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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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Having decided to sell my entire herd during '93, this will be my first dispersion sale, and will include many of the very best cattle in my herd. All the heifers of my yearling show herd of '92 will be in this sale, and all have calves at their sides. The bulls are an excellent lot, including one straight-bred Cruikshank sired by Col. Harris' Imp. Craven Knight 96,923. This will be a rare chance to buy show cattle.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 26.—B. O. Cowan, Short-horns, St. Joseph, Mo.
MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

ABOUT GENERAL PURPOSE CATTLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are breeds of cattle specially adapted for beef, and others as specially for the dairy. The beef breeds, as a rule, are poorly fitted for dairy purposes, and some of the dairy breeds have little fitness for beef purposes. They are breeds for special purposes, outside of which their usefulness is not of a particularly valuable kind.

The beef cattle have so long been bred with that particular destiny in view that their dairy qualities have been reduced nearly to the vanishing point, and it is well known that many of the choicest specimens of the cows do not supply sufficient milk to nurture their calves. And on the other hand, some of the dairy cattle have been so long bred for this special end that their usefulness for beef is only of a very slight degree. The full-handed farmer may well be able to afford to consult his tastes and fancy, and turn his attention to the raising of special purpose breeds, and under favorable conditions he may meet with fair, or even abundant success, but generally he will be called upon to expend in the way of advertising and showing his stock at exhibitions of various sorts, an amount of money that only the wealthy can afford, and of which the common farmer would never dare dream. Unless the breeder of special breeds of cattle makes himself almost a national reputation through the expenditure of a great deal of money, patient labor, and long waiting, his venture is very likely to prove ruinous. His stock must be kept in the very best condition, which implies expense in housing which most of us cannot afford, extra care that we cannot find time to bestow, and better and more feed than falls to the common lot of the bulk of common farm stock. The surplus stock can only be sold at a profit for breeding purposes, at long prices, as no other end in view would justify the purchase of such expensive animals, and the breeder could not afford to keep such a herd for ordinary dairy and beef purposes. When he becomes overstocked and there is no demand for his wares, out of the ordinary way, he must dispose of them at a sacrifice, as it certainly cannot prove remunerative to hold them. We common Kansas farmers are not yet prepared for this advanced stage of this division of agriculture, and must look about us for something more in keeping with our environment.

Although good cattle are now to be obtained for a much less price than formerly, to the farmer only in moderate circumstances they are still high-priced, and several circumstances combine to operate against him. The ordinary farmer has no market for his surplus stock except at scrub prices, and as his foundation stock will have cost him a good round price he cannot afford to sell for that.

He may occasionally sell a male to a neighbor at a very moderate price, but the bulk of his males must be prepared for feeding. If they are of some of the special dairy stock, the result will not be of an encouraging nature, and if of the special beef cattle, their cost will have been too great through lack of milking qualities on the side of the dam to leave him much room for profit.

Everybody that wants fine stock at all must go to some famous breeder, whose name will give his stock some standing, but after the small man has got it, the roseate hue given it by the famous breeder's reputation slowly fades, and by the time he has any for sale he must content himself with such prices as he can get from his neighbors.

The question for the farmer of limited means (and we are largely in the majority), is, whether there is not a class of

cattle between these two extremes of all beef or no beef, and all milk or no milk, that is not better adapted for all-round uses; cattle of which the cows may be good milkers, and the surplus males make a good quality of steers? Breeders of some of the special breeds have affected to ridicule the idea, but we must not be too hasty in accepting all we hear and see in print, for interestedness sometimes has a great deal of influence in determining our conclusions, and this is a matter that each one should think and reason out for himself. If there be such a breed, or if by a combination or crossing of two breeds, such an one may be produced, it would tend to advance the interests of the farmer to look it up, or produce it, and give it a fair trial.

There has been very little or no profit in beef alone now for several years, as most feeders know to their sorrow, and how soon the long looked-for change for the better may come, no one knows. The good time has been looked for so long without materializing, that hope and courage are waning.

Special dairying also is but little better except under very favorable conditions, so it would seem to us that if there is to be any profit at all to be wrung from cattle-raising it must be done by taking advantage of every conceivable change of which the industry will admit.

To combine dairying and beef-raising we need what is meant by the general purpose cattle. The cows must be good at the pail, of course, and large enough to make their own carcasses an object, for beef, when for numerous reasons, they may no longer be profitable for dairy purposes, and to insure good size to the male offspring. It may appear a small matter to some fancy farmers to lay any stress upon the value of the carcass of a valuable milch cow when she shall have served her purpose in the dairy, and this would seem plausible if it were assumed that no cause but superannuation would serve to disable her, but every farmer knows that there are a thousand and one ways, besides ageing, to render a cow no longer a desirable object on the farm, and then he naturally inquires how he may make the best use of her—a small matter. Yes, and yet the sum of our lives is made up mostly of just such trifles as that, and in the end the trifles aggregate more than the important matters.

A little dairying in connection with farming is a great bug-bear to many farmers, and the dread they have of it is something almost inconceivable. Why this should be so passeth the understanding. Under some circumstances it is not practicable, but most farmers have help enough in their own families to conduct every branch of it without materially interfering with the usual farm operations, and when once embarked in the business seriously there is but little of hardship connected with it. It is a business, however, that requires attention, and everything must be attended to regularly; the greater the regularity, the better the result. In the end it is probably as profitable as any other branch of farming, and in these times of small profits we must condescend to heed little things.

By proper management the most profitable time for the dairying branch of farming may be arranged to come in the winter, when the hurry of other work is out of the way, and this is the very time, too, when the farmer is generally consuming the labor, or the product of the labor, of the summer. What better use can we make of our time in winter than by making a little butter to pay our grocery bill? A man may not feel quite as important in selling a pail of butter as he would hauling off a load of hogs, or a load of corn, but it may very often prevent his running up a store bill that the price of a load of hogs will not cancel. These little matters will bear investigation and thinking over.

In connection with dairying the raising of hogs naturally follows. It is possible to raise pigs without the aid of cow's milk, but the two go together as naturally as fish and water. Where immunity has been had from cholera, hog culture, with the exception of now and then a year, has been the most profitable of all agricultural operations.

To raise hogs successfully milk may be said to be a necessity. While it is true that this may be obtained from the special dairy cattle, we lose (from some of the breeds) the beef value, and whatever remuneration there may be in that must be retained.

To derive the greatest benefit (which we need now if it ever were needed) the two should be combined as nearly as possible, or in the highest degree possible. It will not be expected that the general purpose cattle will excel the special breeds in their own peculiar specialty, but they may closely rival them and be much more remunerative to the general farmer. The time is at hand when man must exercise and develop every attribute with which nature has endowed him, or be driven to the wall. The farmer, as well as men in other callings, must closely study the problems arising in his business if he would be successful. Brawn alone is not sufficient. We must search out every possible avenue for increasing the remunerations of our occupation and give due heed to the minor considerations. We must raise some of everything that our climate and soil will admit of, and not trust our welfare to any one crop. One thing may fail and another succeed. Special farming is not to be relied upon in our circumstances, and we must try and arrange our business so as to afford us constant employment the year around.

The general purpose cattle will help us out in this. The milking and feeding of calves and pigs will while away the tedium of the long winters, and help us in paying our little store bills. We will also have a few fine steers to look after, and help us to a little better market for our corn. And though we may not become rich enough to roll in luxury, we may become measurably independent and contented. B. N. Frankfort, Kas.

Notice to Clydesdale Breeders.

Clydesdale breeders who contemplate making an exhibit of stallions and mares at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago are requested to send the names and numbers of the animals that will constitute their display by early mail to Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., the Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, who is now preparing the copy for the Columbian Clydesdale catalogue.

The prospects are very encouraging for a large and creditable exhibit of Clydesdale horses at the World's Columbian Exposition of animals bred in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

Last Year's Short-horn Market.

In summarizing the facts and figures relating to the Short-horn interests for 1892, the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, through its secretary, says that the prices for Short-horns during the year have been quite low, but on the whole, it was an improvement on the year before. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is to be congratulated upon receiving the highest price of the year, namely, 1,000 guineas for the bull New Year's Gift 57796, sold at public auction, March 3, 1892. He is described as roan, calved January 1, 1888, and is not, strictly speaking, a line-bred bull. A few of the other high-priced animals which were sold in England might be mentioned, as Duchess of Surrey Third, which sold for 197 guineas; Duchess of Surrey Sixth, 150 guineas; Duchess of Leicester Nineteenth, 185 guineas; Duchess of Leicester Twenty-third, 150 guineas; Duke of Leicester Eighteenth, 200 guineas, and Grand Duke Fifty-sixth, 300 guineas.

We will note also a few of the highest prices paid for Short-horns during the year in America, as follows: Victoria of Glenwood Eighth (vol. 31, p. 825), \$735; Gem of Hickory Park Third (Sangers), \$720 (resold at \$580); Victoria of Hickory Park (vol. 35, p. 887), \$610; Tenth Linwood Victoria (vol. 36, p. 542), \$655; Princess of Linwood (vol. 32, p. 169), \$450; Fourth Duchess of Hilldale (vol. 28, p. 743), \$850; Duke of Hazel Ridge Second 111674, \$500; Geneva Kent 82493, \$700; Barrington Duke of Side View 106381, \$405; Wild Eyes of Side View, \$400; Barrington

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



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Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 178 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

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Duchess of Hilldale (vol. 34, p. 657), \$400; Eighth Marchioness of Barrington (vol. 34, p. 502), \$400; Wild Eyes Duchess Sixteenth (vol. 35, p. 770), \$475; Lady Fatima (vol. 38), \$650; Baron Lavender 96120, \$600; Mary of Riverdale Ninth, \$725; Riverdale Blossom (vol. 36, p. 730), \$605; Victor Knight (110515), \$400; Scarlet Knight 110111, \$400; Victor Rex 110520, \$400; Lex 108720, \$400; Mysie Forty-sixth (vol. 32, p. 540), \$405; Cromwell 111415, \$405; Lady Bates of Glen Echo Fourth (vol. 37, p. 514), \$400.

A few of the averages of sales are also submitted. Those in England are:

E. Wilfred Stanyforth, 13 head.....	29	10	5
A. H. Lloyd, 41 head.....	46	18	3
Hugh Aylmer, 53 head.....	41	15	0
Thomas Holford, 28 head.....	63	08	3
John Todd, 48 head.....	24	06	6
Her Majesty, the Queen, 36 head.....	75	08	0
Sir Joseph Whitworth's estate, 19 head.....	25	14	3
J. J. D. Jefferson, 68 head.....	29	15	6
John Henry Caswell, 53 head.....	27	18	0
William Tre hewey, 45 head.....	36	15	2
Earl Bective, 43 head.....	30	09	0
Leadbitter & Hughes, 58 head.....	26	03	2

The principal ones in America were:
Elbert & Fall, 43 head.....\$204.00
H. F. Brown, 41 head.....167.80
Hugh Draper, 57 head.....112.00
Messrs. Prather, 38 head.....109.50
M. Flynn, 23 head.....115.00
C. M. Sanger Sons, 53 head.....111.65
Colonel W. A. Harris, 43 head.....252.00
Rumsey & Wright, 36 head.....168.00
C. H. Andrews, 39 head.....153.61

These are enough to give a general idea of the Short-horns that were sold at public sales during the year 1892. The association would be glad to receive the names of purchasers, with price for each animal sold at every public sale of Short-horns in the United States, but blanks heretofore sent out for that purpose have but in few cases found their way back to the association office. Will not members of the association favor it by sending reports of all sales held during the year 1893?

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



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Agricultural Matters.

THE AGRI CULTURAL NEWSPAPER.

Never in the history of man has greater progress been made in general knowledge, in science and in all the arts of civilization than during the last half of the present century. Men yield a due meed of praise to the projectors and builders of the pyramids for their great engineering skill; to the planners and executors of the hanging gardens of Babylon; to the designers and constructors of the aqueducts around Jerusalem; but all these so-called wonders are not to be compared to the achievements of the great architects and inventors of the present century, more especially of the last fifty years.

