \$7.00 and \$9.00 Few sales were made as stockers and feeders, only two sales reported at \$3.00 and \$3.15.

HOGS—Receipts. 2,378. Pigs and lights brought \$4.30@4.50, a great advance over last

and \$3 15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,378. Plgs and lights brought \$4 30@4 80, a great advance over last week's prices. Heavy logs ranged from \$4 50@4 8244, except one sale of Indian at \$3 25. Last Monday's tup was \$4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,211. Following is the report of sales:

430 84	4 7K	24 79	9 80
		64	0 00
711 western.104	4 75	448 82	
217 N M sp 80	8 75	165 Col 59	
265 st lms., 60	4 40	240 mixed 9	4 50
168 mixed 90	4 30	424 Col 90	4 75
	Chi	leage.	

April 9, 1894. April 9, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000. Market active and higher. Beef st. ers, \$2 80@4 85; sto kers and feeders, \$2 85@3 40; bulls, \$1 65@3 25; cows, \$1 50 @3 25. Some Texans at \$3 90.

HOGS — Receipts, 27,000. Market higher. Mixed, \$4 85@5 20; heavy, \$4 75@5 15; light weights, \$4 80@5 22%.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 60@5 25; lambs. per cwt., \$4 25@6 00.

St. Louis.

April 9, 1894. CATTLE Receipts, 1,600. No good ratives. Texans strong Some fed Texans at 43 50. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00,83 70. HOGS—Receipts, 5,600. Market higher Top.

\$5 124.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300. Market bigher Some clipped Texas yea lings at \$5 25; clipped Texas, \$4 75. Natives, \$2 20g5 to.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 9, 1894

Hansas City.

April 9, 1894

In store: Wheat, 435,250 bushels; corn, 68,154 bushels; oats, 18,167 bushels, and rye, 6,877 bushels.

WHEAT—Recelpts for forty-eight hours, 39,000 bushels; last year, 5,400 bushels. A firmer and fairly active market was had. The cold weather and promise of frost offset the bearish influe ce of Saturday n ght's and Suuday's rain and made holders firm in their views and caused buyers to bid up strong for everything. By sample on track on the basis of the Missispip river. Ilocal 6c per but hel less: No. 2 hard, 2 cars at 58½c, 6 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 590, 2 cars special 60 pounds at 59½c; No. 3 hard, 4 cars at 586, 1 car at 67½c; No. 4 hard, 54@56c; No. 2 red, 1 car at 68½c, 2 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 64c; No. 3 red, 1 car at 60½c, 2 cars 50 and 60 pounds at 64c; No. 3 red, 1 car at 60½c, 2 cars 50 and 60 pounds at 60½c; No. 4 red, 1 car at 56½c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 56,400 bushels; last year, 60,600 bushels. Selling slowly but values firmer all round under the influence of stronger speculative markets. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 32½(2035c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 white, 33d; Cars at 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars at 32½c; 5 cars at 33,4 c cars Memphis at 39½c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 34½c and 5 cars at 34½c; No. 3 white, 3 cars at 34c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 7,000 bushels; last year, 19,000 bushels. Demand very good for all go d samples and values st ady and firm, the light offerings making holders independent. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 31½c32c; No. 4 white, 29½c33c; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 33c, 1 car at 33½c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 18,000 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 51@52c; No. 4 white, 20½c30c.

BRAN—Firmer and in good demand. Bulk at 57c and sacked at 66c per cwt

FLAXSEED Steady and selling fairly at \$1 1 per bushel upon the basis of surve

Miller - Still dull. Fer to pounds: German, 50@55c. and common, 50@60c.

BRAN—Firmer and in good demand. Bulk at 57c and sacked at 66c per cwt

FLAXSEED Steady and selling fairly at \$1 19 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 210 tons. Firm, and choice grades selling fairly. Fanny barn, prairie, \$6 50; choice, \$4 50@5 00; low grades, \$3 50@4 00; timothy, choice, \$9 00; No. 1, \$85 50; No. 2, \$7 0@7 50.

BUTTER—All nice table goods selling very well and prices steady, but ordinary store-packed as dull as ever. Creamery, highest grade separator, 20c per pound; finest gathered cream. 19c; fine fresh, good flavor, 18c; fair to good 17c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 13@14c; fair to good 1ines, 7½c. Country store-packed—Fancy 12c; fresh and sweet packing, 7½c. Roll—Fancy, 12c; choice, 11c; fair to good, 7½c.

EGGS—Firm and in fair demand Fresh, 8c. POULITRY—Receipts very light, but the competition among buyers slow. Hens and springs not very active, but sales do not drag. Turkeys sell wi hout much trouble and ducks steady. Hens, per pound, 6½c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, per pound, 8c proliers, per pound, 5c; turkeys. hene, per pound, 5c; turkeys. hene, per pound, 5c; pigeo s, per dozen, \$1 25; veal, choice 80@100 pounds, per pound, 4½c5c.