The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—the "new world," as it was and is yet called—reminds the reflective mind of the crudity of ship-building and the science of navigation in his day. As late as A. D. 1830, it was declared impossible to ever cross the Atlantic ocean on a steam vessel; to-day such crossing has been practically reduced to a ferry. In 1833 I myself came across in fifty-six days, while in the succeeding winter a former neighbor of mine was 118 days in coming from Bremen to Baltimore. The latest achievement is the crossing of the "big water" in less than six days by the City of Paris, if I do not err.

Again, a man stands before a transmitter and converses with another one thousand miles away, and in less time than it has taken to write this paragraph he has an answer to his message. To-day we travel not over a mountain, but through it on a roadway of steel; or we climb a mountain, not on foot or by horse power, but on a similar roadway in a comfortable car. Just twenty minutes after starting and you are on the top of Lookout or the White mountain. An air-line railway is now building between the two largest inland cities on the continent, to-wit, Chicago and St. Louis, to be operated by electricity, which will carry passengers at the rate of 100 miles per hour. We traverse miles and miles of our city streets without any visible motive power, propelled, lighted and heated by this same subtle agent; and yet we do not fear to be struck by lightning. And so I might go on discanting on the marvelous achievements and progress of civilization, but for the fifteen minutes limitation of this society.

There are three mighty factors that furnish the motive or brain power for this most wonderful progress of our civilization, viz., the Press, the Platform and the Pulpit; a power which is beyond our comprehension; limitless, because a thought once committed by pen and ink to paper will circulate, and like the brook, "go on and on forever." The Press uses its own legitimate functions not only, but also those of the other two factors. Let the lecturer or the minister speak ever so rapidly, "there is a chiel among ye taking notes," not only, but a verbatim report. A certain celebrated orator delivered an address in Kansas and did not close until 10:30 p. m. By 10:30 a. m. next day at his breakfast he read his address, which had been transmitted to a newspaper nearly 400 miles distant, which had been sent over the wires, printed, corrected and struck off in time for the fast mail, which in turn had carried it to the city where it was delivered. But again, I must not insist, however, without claiming for the Platform the essays and addresses delivered at farmers' institutes or horticultural societies and kindred industrial and social efforts.

Would that this were a proper time and place to speak of the higher power of the Pulpit, and that I could do justice to a subject which deals and treats not of things temporal, "that perish with the using," but of things not seen, that make for our eternal peace and happiness.

My objective point in preparing this brief paper is the great and much under-valued agricultural newspaper. While the whole people of these United States are a fast and pushing nation—

for all immigrants by the very act of coming here have shown that they are progressive—they yet find time to read the newspapers, and by preference that particular paper which advocates their material interests. One can hardly name a profession, an art, a science, a manufacture, anything useful or even chimerical, or any particular view of political economy, but what has its advocate or organ. A few general examples: *The Furniture News*, the *National Druggist*, the *Grocer and General Merchant*, the *Shoe and Leather Gazette*, *Farm Machinery*, *Southwestern Miller*, *Age of Steel*, the *Lumberman*, *Stove and Hardware Reporter*, *Hunting, Fishing and Wheeling*, etc., etc. Among these which may more especially be purely agricultural let me name a few: *The Agriculturist*, the *Rural New Yorker*, the *Horseman*, the *Poultry Journal*, the *Swine Breeder*, the *Iowa*, *Illinois*, *Ohio*, *Wisconsin* and *Indiana Farmer*, the *Rural World*, etc., etc., advocating every individual interest in every kind of husbandry.

And last, though not least, are the agricultural columns of almost all shades of political and trade papers, many of which have a much more extended and more widely located list of subscribers. One of our St. Louis journals claims a list for its weekly issues of about 145,000. The man who does not read the papers is hard to find, and the farmer (?) who does not take one or more agricultural papers must take a back seat and be left behind in the race for worldly prosperity, for, at best, he is only a plodder. Calling hard names, however, is no argument. Let me give you an instance or two with which some here present are familiar. Two years ago Missouri had a fine fruit crop, and there was a prospect for good prices. A certain farmer, who, by the way, did not read the papers, had a splendid crop of apples—no matter about the exact number of barrels or of dollars. He did not value them very highly, lacking the information which any good agricultural paper would have given him, reasoning that the crop was universally good and apples were a drug. As the fruit neared maturity a shrewd and enterprising buyer came along and incidentally asked: "What will you take for your apples on the trees?" After a moment's thought he named what he considered a large price, viz., \$100. "It's a bargain," said the buyer, who in due time cleared over \$1,000 on the venture, enough to have enabled the grower to pay for three or four agricultural papers for his natural life. Instances of this kind might be multiplied, but one straw shows which way the wind blows.

Again a plodding farmer, to secure his crops, will split rails and lay an old-fashioned Virginia worm fence at an outlay of much time and labor. A thrifty and honest community will not compel any man to build a fence at all, except so much as may be necessary to confine his own live stock on the premises. Why should he? If every man takes care of his own animals, no harm will come to his neighbors, and there will be no "devil's lanes" between any two, and no lawsuits about division fences.

Once more, a reading, thinking, and consequently well informed fruit-grower, will plant and grow such fruits as are adapted to the soil, situation and climate where his lot has been cast, or which is his by choice. He will make the experiences of other men his own, and be governed thereby. No tree peddler can cajole him into buying fruit trees of varieties which may do well in New York, Ohio or Michigan, but which are a failure in Missouri, Kansas, or Arkansas. The proceedings of local and State horticultural societies are published in all enterprising agricultural papers, which, if he reads, will keep him posted.

And lastly, a progressive farmer will use the best approved machinery and tools, because these will call for the least outlay of time, and "time is money," and furthermore, in their use he will husband labor and strength, which is wisdom. Some man, declared to be a "great man," has said—what every reflective man knows—"A newspaper is a great educator." This, of course, is a self-evident proposition. I

must, however, refer briefly to its additional value as an advertising medium. Anything, be it breeds of cattle or horses, or nursery stock or implements, or Italian bees or sheep and swine, or public sales of these, are advertised in its columns. It will amuse and entertain his family; instruct his children; sharpen their wits; cause them to attempt experiments; teach them innocent games; the value and love of home; keep their minds pure, and stimulate higher aspirations. It will enable father and mother to become more forceful examples, instructive companions, and generally better men and women in the highest sense of the word. It will enable them to give their sons and daughters a better education, give them more comforts and less drudgery, make them lovers of home and country, hence better patriots and citizens. Some of the brightest, smartest, intellectually best equipped and unfortunates may become legislators, Congressmen, Governors and even Presidents. CHARLES MURTFELDT.

Practical Experience of a Barber County Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been flooded with letters from my brother farmers in answer to my last letter in KANSAS FARMER about subsoiling. We need rain, as none has fallen for six weeks. Our wheat is standing it well. Oats up lovely. We are planting corn and cane. The big sugar mill will run all right, and wants 3,000 acres of cane planted. My cane made me \$23.70 an acre last year, my wheat twenty-one bushels to the acre at 55 cents, my corn burned up; rye twenty-two bushels, oats forty bushels, and sold them for 40 cents per bushel for seed. Alfalfa went five and one-half tons to the acre at \$7 per ton. Sold my steers at \$31.50 a head off grass last fall, and stocked up with yearling steers at \$13 per head to devour my 1,400 shocks of fodder. My hogs, well, I just took my little Poland-China pigs by the tail and lifted them out of their pens at my own price. My Short-horn bull calves sold for \$25 per head.

The government sorghum station that I had charge of made a record breaker. I think Prof. Georgeson might come down and locate a little sub-experiment station here. I would almost sit up nights with it, as we need it in this southwestern Kansas sandy soil. The ten varieties of wheat he sent me are doing nicely.

Taking the crops of '92 and a dry summer into consideration, I have no complaint to make, and I am shoving our 1,400 acre farm full of all kinds of grain for the crop of '93. With my twelve miles of fence and the eighty-seven gates I have made in five years to look after, I will have to give up the World's Fair, I fear, as I can find no time to go. ELI BENEDICT.

Medicine Lodge, April 4, 1893.

Farm Notes.

Sharp plows, cultivators and harrows not only do easier but better work.

The man with plenty of good pasture ought to raise cattle at a low cost.

Many feed well enough, but they fail to give the necessary care to secure the best results.

The farmer that feeds well and yet insists upon feeding poor cattle, will fail to get full pay for his work and feed.

While corn fattened cattle bring the best prices, with many Western farmers the grass cattle pay the best profits.

The man that breeds well and feeds well, generally has a good grade of cattle to market, and is able to sell at good prices.

Clover can be made to add to the fertility of the soil and also furnish good feed both early and late during the growing season.

In localities subject to drouth the growing of sorghum and Kaffir corn will be found an advantage to use as soiling crops in summer.

The larger the variety of good grasses in a pasture the better and longer the supply of feed can be maintained throughout the season.

One of the best crops to grow and plow under to increase the fertility of the soil is buckwheat. By sowing early two crops can be grown in one season.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

Letters from Mothers

Speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. Its use has brought thousands back to rosy health.



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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

EPILEPSY OR FITS

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

Nerve Tonic

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Blood Builder

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N. Y. and Brockville, Ont.

50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Farmer's Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

Fairness Better than Partisanship.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Why is it that the people in general have just awakened to the fact that the demonization of silver and the general contraction of the currency since 1873 (just twenty years), has been a steady and increasing disadvantage to the mass of the people? I should lay it first to a want of study and examination of the subject of finance, and next to partisanship. It has been thrown as a slur that a certain person once belonged to a certain party and was disgruntled and left it. Instead of principles it is party. It should be no credit to a man to have always voted the same party's ticket, unless he believes that party to have always favored justice and equity to all. The great educator of the people is the press, and if that press is strictly partisan, no sensible man should allow his better judgment to be influenced by it. Party papers are for the party first, last and always, and some of the so-called independent papers are independent only for the highest bid. What the people should have is a press which would give unreservedly all points of a question (which seems to be the aim of the KANSAS FARMER), and then let the people study it fully before they decide. Then unjust legislation would be fully aired and the people could set upon it their stamp of disapproval.

Omega, Ok. W. S. MENDELL.

Why Are Not Farmers More Prosperous?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I hasten to commend the article of Jas. P. Easterly in the March 15th number of the KANSAS FARMER. If every farmer and laboring man in this country could read and study that article and act upon its suggestions, safety would be assured to this country. A certain class answers this question by saying, because they are too extravagant, or too wasteful, or too lazy. There is no doubt but there are farmers who are guilty of these faults, but has any one the gall to claim that farmers as a class are more extravagant than bankers or bondholders. Other classes work six or eight hours a day, while the farmer works fifteen hours a day, which shows who does the most work.

Statistics gathered by government officials show that the number of renters in this country is rapidly and constantly on the increase, which fact proves that farmers are not as prosperous as formerly. Then, again, unless you put farmers down as a class of idiots, this general unrest and dissatisfaction is a very good sign that something is wrong.

Lincoln said that if you follow the people you cannot go very far wrong, and our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence said that experience hath shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to throw off the forms to which they are accustomed, but when evils become unbearable it becomes their right—aye, more, their duty, to throw off the yoke that oppresses them.

Jas. P. Easterly shows very plainly that contraction of our currency has trebled our burdens and added threefold to the coffers of the capitalist. This contraction was brought about at the instigation and in the interest of the capitalist, and it has fully accomplished the purpose designed by the capitalist, viz., it has depressed the price of labor and all forms of property except money and debt obligations. This contraction was brought about by legislation, not by one bold act, it is true, for then the people would have revolted, but by one wily act after another.

Now the only peaceful remedy must be by legislation. Let me warn you, my fellow-citizens, that unless we speedily accomplish these reforms peacefully by the ballot box, we may expect and deserve a revolution which will shake this country from center to circumference. In that event this gen-

eration will not recover from the shock. For, if labor is down-trodden, we have nothing left worth preserving.

Wiley, Kas. F. M. WIERMAN.

Direct Trade With Farmers.

The "Red Elephant" binder twine, made from pure American hemp, grown by American farmers, is sold to farmers direct by the manufacturers, thus saving to farmers the middlemen's profits. The Empire Cordage Co., of Champaign, Ill., are the first makers of binder twine that ever undertook to do business direct with farmers. American farmers should see to it that this company sells every pound it makes every year. This is the factory that keeps down the prices of twine, and posts many thousands of farmers each year of the real value of binder twine, thus preventing hundreds of merchants from charging high prices for twine. See their advertisement in another column. This is the third year this company has sold to farmers direct.

The Family Doctor.

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

Easter Sunday.

Easter Sunday seems to be a day when all the people conclude to dare and defy God as well as to praise him. It is the one day of all the year when all the laws of health, all reason and judgment in matters of personal comfort are defied and set aside. On that day the warm winter headress is replaced by a feather, the warm wraps are dropped as though they were actual garments of fire, and muslin, calico, and light weight goods are all seen to blaze out suddenly on the streets, churches and school houses, and one waking up on Easter morning, unless actually shivering himself, might imagine the equator had suddenly jolted out of place in the night and set across the temperate zone. But all this folly, this reckless disregard of the laws of health is punished every spring with unrelenting severity. Nature executes all her decrees as scrupulously and as punctually as she utters them. She gives us the broad hint to change apparel gradually and slowly. She puts on and puts off the leaves and grasses, the furs and feathers, with the same slow gradation that runs through the changeless order of bud and blossom and fruit. She keeps the feathers and furs and hairy coats and the garments of wool on birds and animals until the season is well advanced and the chilling days of spring are past.

The brainless horse jockey, who ought to be sent to prison for his crime against a dumb brute, clips his horse right in the most changeable and dangerous season of the year and then wonders why the poor brute so often dies of pluro-pneumonia. And cruel custom in like manner strips its brainless children, women and men of suitable clothing and sends them shivering to the Easter service in apparel often two months ahead of the season.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Why is it that every spring about the first of April I take such a hard cold that I can't get over it for a month or two? Every hot day in the spring I seem to take more cold. Last week it was so hot we had to let the fire go out and put on summer clothes to be comfortable, and now I cough and feel tired all the time.

Hoyt, April 8, 1893. E. L.

You are very much like the man who complained that every time he took a drink it made him drunk, and yet he could not see how it happened.

You answer your own question without seeming to know it. Let me state your case in a little different language and see if you can see yourself as others see you.

During the winter you wore heavy clothing and when you came in the house you sat down in a warm room by a comfortable fire. Suddenly some April day the sun woke up the south wind and sent it hurrying and skurrying your way. The temperature of the air went up, the thermometer rose, your skin began to tingle and thrill with warmth, you sweat a little when you exercised just moderately. Off went the overcoat and soon the undercoat followed. But as the day declined and the temperature went down you did not reverse the action and put on first one coat and then two, and finally more coal on the fire. But you concluded that because one unusually warm day came along early in the season that all the following days would also be warm, and straightway, just as your pores were well relaxed and opened by one warm day, you threw off your heavy underwear

the next morning and concluded that no more fire was needed in the house. That might have done if the weather had gone right on getting warmer day after day, but it didn't. It was inclined to be freaky. It blew hot and blew cold. It changed just like April weather always does. To-day you drip with perspiration. To-morrow your teeth chatter, and by a curious coincidence you wore your thick clothes the warm day and even had a fire, and decided to change to light clothing and no fire just as the fickle weather-monger decided to cool things down again. And just there the weather fiend caught you and tossed and chilled you and filled you with cold and pain, and aches and cough, and set you to sneezing and dripping at the nose, and put the feeling of a sliver in your throat and made you put your hand up to see if your head was really twice its natural size. And while your fire slumbered in death and ashes on the hearth you felt the icy fingers of old Boreas go creeping up and down your spine, and all this external coldness sent your blood creeping back lazily to the heart. You had a chill, then a headache and congestion of the chest, and were more lucky than deserving if you escaped pneumonia or diphtheria. You were more stupid than the ox that always waits till the grass is six or eight inches high before he puts off his winter coat. You do not exhibit horse sense, because your horse dresses about the same whether there suddenly comes a warm day or not. He puts off his winter apparel by degrees as the trees by degrees put on their summer apparel. The foolgroundhog, that you make so much levity over, only puts his nose out of winter quarters, and if he does not find robin and thrush and bluebird winging and singing around his domicile, he goes back to his warm winter quarters for a few weeks and then cautiously repeats the experiment. The loon, the sandhill crane, the wild goose and all their kind have sense enough to wait the sure advent of spring before quitting the unlocked lakes and rivers in quest of new feeding grounds, and then only advance as the season does. They all know what you seem never to have learned, that each of the four seasons evolve and emerge slowly out of the preceding season, and that one or more warm days are sure to be followed by one or more cold days. You are not a philosopher, for they tell us that action and reaction are equal and correlative. If you knew that, you would also know that heat is always followed by cold in some degree in the temperate zone, and at longer intervals in all zones. You ought to know that summer never sprang full panoplied with leaf and flower, hot nights and cicadas from the icy heart of winter; and you betray your lack of knowledge by acting as though summer began on April fool day. But, fortunately for you, you have plenty of company. Thousands of people are just as green and untutored and devoid of practical observation as you are. The sensible doctor sticks to his heavy underwear, keeps his heavy overcoat just at hand, lays in a supply of coal when these first warm days come along in spring and says to himself, "when the buds begin to swell my bank account will do likewise," and he sings the refrain,

"The first warm days of spring have come,
The gladdest of them all,
When every soul begins to cough
And I begin to call."

and like an echo comes the low refrain of the undertaker,

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
April fools the world on weather,
One day fair the next one rude,
But I catch them all together,
Wise man, woman, infant, dude."

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Gossip About Stock.

A lot of pure-bred Hereford bulls are offered for sale by Lamson Bros. at Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 25, as per advertisement in this issue.

The FARMER would like to hear from any Kansas breeder who expects to exhibit stock at the World's Columbian Exposition this fall. It is important that it be known

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ

Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumption becomes germ-proof and well. ©

as early as possible so that definite arrangements may be perfected for the accommodation of our breeders.

H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., reports that his sheep have wintered well and that the lambs are averaging 100 per cent. and the finest he has ever raised.

Miller & Sibley, proprietors Prospect Hill stock farm, Franklin, Pa., used artificial impregnation on two mares that it was impossible to get in foal any other way.

The catalogue of B. O. Cowan's Short-horn sale at St. Joseph, Mo., on April 26, shows an extra lot of good Short-horns and comprises the best animals that he has ever offered for sale.

The number of hogs packed during the winter season just closed in the leading cities and interior points in the Western States aggregate 4,633,520, which compared with the winter 1891-92 shows a decrease of 3,123,000 head.

The report of the proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is now published and may be secured from the Secretary, Thos. B. Wales, Boston. The control of this association has passed from the west, probably because it is a flourishing institution, and therefore the western brethren are ignored in the directory.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address
J. P. DAVIS, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

It is claimed by a successful peach grower that the fruit should be so thinned out on the tree as to leave six inches of space between the peaches, and to also thin out some of the branches as well.

Many serious accidents would be avoided if every colt were taught to stop at the word. Be patient and try to teach him one thing at a time, and educate him so he will not be startled by things hurting him.

Do not allow any nails, pins, or other objects of similar nature to project from the walls of the stable or fences surrounding the yard where horse stock is kept. Many an eye has been lost through neglect to observe this precaution.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

If Your Cistern Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,

don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

and you'll never know the difference.

The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

The Horse.

Prairie Dell Farm.

The Kansas farm claiming most prominence by virtue of the record is Prairie Dell Farm, home of the well-known horseman, R. I. Lee, of Topeka. The stallions and brood mares here represent the blood of the Wilkes, Nutwoods and McGregors; and that the high aim to have none but the best has been fully attained is proven by the records of the show ring and race track.

At the Kansas state fair of 1892 the blue ribbon fell ten times on these stallions, mares and their produce, including the largest horse premium ever offered at this fair—that of a standard herd. And although each ring was hotly contested and judged by professionals, no animal owned in Shawnee county other than Prairie Dell Farm brood, took a blue ribbon in the standard class at the Kansas state fair of 1892.

This farm took the herd premium for band of standard mares, headed by a stallion—the largest horse premium ever offered at the state fair.

The following race horses acquired their records in 1892, and were sired by stallions that belonged to R. I. Lee when their dams were bred: Silver Bow, 2:16½; Turk, 2:17½; Sappho, 2:17½; Roslyn, 2:18½; Nellie McGregor, 2:19½; Miss McGregor, 2:19½; Victoria McGregor, 2:19½; Fergusine, (p) 2:20½; Roxane, 2:20½; Corinne, 2:22½; Wilksie G., 2:22½; Cora McGregor, 2:23½; Pearl McGregor, 2:23½; Count Robert, 2:24½; Lady Wonder, 2:24½; Bryan McGregor, 2:23½; Mark Time, 2:24; Woodstock, 2:26; Laura McGregor, 2:26½; Nyanza, 2:26½; Novia, 2:27½; Silver Wing, 2:28½; Trinculo, 2:29; Mohawk McGregor, 2:29; McGregor Time, 2:29; McGregor, Wilkes, 2:29½; and Fred McGregor, 2:30.

Mr. Lee also owned the sires of the dams when they were conceived of Silkwood, (p) 2:07½; Turk, 2:17½; Harry McNair, 2:18½; Cora McGregor, 2:23½; Elloree, (2) 2:26; Jackdaw, 2:28½; Trinculo, 2:29; Andy Pogue, 2:2½; Nellie A., (1) 2:29½; and Brown Russell, (1) 2:35.

There were bred or foaled at the farm, the dams of Turk, 2:17½; Darlington, 2:18½; Cora McGregor, 2:23½; Comrade, 2:27½; Jackdaw, 2:28½; Trinculo, 2:29; Robert Ryan, 2:29½; Lady Pico, (p) 2:30; Rose Standish, 2:30½; Becky Sharp (half-mile track), 2:31; and Brown Russell (1), 2:36.

Prairie Dell Farm stallions will stand the season of 1893 at the north horse stable, on the Topeka fair grounds:

Jackdaw.....to insure a living foal, \$50.
Fergus McGregor.....to insure a living foal, \$40.
Glenwood.....to insure a living foal, \$30.
Flying Bird.....to insure a living foal, \$20.

Trotting Horses for Farm Teams.

The people of the United States have yet to learn of the great value of American trotting horses for farm teams. The general impression is that about all a trotting horse is good for is the race track or a road horse, and that for farm purposes or a draught team he is of but little consequence. This is a grave mistake, and sooner or later it will be found to be such. The fact of the matter is, trotting horses that are of fair size make the very best kind of farm teams. Horses that weigh from 900 to 1,200 pounds, that are standard bred or even sired by standard bred horses, make a better farm team than the heavy draught horses. It is not the largest horse that can pull the biggest load, or do the most work, any more than it is the largest man who is the strongest and able to endure the most physical

strain. As a rule, very large men have less strength of bone, muscle and nerve, than medium sized, or even small men. More depends upon the quality than upon the size.

It has been ascertained by actual experiment that any length of bone taken from a standard bred horse will weigh as much, or more, than a similar length of the corresponding bone taken from a draught horse. The bone fibre of the draught horse is coarser and more porous. The bone of a standard bred horse is not only finer in quality, but more compact, and hence is stronger and heavier in proportion to its size than that of the draught horse. Again, both the muscle and the nerve of the standard bred horse are of a much tougher, firmer and finer quality than the muscle and nerve of the draught breeds. The standard bred horses are the most intelligent and nervy horses of the equine race.