POTATOES—Market quiet but values firm under a fair demand both for seed and table stock. Colorado red, per bushel, 7c@75c; Colorado white, 70@75c; Northern, choice, 65@70c;

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Northern, fair, 80c; Idaho, 65@70c; native, choice, 55@60c; native, good, 50@55c; native, common, 40c Potatoes, sweet, \$1.

STRAWBERRISA—The receipts are confined to Texas stock and not many on sale, the full receipts hardly reaching fifty crates. Monday was chilly and cloudy and to a great extent this hurt the sale. The quality of the offerings was better than usual, but still not choice, as the berry was slightly wet. Holders were trying to good price, while \$2.50 was often taken for some not very good. The low end was \$1.50 for the poorest.

FRUITS—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5.00@610; choice, \$4.00@5 00; Oregon, per box, \$1.75@2.00.

VEG ET ABLES—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$1.750@2.00; country, \$1.60. @1.75; beets, per bushel, \$1.750@2.00; country, \$1.60. @1.75; beets, per bushel, 50@60c; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$2.70; celery, California, 75c@1.00 per bunch; cranberries, per barrel, \$3.00@8.25; conions, Northern, per bushel, 10@25c; Spanish, per crate, \$1.25

BROOMORN—Hurled, green, 34/@4c per pound; green, self-working, 24/@3c; red-tipped do., 24/@3c; common, do., 12/@2c; crooked, half price. Dwarf, 24/@3%c

GROUND LINSEED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$25 per ton; 2.000 pounds at \$26; 1,000 a \$44; less quantities \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

WOOL—Market steady but dull. Missonri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@13c; combing, 18@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 19@22c.

Chicago.

April 9, 1894. The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closed Apl 3.	Closed Apl. 9.	1
WHEAT-April Mav July	6114	6214 6354	59% 60% 62	621/4 631/4 643/4	1
CORN— April May July A	38¼ 39⅓ 39¾	3814 3814 3916	381/4 37% 381/4	3814 3814 3914	
OATS- May July	82½ 29%	31% 29%	2814	32% 29% 12 42%	
PORK- May July LARD- May	12 45 12 50 7 40	12 07½ 12 20 7 22¼	11 42½ 11 40 6 77½	12 471/2	
S. Ribs—M y July	7 15 6 45 6 35	6 90 6 25 6 35	6 60 5 771/2 5 721/2	7 12½ 6 45 6 35	

WHEAT-Cash-No. 2 red, 624c; No. 3 red, 54@58c; No. 2 hard, 57½c; No. 3 hard, 55@58c. COBN-Cash-No. 2, 88c; No. 3, 87¾c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 37½c. OATS-Cash-No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; No. 3 white, 3323½c.

St. Louis.

April 9, 1894. MHEAT—Receipts, 15.001 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. The market dropped a full cent at the start on rains in the wheat belt, picked up 1@1½c on buying, nervously lost ½c, recovered again and closed ½c under Saturd 4.5. No. 2 red, cash, 58c; May, 58½c; July, 60%c.

CURN—Receipte, 192.000 bushels; shipments, 178,000 bushels The market strengthened on rain checking farmer's deliveries, closing ½c up. No. 2 mixed, cash, 35½c; May, 36c; July, 36½@36%c.

36%c. OATS—Receipts, 58,000 bushels: shipments, 45 000 bushels. The market was slightly lower. No. 2, cash, 32%c; May, 34%c; July, 28c

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lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and exam-ine these lands both in Southern Illinois and in the "Yazoo Delta," Mississippi. For further descrip-tion map and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, CHICAGO, ILL.

This farm has located on it the townsite of Halsey, in Thomas county, Nebraska, with all the raliroad improvements, including depot, etc. Whoever
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This farm must be sold, and some one will get a great bargain. It has been held at \$5,000, but a large discount will be made for all cash. Look this up before it is too late. This is clear. I might arrange to take another clear farm for first payment and take mortrage back for the balance, with privilege of releasing lots when sold. Write just what you can do and what you would like to do in your first letter and save time.

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I have several farms in central Nebraska for sale cheap, and some I might exchange for property near Omaha. Write what you want.

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If you are looking for a large body of land at about HALF ITS VALUE write to me. I have it in Lincoln county, Nebraska. Don't fail to investigate this, for it is sure to increase rapidly in value.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock, m., April 25, 1894, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building at the State University, Lawrence, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No 281, approved March 11, 1833, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, on and after Monday, April 2, 1894.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated and ascertained damages by the successful bidders if they fall to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before May 2, 1894.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above

all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above mentioned.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the erection and completion of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building, at Lawrence, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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Kansas.

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

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The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.
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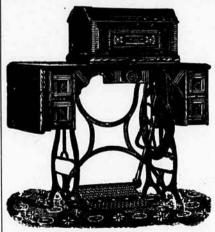
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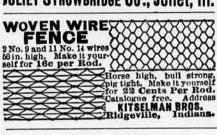


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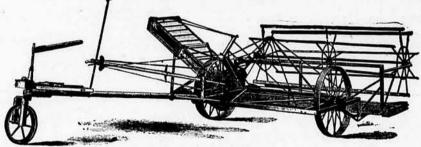
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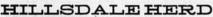
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