During the season of 1892, we have had on the Afton Stock Farm, at Goddard, Kas., an excellent opportunity to test the fitness of standard bred horses for farm work. This farm contains 640 acres; there has been cultivated on it, during the past season, 125 acres in corn and sixty-five acres in oats. We harvested about 265 acres of wheat and oats, cut about forty acres of meadow, put in 250 acres of wheat in the fall, and have done 60 acres of fall plowing, besides hauling grain to market, and teaming lime, lumber, brick and sand for a two story house. We have also built sheds and stables and have done a large amount of fencing. We had on the farm one span of horses, consisting of one half blood Percheron and one Clydesdale, a team that weighs nearly 2,600 pounds, two span of trotting bred brood mares, three or four more common bred mares, and a span of large mules. The two span of trotting bred mares have done more work than any other team on the farm, and done it easier, quicker, and with less worry than any of the rest of the teams. On the mower, header, binder, drill and gang plows, they cannot be excelled. They walk right along, with a quick and rapid gait, and do their work well. They need more careful and intelligent handling than ordinary teams, and if they have it, they are able to do more and better work than draught teams that work beside them on the farm. When on the road they go right away from draft or common bred teams. One of these brood mares raised a fine colt, and one lost her colt in early spring, before work began. Of the other span, one was not bred, and the other failed to get with foal. We have had a chance to test them in every kind of farm work. One of the mares weighed less than 900 pounds, but she would do her share of the work equal to the best of them.

A span of well-bred trotters that will weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds will do as much work on a farm as any span of draught horses, and they will draw as heavy loads.

We shall work all our brood mares moderately on the farm. Their work will be light when they are raising colts, until the colts are old enough to begin to feed.

We have on this farm three well-bred stallions. One of them, Allakan, is a half brother to Stamboul, as they had the same sire, Sultan, while his dam was Betty Bismarck, and daughter of Victor Von Bismarck, a brother in blood to Electioneer, and we consider him a finer looking and better bred horse than Stamboul. He is three years old, and this is his first year in the stud.

One of our stallions is sired by Kansas Wilkes, son of George Wilkes and a daughter of Almont. His dam is Mollie Tell, by William Tell, a son of Knickerbocker; second dam Mollie Miller, by Guy Miller.

Our third stallion is sired by William Tell, dam Princess, by Hambletonian Prince.

We have just started in the breeding business, and hence, have no stock to sell at the present time. Allakan has had little training, as we have no track yet fitted for trotting. We believe, however, that he is capable of making a record as fast as the best.—Dr. E. P. Miller, in American Trotter.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kansas.



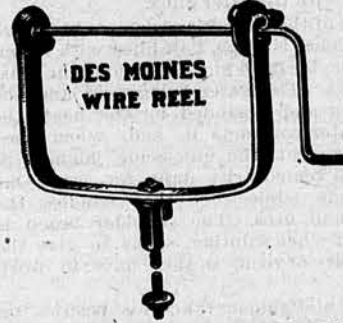
All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade-mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

Blossom House.

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

The "Des Moines" Wire Reel.

Our illustration represents a simple little contrivance which we believe will be appreciated by farmers who have more or less barbed wire to handle, and we venture the prediction that the familiar sight of men and boys rolling or unrolling that troublesome article on sticks, boards, or barrels—with hands or clothes scratched and torn—will soon fade into a dim recollection. The



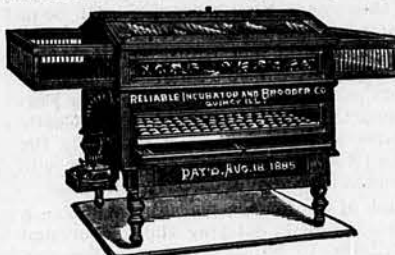
reel is manufactured by the Des Moines Equalizer Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, the same company who manufacture the celebrated Des Moines Equalizer (four horses for binders) which is enjoying such an extensive sale. It is made specially to carry the spools which always go with barbed wire, which spools are of uniform size, viz., thirteen inches. Fastened securely to any wagon box, it can be placed on the end-gate or at the side of the wagon, according to the demands of the occasion. As they are extremely cheap, strong and altogether desirable, we have no doubt they will meet with the favor they deserve, and, indeed, the company reports that their sales are unexpectedly large, notwithstanding the fact that they have only been on the market a few months.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is possibly nothing that a farmer uses more regularly than lubricating oils or grease in one form or another. It is just as important to have your wagon properly greased, if you are going to use it, as it is to have your ax sharp or your saw filed. There is no axle grease used at the present time that is as well known as the famous Frazer Axle Grease, manufactured by the Frazer Lubricating Co., of Chicago, Ill. This grease has been sold since '52, has been tested forty years, which is an endorsement in itself. There is a great amount of injury to wagons, trucks and heavy machinery by the use of impure, common grease. There is used in refining common grease an acid which eats into and destroys the iron of the axle and boxes. This destruction, though slow, is sure. Be sure that the familiar trade mark of the Frazer Co. appears on every box you buy. The fact that it is a pure grease and nothing injurious about it is of special interest to farmers. It is used for cuts, bruises, and its curative qualities have been highly indorsed. It is an ointment as well as a lubricator, and no farmer should be without it. It is sold everywhere and is put up in convenient packages, is easily applied, wears well and does not gum or run.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder.

The demand for incubators in every section of the country has increased wonderfully during the past few years. Poultry raising has come to be generally recognized as an exceedingly profitable industry, and as it requires but little capital, people are engaging in it everywhere. It is a pleasant pastime as well, and in addition to those who take it up for profit, very many go into it for the relaxation and pleasure which it brings. Two or three hundred little chicks will furnish a rare fund of pleasure, and, as



poultry raising is now conducted, there is not enough real work connected with it to make it burdensome. Artificial incubation is now considered an absolute necessity to successful poultry raising, whether for pleasure or profit. The Reliable Incubator, made by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company, of Quincy, Ill., has proven itself one of the very best on the market. The men who make it are practical poultrymen, having been extensively engaged in breeding the finer varieties of poultry for many years. The company operates a large factory, where they make every part of their incubators under their personal supervision. It is an extensive plant, well equipped throughout with improved machinery, and giving employment to a large force of men. Without going into a detailed description of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder, or attempting to set forth its merits at length, we can assure those wishing to make purchases that it will do all that is claimed for it.

The Grain-Yielding Lands

OR

KANSAS and NEBRASKA

are a splendid investment. We own 200 Improved Farms, in the Corn and Wheat Belt of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, and will dispose of same in 80-acre tracts, or larger, at \$5. to \$10. Per Acre on Ten Years Time.

Cash Payments \$100. upwards as purchaser desires.

Send for book giving description, terms and prices of each tract.

C. P. DEWEY & CO.,
402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO.

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42 Merchants' Bldg.,
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REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

CUT IN TWO

Prices of Sewing Machines, Bikes, Bales, Blacksmith's Tools, Road Cars, Bumpers, Harness and 1000 other things. Let Free. CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Highland Stock Farm



F. B. RIX & CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

Imported Shire and Percheron and Standard Trotting-bred horses. Stallions and mares of all ages and imported draft mares in foal for sale at the lowest prices. Registered stallions, ready for service, as low as \$500. All stock sound, straight and guaranteed. Time given responsible purchasers. Write us for instructions how to form a stock company for the purchase of a good stallion.

EVANS BROS. HARTFORD, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of



CLYDESDALE,

PERCHERON

and SHIRE

HORSES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff.

vs.

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

Case No. 14,260.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances thereto-to-wit: Lot numbered 629, in block numbered 6 on Lincoln street, in Martin and Dennis' subdivision in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 5th day of April, 1893. J. M. WILKINSON, Sheriff.

D. C. NELLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Destiny.

BY G. A. TANTON.

Is there a fate that does decree
How we shall live, what we shall be?
And are we creatures foreordained,
Some to be pure and some blood stained?

Must all deeds noble, wise and great,
Be charged to fortune or to fate?
Are we but chessmen in life's game?
Is virtue but an empty name?

Why teach us, then, that Nature's Lord
His faithful servants will reward,
That we who suffer for His sake
Of His glory shall partake.

My friends, God gives to us the power
To meet the troubles of the hour,
To face each trial that does assail,
To cope with Satan and prevail.

The earth and all its gifts are ours,
And if we use our rights and powers
Then we ourselves shall masters be
Of fortune, fate and destiny.
Ellsworth, Kas.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

With reference to the great naval display which is to take place this month in New York harbor, the *Sunday Press* says:

"The old axiom that courtesy does not cost anything will be disproven when the bill for ammunition used by the United States navy and army in saluting foreign warships is sent in after the naval review, which is to take place from April 24 to 27. At the present time it is impossible to say what the cost of powder will be, but even placing the matter on a mean basis, the uproar of cannon will cost the United States something like \$10,000, while the expense of wear and tear on the guns and the brass cases in which the powder is packed, will make up another item, which, while not as great as the cost of the powder, will reach a couple of thousand dollars.

"The saluting of the foreign war vessels and those of the United States navy will without doubt be on a more gigantic basis than has ever occurred before in this country except in times of war. At such times as when nation is against nation, the powder and shot, instead of being sent out from secondary batteries, commonly called 'six-pounders,' is used in the great guns, which at one shot consume from 50 to 250 pounds of powder, costing the nation using them from \$5 to \$8 per bang on powder alone. To this must be added one five-hundredth of the cost of the gun, as 500 shots is supposed to compass the life of a piece of heavy ordnance.

"In the naval review to be held in April the United States vessels will use the six-pounders, known as the Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, for saluting. The forts of both Hampton Roads and New York harbor will be compelled to use their big guns, which cost the government \$8 every time they are used. What guns will be used by the visiting warships is known only to the nations to which they belong, but in all probability small guns will be used. As it is there will be a racket, both at the Virginia anchorage and this harbor, such as has never been heard before, and such as will gladden the heart of the small boy. It will be the Fourth of July magnified about 113 times.

"The interesting ceremony of firing the guns will not be seen by visitors, as the navy department has decided that during the exchange of courtesies ladies would be in the way of the proper working of the guns. At the same time there is a probability that the roar of the guns might make some of the ladies faint, not to mention the fact that their ear drums might be broken—something which sometimes happens to the officers and crew of the warship, who are used to the firing.

"In the trial of the great guns of the *Michigan* a year ago, blood vessels were burst in the ears of several of the officers. When heavy firing is going on the men at the guns do not put cotton in their ears. Instead, they stand on the tips of their toes with the mouth slightly open, which breaks the shock.

"During the April naval review the gunner of each of the United States warships will (without any intention at punning) be a 'big gun,' as the accuracy of the firing will depend on him. He has supreme charge of the gun and ammunition, and after the order has been received from the commander of the vessel to fire, he sees that everything is in readiness and gives the word 'fire starboard,' or 'fire port,' as the case may be.

"In the firing of salutes, the guns of the secondary battery, charged with two pounds of common cannon powder, worth 21 cents a pound, are used. There is also a cork used and a Winchester primer which brings the

cost of each shot up to 45 cents. The powder is packed in what is usually known as a Hotchkiss cartridge case, made of brass, and which can be used about ten times before being worthless. The cases are brought from the magazine in large boxes, and placed convenient to the guns. Usually the firing is done from the forward bridge, but when entering a channel, and it is necessary to 'use the lead' in sounding, the firing is done with the after guns.

"Two of the gunner's assistants man each gun. There is a tub, half filled with water, placed under each gun, into which the brass case falls. The water being cold and the brass hot and expanded by the heat, the cold water contracts it, and, when used again, prevents the gun being jammed or rendered temporarily unfit for use. One man loads while the other handles the breech and fires. The shoulder brace is taken off when saluting, so as to give the men plenty of room, as they have to work quickly.

"The chief gunner takes his position on the forward bridge, aft of the chart room, and, when the order is given to salute, turns to the men on the right hand side of the ship and says: 'Fire, starboard!' He does not use a watch in timing, although the interval of firing is from three to five seconds between each shot. In his hand he has an automatic counter, on which he presses a spring at each report, and when about fifteen shots have been fired he watches the gun so as to see that he does not give too much of a salute. The national salute is twenty-one guns, that of a full-fledged admiral seventeen, a vice admiral fifteen, rear admiral thirteen, commodore eleven and captain seven guns. When an official like the mayor of a city visits a warship he gets a salute equal to that of a commodore, while a general's salute, if he is full-fledged, is the same as an admiral's. A major general gets fifteen guns and a brigadier general gets thirteen guns.

"The greater part of the saluting, both at Hampton Roads and at this harbor, will be done by the flagship Philadelphia, on which Mr. F. H. Whiting is gunner. Admiral Walker's flagship, the Chicago, is now at Hampton Roads; Admiral Benham's, the Newark, is on her way from Havana in company with the Bennington and the Spanish caravels, and by Thursday or Friday Rear Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Philadelphia, will be there. On the arrival of the Newark at Hampton Roads, Admiral Walker, being the junior, will fire a salute of thirteen guns to Admiral Benham, which the latter will return, gun for gun. When Admiral Gherardi's vessel is reported, both the Newark and Chicago will fire a salute of thirteen guns each, which Admiral Gherardi will return by twenty-six guns, thirteen for each of the junior admirals.

"Each foreign squadron will, on reaching Fort Monroe, fire a national salute of twenty-one guns, which will be returned by Fort Monroe. If the flag officer of each nation salutes Admiral Gherardi with the American flag at the fore it will be returned. If the commander is of rank junior to that of Gherardi, the foreigner will salute the American admiral first.

"If the American flag is not displayed at the foremast it is a personal salute and will not be returned.

"During the stay at Hampton Roads there will be much visiting among the various admirals, and at each official visit the admiral will be saluted according to his rank, which will probably entail the firing of several hundred rounds of ammunition. When the fleet is leaving Fortress Monroe, if each of the foreign warships fires a national salute, it will be returned from the fort, which will mean 210 guns. From the time the vessels leave the Virginia shore until they get to New York there will be no saluting. If the fleet arrives at the Hook during the night and drops anchor there the ceremonies will not commence until the visitors pass up the harbor. Whether Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton and Castle Williams will all salute, or that only the former two will respond to the volleys, will be decided by the War Department later.

"Each of the foreign warships will fire a national salute on entering the harbor, and it will have to be returned gun for gun from the forts. As it will mean the firing of 210 volleys, both Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton will respond. If a general's salute is fired by the visiting ships on passing Castle Williams in honor of Major General Howard, the forts on Governor's Island will return the salutation gun for gun. The American and foreign vessels will then proceed to their anchorage ground in the North river, of which the location has already been told in the *Press*.

"The great day of saluting will be April 27. At the 'breaking of the President's flag,' which means that when Mr. Cleveland boards the Dolphin, or whatever vessel he is to make the review on, his flag will be run up on that vessel and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. If he boards any of the American vessels, and he will undoubtedly pay a visit to the flagships Philadelphia, Newark and Chicago, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from each of the vessels he inspects. As his dispatch



Some soaps are said to contain an ingredient "good for the skin." Suppose they do. Would such an application have any effect? If the soap is "good" for anything, should it not wash away its own elements, and leave the skin clear?

Is it not more likely that the "good for the skin" ingredient is there to conceal the odor or appearance of a poor soap?

Dr. James C. White, of Harvard University, says:

"There is no positive virtue in carbolic, tar or other medicated soaps for ordinary purposes."

Ivory Soap contains nothing, is nothing but soap—pure soap.

G. 17.

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boat passes along the reviewing line each of the American and foreign vessels will fire a national salute, which means 315 guns from the American vessels alone. When he leaves the Dolphin he will receive a salute of twenty-one guns from that vessel. When the visiting ships leave the harbor there will be salutes from them which will be answered by the forts. If Admiral Gherardi is saluted he will of course answer it.

"The actual cost of the saluting of the vessels cannot be told as yet, but it will be between \$8,000 and \$12,000. There will be in all about 1,200 rounds fired on the six-pounders, which means two pounds of powder to each volley, which cost 45 cents. The firing of the big guns at Fort Monroe costs about \$8 each volley, and as there will be about 1,000 volleys this will bring the cost of that item to \$8,000, or a total of \$8,540. There will be other expenses which cannot be named now, but which will undoubtedly swell the total an odd thousand or two."

Litigation among farmers grows less and less, as farmers increase in good sense and wisdom.

A good farmer's organization in every neighborhood will help the members out of the old ruts.

If you want attractive homes, sleek animals, farms with enduring fertility, healthy bodies, serviceable machinery, a firm, healthy business activity from one year's end to the other, get out of debt as soon as you can and pay as you go.—G. A. Pearley.

The farmer's life is no better than any other person's life, unless the farmer appreciates his opportunities for leisure, independence, comfort and enjoyment of the products of his farm. Appreciating these advantages, his life towers above that of every other occupation.—*Northwestern Agriculturist*.

Rejoice in the happiness and prosperity of your neighbors. Open not your ear to slander; the faults and the failings of men give pain to a benevolent heart. Desire to do good, and search out occasions for it; in removing the oppressions of another the virtuous mind relieves itself. Shut not your ears against the cries of the poor, nor harden your heart against the calamities of the innocent.—*Home and Farm*.

Not Always the Flour.

If your Biscuit are Heavy,
Your Griddle Cakes Sodden,
Your Pastry Poor,
Your Cake dries out quickly,

Change Your Baking Powder.

Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder
NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor observed in the finest food, and not obtainable with any other but DR. PRICE'S.

The Young Folks.

The Music of the Pines.

Far away like fairy bugles, when the shades of night are on,
Comes again the murmuring music of my childhood days ago.
Come again the scented clover and the apple blossom's spray.
And the spots of softened sunshine falling through the latticed way.
Come again my blithe companions, trooping from the hallowed shrines,
And they come with elfin music, with the music of the pines.

Now they pass in joyful columns once again before my eyes;
In their laughter in the south wind, on their cheeks the glowing skies,
And again a boy I'm coasting on the pine hill's covered side,
While a rosinous perfume rises from my runners as they slide.
At the foot I stop to listen, as I delve in mem'ry's mines,
To the joyous laughter mingled with the music of the pines.

Now I see the yellow sunlight falling on the cones and spears,
And childish dreams come back to me through all these checker'd years,
How the band above us thunders as the swaying tree-tops shake,
And now it falls as calmly sweet as starlight on the lake,
And as the passing pinions whisper sweet as heavenly signs,
I almost see the angels in that band among the pines.

Oh, how often in the glory of the days forever gone
I have listened with a rapture to that mimic Alpine horn.
There's a solace in its sighing that no earthly music brings;
There's a cadence in its wooing never heard in court of kings;
There's a rhythm in the rustle of its low enchanting lines,
For heaven's sweetest zephyrs made the music of the pines.

I have heard the martial music of a conquering army come,
With the blare of boastful bugle and the thunder of the drum;
I have listened to the measures of a sweet Italian band
Till my yearning senses wandered like a bird in Edenland;
But there's no artistic music e'er conceived in mortal minds
Like the music of our childhood in the band among the pines.

—John Trotwood Moore.

CHINATOWN.

To a stranger the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is the most interesting portion in it. It is like dropping into another world, where everything is a babel and confusion and no familiar sounds greet the ear. The quarter covers a section of the city consisting of about sixteen blocks. In the territory bordering upon this thickly settled quarter there are, of course, more or less Chinese; a sort of fringe, as it were, all round what is recognized as Chinatown. In the district there are at least 40,000 Chinese, 10,000 of whom are females. But very few children are met with in a trip through this section.

The manner in which business blocks have been rebuilt so as to include five or six stories where formerly there were only three or four, is astonishing. Buildings with good high stories have been sliced up. The result is a succession of small apartments with low ceilings and with every inch of room economized. The hallways have all been reconstructed and are just wide enough to allow of two persons passing sideways. With the exception of buildings used for business purposes only, most of the district is cut up in the manner described, in order to accommodate as many as possible in a small space and lower rents accordingly. In some cases buildings have been let and sub-let repeatedly, each succeeding landlord partitioning the structure so as to further increase the rental receipts. The result of such a system can be to some extent imagined, but to realize the actual state of affairs in any one block in Chinatown a personal visit is necessary.

The narrow public alleys are as much streets as are the wider thoroughfares. Dim kerosene lights flicker along both sides of these narrow ways, and shops of all kinds are nestled in the rear of the larger buildings. Chinese cobblers, clothiers, laundrymen, jewelers, tea merchants, opium dens, saloons, butcher shops and grocery stores are fronting on the alleys as well as on the streets, and the proprietors live in their places of business.

Butcher shops seem to be more numerous in Chinatown than any other class of business. Contrary to what has often been stated, a Chinese does not starve himself. While living economically he at the same time lives fairly well. The Chinese use up everything they purchase; there is no waste. Where the white man will only eat the more palatable portions of his food, the Chinese get away with it all. They are artists in the utilization of all provisions.

Some of the structures in Chinatown have in the past been well-known places of business managed by white merchants before the quarter was gobbled by the Mongols. The old Globe hotel was a favorite hostelry in the early days of San Francisco. It is now the home of Chinese, and its halls and basement are filled with merchants of the

smaller class. It is to a certain extent a market place for them, and in the evening is filled with a throng of jabbering Celestials, who, from their actions, appear to do a great deal of bantering while trading.

One square is much like another in Chinatown. Subterranean passages lead back and forward through all blocks, so that it is possible to enter by any of half a dozen hallways in an alley and go to the streets leading north, south, east or west. These runways are evidently designed for the convenience of those who live in the interior of the block. From the intricate and winding nature of some of these exits or entrances, a stranger often imagines that he is being led into some kind of a trap, but there is little danger to the white visitor. One guide may take a party of two or three or a dozen through with entire safety. The Celestials seem to have become accustomed to visitors, and do not resent what would be impertinent intrusion in any other part of the city. Often strangers are taken, especially by police guides, directly into the living apartments of families, where the babies are chucked under the chin and their mothers curiously gazed at, while the men of the family quietly smoke their cigarettes and look upon the visit more as an honor than anything else.

In a trip through the quarter a visitor notices but little garbage. There seems to be no accumulations of any kind except upon the floors and walls, which in the poor quarter seem to be strangers to cleansing processes of any nature. The wealthier classes use plenty of paint and paper, but no such waste is noticeable among the poorer ones. The smell of opium seems to permeate the whole place. There are rooms specially fitted up for the purpose, where half-a-dozen or a score may hit the pipe in peace, but more frequently a single Chinese will be found in his little coop enjoying the pipe alone. Opium smoking is as common in the Chinese quarter as the drinking of whiskey and beer elsewhere in the city. It is simply considered a habit, and John is left to enjoy it to the top of his bent without police interference.

There are a number of restaurants scattered through the district in which residents or visitors may secure a class of refreshments not to be found anywhere else in the city. A cup of tea in one of these places is a real luxury to the person who has never tasted anything but the grades sold in the east. Then their little delicacies in the way of sweetmeats and cakes are very toothsome; in fact, a person may secure as refreshing and satisfactory a lunch in Chinatown as he can anywhere in the city.

The Chinese theater is always visited by strangers. It is one of the main attractions of the district, and visitors are escorted to the stage and given seats on either side. The performance is one to be remembered for a lifetime. The actors are all men, and the decorative work done on a male face when a female part is to be taken is quite artistic. There is no drop curtain or scene-shifting. The orchestra is seated at the back of the stage, where the most soul-harrowing sounds ever heard by mortal ears are banged out of cymbals and drums and picked out on stringed instruments of Chinese make. The harmony is like unto that produced by a dozen cats on the back yard fence, reinforced by four or five boys with tin horns and whistles. Every good point made by the hero or heroine (?) in the play is applauded with a cyclone of "music" from the orchestra. The musicians seem to be picked out especially for their ugliness. The cymbal manipulator is cross-eyed to such an extent that he can see both sides of the stage at once and appears to be intently watching the white strangers during the whole performance. The other members of the orchestra are old, lean, hungry-looking Celestials, and one is very much prone to think that the quality of the music they produce has something to do with their repulsive appearance, as if the discordant sounds had produced a nervous disease which drew their features out of all semblance to even a homely Chinese.

The actors enter from the back of the stage, on either side of the orchestra, and with just about as much grace of movement as a flock of waddling geese. They are well dressed in the most costly silks and satins, and the latter decorated with gold lace and hand painted designs, but their general appearance after all is ludicrous in the extreme. The audience on the main floor in front is a sea of masculine faces. The women are all banished to the galleries. There is no stamping of feet or clapping of hands when the actors make a hit; simply expansive smiles on the faces of those pleased.

Visitors are generally brought into the theater by a subterranean passage entering from an alley. There are many twists and turns in this entrance, and the stranger imagines he is the victim of some kind of a joke. Finally a slot is seen in the wall at the foot of a rickety stairway, you are told to put a half-dollar into it, and then up you go into the green room of the theater. The first impression gained on entering this place is that you have been ushered into a

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

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L. H. Strickler.

paint shop which has not been tidied up in a year. The guide goes right ahead, out through the stage door, followed by visitors, actors and supes in single file, on to the stage, where chairs are provided on either side. About fifteen minutes to half an hour is all an average Caucasian can stand of Chinese declamation and music, and, with the utmost contempt for the proprietries, visitors rush out with the first exit of actors, thankful to escape the balance of the barbaric performance.

If the Geary act results in depopulating Chinatown of its inhabitants, San Francisco will lose its greatest and quaintest attraction, but it is doubtful if the great majority of her white inhabitants will heave one sigh of regret. The warmest friend of the Celestial among his white brethren cannot truthfully say after a visit to Chinatown that Chinese civilization, at least as it is seen in this city, is a desirable acquisition for the Pacific coast or the United States.

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The great list of artists which have been engaged by Dr. Ziegfeld, the President of "Trocadero," for that big amusement enterprise which opens in Chicago, April 29, on Michigan Boulevard and Sixteenth street, and which includes the prima donna extraordinary, Mme. Louise Nikita (court prima donna to his Royal Highness Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), Voros Miska and his Hungarian orchestra, the Von Beulow band of over sixty musicians, Dimitri Iwanoff and his troupe of Russian singers and dancers, has been further added to by the engagement of Mr. Meyer Mahr, the eminent pianist, and Miss Effie Stewart, a prima donna with a rare soprano voice, who will come from London especially to sing in twelve concerts.

The artists of the "Trocadero" will be the greatest of any place of amusement in Chicago, and the moderate price of admission, 50 cents, will undoubtedly make it the most popular amusement venture in the World's Fair city.

The highest point of the "MacKaye Spectatorium" of Chicago will be the immense dome or tower. Up there at a height of 250 feet from terra firma one has laid before his eyes, in panoramic beauty, a glorious sight of the World's Fair grounds. One hundred and fifty feet below are the immense roofs, gardens and restaurants. To enable people to reach these altitudes, without inconvenience and with safety and celerity, the Columbian Celebration Company has contracted with the Standard Elevator Company to supply fifteen immense elevators, swift in motion, safe in action, and with a carrying capacity of 10,000 persons each hour. This will be the largest elevator exhibit at the Fair and will of itself be a sight of more than passing moment.



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NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS.

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THE GRAIN TRADE AND PRICES.

Nothing in recent years has surprised careful students of the statistical situation more than the low prices which have prevailed for wheat. In the face of the predictions of those whose estimates have always been conservative, the market for this cereal has continually declined for more than two years, and has now reached a figure at which it is thought the seeding of spring wheat areas will be greatly curtailed. The northwestern farmers, however, may take fresh courage and experience a revival of the hope that prices will at least equal the cost of production, on account of the recent reports as to the unfavorable condition of the crop in the winter wheat regions. It is noted that in Illinois and Kansas, as well as in some other less important winter wheat States, considerable areas which were seeded to winter wheat are being plowed up to be planted in other crops. In Indiana and Kentucky also considerable damage is reported, and so important are these unfavorable conditions regarded that the speculative market has apparently taken an upward turn in anticipation of the short crop. At least the power of the "bears" has met with an obstacle which is to be felt—whether temporarily or permanently remains to be seen—as a counteracting influence against their efforts to hammer the market down. The Cincinnati *Price Current* even hints at a reduction of 75,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat production of this year's crop.

The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that there is left of the abundant crops of the last two years a very large surplus over the requirements of the country and probable exportation until next harvest, but if the present unfavorable weather continues over the winter wheat regions, this country will have very much less to export out of the next crop than out of either of the last two. But what will be the effect on prices in view of the artificial methods by which markets are manipulated, as well as in consideration of the uncertainty as to the amount of the foreign demand for our surplus, and also in view of the fact that a favorable turn in the weather, if it should come soon, would almost reverse the prospects of the present crop? It is more than the wisest may venture upon to predict the course of prices, even in the near future. Experience of the past makes reasonable the expectation that the abnormally low prices of the present will be followed by advances, and the present statistical situation favors such an advance at an early date. But whether better prices come soon or are long delayed it is to be hoped that producers may be able to share the profit of the improved situation.

THE EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

The complexity of the organization of society increases as our civilization advances. History, tradition and inductive reasoning conspire to remove all doubt as to the simplicity of primitive forms of government. With multiplied relations of men to each other comes the necessity for the regulation of their conduct in these relations. Out of this necessity formal governments have grown. There is a school of political philosophers who assert that, even in America, and in our own country, where government is theoretically by the people, we are governed too much. Doubtless, however, the entire tendency of the age, indeed the almost uninterrupted tendency of all time is and has been to more rather than to less government.

Government is an organization of society. Originally it may have sprung from the necessity of combination against the encroachments of the vicious upon the rights of their fellows, or it may have resulted from the necessity which patriarchal fathers found imposed upon them in the regulation of their heterogeneous families. Certain it is that selfishness and ambition at a very early date became conspicuous in their use of the authorities of government. Revolutions have marked the struggles of the oppressed against the unjust use of the powers of government, too often to find that the deposition of one tyrant, or set of tyrants, was succeeded by the accession to power of others seldom less—often more—rapacious than the deposed. In the highest civilizations, however, the successive struggles of the people against the abuse of power have in their average results progressed towards better protection against rapacity and crime, and at the same time curtailed the opportunities for the oppressive use of the powers of government.

In some of the struggles which have marked mankind's progress the effort has been against disorganization. But in almost all cases the opportunities afforded for the use of power, added to the universally recognized necessity for government, has assured an organization quite as strong as its integrity, not to say its devotion to the interests of the governed, deserved. Not infrequently have the powers of government been perverted by subservience to the behests of some powerful interest other than that of the public good. In this way have corrupt, venal or weak governments permitted the control of their powers by private interests, while the users were not saddled with the responsibilities of that use.

The struggles against the oppressive, unjust or otherwise improper use of the powers of government have usually been warlike, but have sometimes been intellectual combats. They have sometimes been against a king or other executive; sometimes against a priesthood; sometimes against a usurping deliberative body acting under color of legislative authority. Judicial authority has almost never been opposed by organized violence. From the earliest to the present times venality of judges has been charged, and not in all cases without cause. But the lack of opportunity for the acquisition of power and the corrections sooner or later applied have operated against usurpation and other extensive misuse of judicial power. Probably at no time in the history of the world have the opportunities for profit from judicial corruption exceeded those of the present.

The extension of the intricacies of government is being rapidly pushed by both the legislative and judicial branches in this country. Artificial relations are rapidly produced under our expanding system of laws. These relations are suffering no reduction under the construction of these laws by the courts.

THE OHIO CASE.

A recent case in point is just completed by Judge Ricks, a judge of the United States court, in the now famous case of injunction against the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Heretofore labor organizations have been deemed private associ-

ations, with which the law had little to do, and the worker in the employ of a railroad has been considered a strictly private citizen. This decision, however, makes the employee a quasi part of the government force of workers, and his associations subject to limitations of the statutes as to inter-State commerce.

The following important passages addressed to engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore railroad, who had refused to handle boycotted cars of another road, and some of whom had abandoned their engines after commencing their runs convey an idea of the scope of the extension of the judicial authority of the United States to the relations of railroad corporations with their employees:

"You are engaged in a service of public character, and the public is not only interested in the manner in which you perform your duties while you continue in that service, but is quite as much interested in the time and circumstances under which you quit that employment. You can't always choose your own time and place for terminating the relations. If you were permitted to do so you might quit your work at a time and place and under circumstances which would involve irreparable damage to your employer and jeopardize the lives of the traveling public. Your employers owe a high duty to the public, which they are compelled to perform under a severe penalty, and they have in turn a higher claim upon you and your services than that due from the ordinary employee. This court does not assume the power to compel you to continue your service to your employers against your will, but it does undertake to compel you to perform your whole duty while such relations continue, and does further claim, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its orders have been violated, the right to determine when your relation to your employer legally terminated and when your obligations to observe this order cease. It may, in the meantime, be important for you to reflect and consider whether you can safely proceed to continue in your employer's service with the purpose to quit at a moment when some duty may be required of you which is in violation of some supposed promise or obligation you owe another, not your employers. That time for leaving your post of duty might come under circumstances when you would by such act unintentionally imperil the safety and lives intrusted to your employer and do his business vast and irreparable damage. It might, too, unintentionally involve you in conflict with the court because of obstructing its process and interfering with its mandates. I therefore suggest to you and all others who are in a similar employment that there ought not to be any strained construction made of the provisions of the court's order. The one safe way to obviate trouble is to quit the service of your employer. If you continue that employment this court will expect you to do your full duty to your employer and to the public, and to observe the orders which have been made in this case."

Writers have been lost in conjecture as to the far reaching inferences to be drawn from this decision if on review by the Supreme court it shall be fully sustained.

THE NEW ORLEANS CASE.

Another case, which is even more remarkable in its extension of federal power through the courts, occurred at New Orleans before Judge E. C. Billings of the United States Circuit court. The union employees of the warehousemen went out on a strike in November last, and opposed the efforts to engage others in their place.

Proceedings were instituted against the labor organizations involved, but before they came to trial the strike ended. Although this occurrence took place four months before, Judge Billings passed upon the questions involved, and concludes as follows:

"The question is, 'Do these facts establish a case within the statute?' It seems to me this question is tantamount to the question, 'Could there be a case under the statute?' It is conceded that the labor organizations were at the outset lawful. But

when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels—i. e., when lawful associations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, the associations themselves become unlawful. The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of the defendant consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were complied with they sought to prevent, and did prevent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. It was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute. One of the intended results of their combined action was the forced stagnation of all the commerce which flowed through New Orleans. This intent and combined action are none the less unlawful because they included in their scope the paralysis of all other business within the city as well.

"For these reasons I think the injunction should issue."

It is claimed by some that this is the beginning of an improper use of the courts for the purpose of coercing laborers in the contention of transportation corporations with laborers, and that the courts are thus becoming the tools of these corporations through which to array the power of the government on the side of capital. Others see in these decisions the beginning of the judicial recognition of the labor question and the expectation that through these tribunals both labor and capital will find the most desirable means of adjusting amicably their differences. It is contended that if the courts may recognize the cause of the corporation and right its wrongs against the labor organization they must also recognize the organizations and right the wrongs of their members. The proper extension of the authority of government to these intricate questions should be welcomed by both sides.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

A more specific statement of the extension of the authority of the courts to the changed conditions of recent civilization is the opinion of Judge Speer, rendered a few days ago in the case of the petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to require the receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia to enter into a contract with that organization for the service of its members. After announcing his decision that the receiver will be instructed to enter into the contract petitioned for by the engineers, Judge Speer discusses at length other interesting questions involved. He says:

"It will not be wise for those engaged in the maintenance of public order to ignore the immensity of the changes in the relations of the employing and the employed classes occasioned by the phenomenal development of commerce and the prevalence of labor organizations. We are in this case directly concerned with a corporation and a labor organization, and both engaged in railway transportation. In this department of industry it is reported by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that there is invested in the United States \$9,829,475,015, or nearly eight times the entire national debt of the country. Last year the railroads transported 530,000,000 passengers, or more than eight times the entire population of the United States. The operatives employed by the railroads number 784,000, and it is no trifling testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of this mighty army of railroad employees that of the vast population transported under their care, only 293, or less than one two-thousandth of 1 per cent., lost their lives.

"I moreover discover that few employees of a railroad, more than the locomotive engineers, are charged with the preservation of life and property. When we are advised by the proof that of the 32,000 of the locomotive engineers of the United States, more than 80 per cent. belong to the Brotherhood, it is difficult to believe that their membership lessens efficiency to employers or fidelity to their supreme duty to the public. But whether these facts and other facts equally well known and

equally significant will justify governmental control of contracts essential to the uninterrupted transportation of the country, in which the public is so vitally concerned, it is clear that where the property of a railway or other corporation is being administered by a receiver under the superintending power of a court of equity, it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employees, which, in the absence of such adjustment, would tend to injure the property and to defeat the purpose of the receivership. Indeed, the power of the court to direct a contract between its officers, does not appear to be questioned. The most important difference between the parties is as to the effect upon the duty to the court and propriety of the rule of the Brotherhood, which is understood by the court to be as follows:

"Twelfth—That hereafter, when an issue has been sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it shall be recognized as a violation of the obligation if a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who may be employed on a railroad run in connection with, or adjacent to, said road, to continue to handle the property belonging to said railroad, or system, in any way that may benefit said company with which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are at issue until the grievances or issues of difference of any nature or kind have been amicably settled."

"This rule is understood to have been adopted by the brotherhood in Denver three years ago. In his testimony, Mr. A. B. Youngson, the assistant chief engineer, frankly admitted that the effect of this rule, as applied to the properties in the hands of the receiver and the engineers in his employ, would be as follows: 'If, in the pursuance of the business of a common carrier, with which the receiver is charged, it should become necessary to convey over the lines of the Central railroad, a car belonging to a railroad company on which there was a strike of the engineers, it would be the duty of the Brotherhood men in the employ of the receiver to refuse to haul the train containing such car, and if the officers of the road insisted that the car should proceed, loyalty to the Brotherhood required that the engineer should at once resign his station and abandon his duty. He might,' he stated, 'if he thought proper, carry the train to the terminal point.'

"Now, there can not be a doubt that this rule of the brotherhood is a direct and positive violation of the laws of the land, and no court, State or Federal, could hesitate for a moment so to declare. It is plainly a rule, or an agreement in restraint of trade or commerce, as described in section one of the act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust law. A combination of persons, without regard to their occupation, which would have the effect to defeat the provisions of the inter-State commerce law, inhibiting discrimination in the transportation of freight and passengers, would be liable to the severe penalties of the statutes. Now it is true that in any conceivable strike upon the transportation lines of this country, whether main line or branch roads, there would be interference with inter-State or foreign commerce. It will be practically impossible hereafter for a body of men to combine to hinder and delay the work of the transportation company without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of these laws, and a combination, or agreement of railroad officials or other representatives of capital, with the same effect, will be equally under the ban of the penal statutes.

"Organized labor, when injustice has been done, or threatened to its membership, will find its useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest, and a petition for redress against the unlawful trusts and other combinations which would do unlawful wrong to it. Its membership need not doubt that its counsel will be heard, nor that speedy or exact justice will be administered whenever the courts have jurisdiction. It will follow, there-

fore, that in all such controversies it will be competent, as we have done in this case, for the courts to reverse the present rights of the operatives to spare them hardships, and at the same time to spare the public the unmerited hardship which it has suffered from such conflicts in the past."

Shawnee county will be represented at the World's Fair. Nine hundred dollars has been loaned, \$500 of which has been applied by the board to assist with the Shawnee county exhibit. There is still over \$250 in the outlaying township clubs, and if the collectors or treasurers of the township organizations will write to Major T. J. Anderson or R. L. Wright, stating what they wish to do, the necessary papers will be forwarded for making the transfer of the fund.

As an indication of the animal industry in the Southwest the New Mexico Stock-Grower says that sheep and cattle buyers are numerous in the Southwest, but few trades are reported, as buyers declare prices asked are too high, when the quality and condition of the stock is considered. This applies especially to New Mexico. In Arizona, where prices are very much lower, a number of trades have been made, and shipments have commenced in some sections.

A strike of the shopmen of the Santa Fe railroad throughout the system occurred at 1 o'clock last Saturday. Information is wanting as to just how many men are out, but there are undoubtedly several hundred of them. The question of wages seems to cut not so much of a figure as the demand that the company sign a contract containing several stipulations affecting the employment and discharge of men, the number of apprentices, etc. There is no disorder of any kind, and it is hoped that the differences will be soon adjusted and the men again earning their wages. The business of the company is not seriously affected by the strike.

INQUIRIES ABOUT FLAX.

A "constant reader of the FARMER" writes from Cheyenne, Kansas: "I would like to hear through your paper how to raise flax, when to sow, broadcast or drill, how much seed to the acre; whether it is a good plant to stand the dry weather of western Kansas; and where I can get flax seed?" These inquiries are important, and while nearly all of them have at some time been answered in the KANSAS FARMER it will be well now to have all recent experience on this important subject presented to the farming public for the sake of the new information developed and for the advantage of the many new readers of the FARMER.

State Reports Now Ready.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This office is now prepared to distribute the public documents of 1891 and 1892. They contain the Governor's message, the reports of the Adjutant General, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Board of Charities, Librarian, Directors and Warden of the Penitentiary, State Agent, State Dental Examiners, Mine Inspector, Commissioner of Forestry, and Kansas State Soldiers' Home. These books are for general distribution, and if you are willing to pay express on the same, they will be sent you on receipt of request.

R. S. OSBORN, Sec. of State

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending April 10, 1893, T. B. Jennings, observer:

The week has been characterized by an entire absence of rain over the major part of the State.

Light rains have occurred in the contiguous portions of Ottawa and Cloud, in portions of Shawnee, Jackson, Jefferson, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Labette, Cherokee, Crawford, Bourbon, Brown and Nemaha, with some hail in Johnson and Crawford.

The temperature has been abnor-

mally high, being, generally, the highest temperatures ever recorded so early in the season in this State.

The sunshine has been generally excessive for April.

In general terms the results are beneficial, the ground over nearly all of the State is in very fine condition for working, wild grass is starting well, trees leafing and blooming, and gardens making a good start.

Wheat is not doing well generally, though in localities it never was in better condition at this season of the year; it needs rain, however. Very little has sprouted in the extreme western counties, much of it being dry and as good as the day it was sown. Chinch bugs are in some fields in Coffey and Montgomery.

Oats generally are coming up well, though in the west the dry weather is retarding oats and barley. Flax is generally in. The pastures have improved much under the high temperature. Corn planting is in progress south of the Kaw. Most of the corn is planted in the extreme south and some is up, looking well. Plowing for corn north of the Kaw.

Peaches, plums, pears, cherries and apricots are in bloom generally, and in the extreme southern counties apples and strawberries.

Tree Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I observe that my recent article on tree culture has thrown Mr. G. W. Bailey into "a state of mind." I should be sorry were it not that this very fact will serve to call the attention of your readers more closely to the fact that the arboreal needs of Kansas are not so much hedges, wind-breaks, orchards and shade and ornamental trees, as groves of timber for fuel.

A country cut up into forty acre fields with hedges fifteen to twenty feet high is certainly not my idea of a landscape. But Mr. Bailey is careful to put in the words, "properly cared for." But what farmer properly cares for his hedges, or, to put the question in a better form, what farmer can properly care for them? He simply has something else to do. I think there are many who regret that they have planted so much hedge. Some of the older hedges, however, are proving valuable in the amount of fuel and post timber they are furnishing.

I have had some experience with wind-breaks. I remember very vividly plowing corn behind one which had been set sixteen or eighteen years before on the north side of the field, with the trees three deep. It was not so good a wind-break in the winter, when the leaves were gone, but it has furnished a surprisingly large amount of fuel and post timber. Even the box elder will last as a post two or three years, and is better than no post and better than one not paid for.

Concerning orchards, there appears in the very same issue as Mr. Bailey's letter, the following statement by Mr. L. W. Leach, of Kingman: "It is my firm belief that not more than one-fourth of all the fruit trees that have been planted in this section of the State are alive to-day." This is not very encouraging, but it is unquestionably the fact. The curse of the Kansas farmer has been specialties, and one of the most delusive has been fine fruit. For most farmers an orchard large enough to supply the home use in years of moderate yield is a sufficiently large ambition.

A genuine shade tree is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and everybody ought to try to secure a few. I would rather have a couple of elms or hard maples, or even soft maples, in the front yard, trimmed up fifteen feet above the ground, than half an acre of evergreens. The latter, if they can be continually sheared down, are quite pretty, but when they get to be thirty or forty feet high and fill up the whole front yard, as I have seen them in Illinois, and almost conceal all the buildings from sight, they do not overwhelm me with admiration. The shade and ornamental tree business is easily overdone. The tree-planter seems to forget that the whips he plants will, if they grow at all, spread out and become great trees. And so it is, as the

editor of the Topeka Capital once pointed out, a merciful provision that a majority of the trees planted in Kansas die.

But it is a still more merciful provision that the evergreens and fancy fruit trees die the most successfully, while trees suited to timber purposes are hardier. An abundance of fuel in Kansas groves means not only independence of the coal barons, but would provide means for many domestic industries that will occur to every one.

I have no idea that the science of farming in Kansas has been carried to perfection. Certain ideas and processes have been popular, and to criticize anything that is the fashion always brings down a storm of derision. The "know-it-all" farmer has been and doubtless to a considerable extent still is a resident of Kansas, though many of the class have gone on to Oklahoma or back to wife's folks. But in view of the cry that has gone up all over the State and become so bitter, a thinking man will naturally inquire whether monopolies and railroads and unjust laws are really the whole cause of the difficulties among the agricultural classes, or whether a part of them may not be traced to the pursuit of bad theories of farming. One thing is certain, that farmer will not be helped who does not help himself, and nothing can make him more independent than an abundance of timber.

T. C. MOFFAT.

Douglass, Kansas.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

One of the cheapest and best stacking devices which has been in successful operation is made by Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa, who now advertise a complete line of hay tools and appliances. Parties interested in this class of farm conveniences should mention this paper and write for catalogue.

Mr. William Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., the well-known manufacturer of spraying outfits, as advertised in these columns from time to time, has published a number of neat little pamphlets on subjects connected with spraying, among them being "Spraying Fruits, How, When, Where and Why to Do It," "Spraying Apple Orchards," "How to Prevent and Destroy Diseases and Insects Affecting Grapes," "Insects and Fungus Diseases Affecting all Varieties of Small Fruit and Vegetable Crops," "Full Directions for Spraying Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers," etc. Any or all of these little books are sent free of charge to any one who will ask for them.

The "twice-a-week" St. Louis Republic has led the fight for tariff reform, and stands without a rival as the leading and representative Democratic newspaper of the country. Everybody should subscribe for it at once and get all the news now, when for the first time in thirty-two years the Democratic party is in full control of the national government. It is a great semi-weekly paper, issued each Tuesday and Friday—fourteen to sixteen pages every week—for only \$1 a year—the price of a weekly. An extra copy free to the sender of each club of four new subscribers, with \$4. Write for free sample copies. Address the Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

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To Fruit Growers.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this issue. Their Zimmerman evaporators for fruits and vegetables have for many years been looked upon as the standard machines. Parties in want of Evaporating machinery will do well to write for their catalogue.

Horticulture.

An Effective Sprayer at a Moderate Cost.

The season is at hand for putting in play the spraying machine, and as it is the belief of the writer that a home-built sprayer may be less expensive and no less effective than most of the combinations now on the market, it is proposed to give to the FARMER readers the specifications for putting together a servicable form.

The necessary parts are few and inexpensive, and their combination simple. They are, briefly, the tank for the fluid, the pump, the connections and the nozzle. As to the tank, a coal oil barrel is one of the most common and convenient forms, and does very well in a small orchard and vineyard. In larger grounds, however, the loss of time in filling a single barrel so frequently during the day makes it worth while the use of a box tank as large as can be carried on the wagon, on which it may take the place of the wagon box. A gang of barrels, set in a wagon box and connected by a pipe, is a somewhat unsatisfactory arrangement sometimes adopted. The force pump, to be of most service, must be a thoroughly well constructed double-action pump, with the working parts preferably of brass, and with the least possible packing to wear. Moreover, as the operation of the pump handle with the force needed to secure a good spray is not boy's play, all friction and ill adjustment should be reduced to the minimum. These features, coupled with a reasonable cost, are very well combined in small force pumps offered by several firms, of which I have found none superior to the Gould Manufacturing Co.'s No. 905. This can be ordered through most hardware or pump dealers, and is listed at \$8 retail. With it should be ordered a length of one-inch gas pipe sufficient to reach, when attached, to within half an inch of the bottom of the tank. This tube should be capped with a wire gauze strainer to prevent the inflow of any sediment which might interfere with the action of the nozzle. The pump above named is provided with two vents. To one of these should be connected ten or twelve feet of three-quarter inch hose, armed at tip with a spraying nozzle, and held up while in use by a light, but rigid staff, strapped alongside, a fish pole cane being just the thing. To the other vent is connected a yard of hose, tipped with a brass cap pierced with an aperture of the same diameter as the opening of the nozzle. This short length is the stirrer, and when operating is directed through a hole in the top of the barrel or tank, the jet from it effectually and continually agitating the fluid within.

The nozzle is one of the important parts of the apparatus. There are many forms of the nozzle offered, but for the best work the form known as the Vermorel has no superior. The only criticism that is likely to be made of its action is that it is slow. The spray delivered, however, is as nearly perfect as can be made, and the danger of an over-application is reduced to the minimum. Where the time of the operator is more important than the perfection of the work, a nozzle of more rapid delivery may be preferred, and here the Nixon No. 3, or the Wellhouse, will be found serviceable.

Now, as to the total cost of such a combination, with the articles estimated at full retail prices, the sum should not exceed \$13. With a discount from the list price of the pump, usually allowed, this figure will be reduced a dollar or two. If the Nixon nozzle be selected instead of the Vermorel, the cost will be still further reduced 50 cents. At the above estimate, the barrel is counted at \$1, the hose, thirteen feet at 16 cents, two couplings, each 25 cents, stirrer cap, 25 cents, prices which can certainly be reduced in most cases.

Such a machine, loaded upon a wagon, and operated by two hands, one to pump, the other to direct the spray, and drive the team, will be found fully sufficient for all the work in the average orchard, vineyard and garden, though convenience may demand the

additional equipment of a small hand apparatus, such as an "Aquapult," or a Lewis combination pump, for use when but a small amount of spraying is to be done. E. A. P.

Experience With Blight.

Commenting on an article entitled "A Bad Case of Blight," in a recent number of the KANSAS FARMER, John G. Vogelmann, of Broughton, Kas., recites a similar experience of a noted gardener in the State of Wuertemberg, Germany. The bad effects were in that case attributed to the fact that a very warm day, which caused the sap to move freely, was followed by a cold storm, during which the temperature went down to near the freezing point and brought the sap to a standstill. The day following the storm the sun shone hot, and the retarded sap in the trunks of the trees was warmed before it could move and decomposition with attendant worms was the result. Our correspondent thinks blight, worms and other troubles result here also from changes of temperature, and advises as the only remedy the planting of the most hardy trees.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Turkeys.

Turkeys do not thrive as well as do most other domestic fowls when confined in small yards. The bronze is the largest and handsomest breed, gobblers often weighing twenty-five to forty pounds. The pure-bred males have brilliant bronze plumage without a spot of white. The edges of the feathers on the females are usually dull white or gray. On account of too close in-breeding the bronze is not as hardy when young as the native, and is not as good a forager. Crossing a pure-bred bronze gobbler with native hens gives increased hardiness and other desirable qualities. The largest gobblers should not be selected for crossing with small native hens. A large bird may be chosen for the progeny of the first cross. If turkeys are treated gently and quietly, they are the most docile of all domestic fowls. Unless one has experience it is better to begin on a small scale with good stock. One bronze gobbler and three to six native hens will furnish the learner enough work. Feed them well and give them comfortable quarters, so as to encourage early laying. It is not good practice to breed from young birds altogether; either the gobbler or hens should be two years old. In order to save tedious watching make attractive nests in secluded parts of their run. Use barrels, as they can easily be made secure from vermin at setting time. Turn them on the side and put in dry leaves or grass with a nest egg peeping out; throw some brush over the barrel so as to give it a wild look, which is enticing to the shy turkey. Generally they will use these prepared nests, but they will sometimes steal away. When troublesome in this way it is a good plan to give them their morning feed in a pen where there are plenty of good nests, and confine them there a few hours. When they get used to these nests they will return to them regularly without being shut in. But if shut up this way they must be liberated in a short time, for turkeys will not flourish if confined even half a morning. Turkeys lay from twelve to twenty eggs, beginning in March usually. At first they lay every other day, then every day, and often lay after they begin to set. Take eggs from the nests daily and keep them in a moderately cool place, turning them gently once or twice a week. Turkeys make better mothers than hens and they can care for large broods, hence it is a good plan to set the surplus eggs under motherly chicken hens on the same date that the turkeys are set, giving the young, when hatched, to the turkey mothers. It is also a good plan to set turkeys in pairs; they like to forage together; they never quarrel over their broods, are more tractable and can protect their young better than chickens. If the same person feeds and waters the setting hens and is gentle and quiet in

manner, they soon become tame and manageable. Twelve to fifteen eggs are enough for a setting for each turkey, and eight to ten for a hen, according to size of bird, says an exchange. The nests should be shallow and wide enough so the eggs cannot pile up on each other and placed so the birds can easily step into them. The eggs require four weeks of incubation. When the time for hatching arrives the mother should not be fed or disturbed in any way, or she may become restless and leave the nest before all are hatched. The little turkeys do not need food for about twenty-four hours after leaving the shell. A nourishing mess for the first four weeks is hard-boiled eggs mixed to the crumbly stage with a little dry corn meal; loppered milk lightly scalded and drained is one of the best foods during all the growing period; cracked corn, wheat and oats are also good; water should be given in vessels so shallow that only the bills of the turkeys can get wet. To keep the food from getting mixed with any kind of filth it should be given in shallow pans or on smooth boards that are cleaned frequently. Turkeys require more sharp grit than any other poultry; when confined the old and young should be abundantly supplied. Keep young turkeys dry and warm; hence during cold, rainy days and dewy mornings, they should remain shut in until a month old; at all other times they should have the freest range practicable. Turkeys are great foragers, and grow fast and strong when allowed all of the green stuff and insects they are capable of collecting. —The Orange Judd Farmer.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

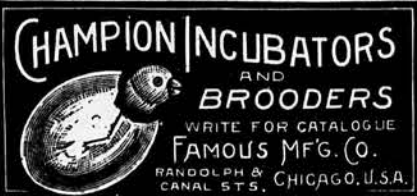
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In the Dairy.

THE RIPENING AND TEMPERING OF CREAM.

Iowa is rapidly becoming one of the greatest dairy States, and the experience of the successful butter-makers of that State cannot fail to both interest and profit all who are striving for a place in the ranks of those who are making a financial success of the dairy industry. The following paper by Geo. L. Coyle, of Monona, Iowa, was read several months ago before the dairymen's convention, and is full of good, practical suggestions. The time is possibly not far distant when the ripening of cream will be universally accomplished by scientific means, much as the leavening of bread has long been done, and the production of good, finely flavored butter will be a matter of much greater certainty than now. But the time will never come when Mr. Coyle's suggestions as to cleanliness will be out of order. Mr. Coyle said:

"Among the many questions pertaining to butter-making, cream ripening is at the present time the most important and should receive the attention of all butter-makers.

"In this paper, on the ripening and tempering of cream, it is not my purpose to treat the subject as a bacteriologist or chemist, but as a practical butter-maker of experience in the manufacture of butter in the factory. My views may not meet with the favor of all, nor do I expect to touch on every point of value in connection with the subject, for it is a broad one, affording opportunity for much discussion.

"The proper method in which cream should be handled in Iowa and Wisconsin may be different from the proper method in Arkansas and Tennessee; and even in different creameries of the same locality the same method may not always be successfully employed. Yet there are principles in cream ripening that hold good everywhere and must be observed if good results are expected.

"Why do you ripen cream? Ask that question of different butter-makers and you will receive the same answer from all.

"In the beginning of my experience I was taught that the main objects in ripening were to develop keeping qualities and prevent loss in quantity.

"That the butter of properly ripened cream has better keeping qualities than the butter of sweet cream, seems to be a settled question. In regard to loss in quantity, it is now being held that that is not the result of a lack of a certain degree of acidity, and that it is possible to churn sweet cream as exhaustively as sour cream. It may be that it is possible to churn sweet cream without loss, yet experience shows that there is usually more economy in churning ripened cream. We know that in ripening, flavor is developed, and the flavor developed is not always the same. The method in ripening which will give the best flavor, is now a question of great importance to butter-makers.

"A very important point to be observed in ripening is cleanliness. There is nothing new in that statement, and it would be quite inappropriate to call attention to it here were it not for the fact that it is often disregarded. The readiness in which cream takes in odors and infectious germs makes it important that the atmosphere of the apartment where the cream remains while ripening should be pure. Every odor which comes in contact with cream is taken in at once, and is there to remain.

"Another important matter is temperature. By it ripening may be hastened or retarded and results may be good or bad, according to the way in which it is regulated. To make it possible to get the best results it is absolutely necessary that the operator should have control of the temperature of cream while ripening; and having that control depends much on the facilities for handling cream. Care should be taken not to over-ripen, and that is why it is necessary that the operator should always have temperature under control, for in the control of tempera-

ture lies the possibility of controlling acidity, and without the control of acidity, over-ripening is apt to often result. Bad results in ripening are due more to carelessness in this matter of temperature than to any other cause.

"The degree of acidity is of much importance; for experience has well demonstrated that quantity and quality depend a great deal upon it. To determine the degree known to produce the best results, demands the skill that can only be acquired by experience. The test for determining the acidity of cream, which is now coming into use, promises the solution of that perplexing problem. Important as the degree of acidity is, the kind of acidity is, in the opinion of some, of the greater importance. We know that ripening is 'due to bacteria, and there are many species of bacteria. Different species have different effects, thus we may conclude that the right kind of bacteria must be in activity in cream ripened to give the best results. The degree of acidity is usually easily controlled, but this cannot be said of the kind of acidity. It seems that the operator's power is limited, to a great extent, to keeping the surroundings clean and thus preventing the cream from becoming tainted by offensive odors, and the development of too much acidity. Observing these points will certainly lead to good results, if the cream is good in the beginning.

"Among good butter-makers different opinions are found in regard to the best method of ripening. Some prefer to effect it only by regulating temperature; others use what is commonly called 'a starter,' and there is disagreement in regard to the time required for ripening to produce the best results. In handling separator cream it is usually best to cool immediately. In warm weather it should be cooled immediately well below 60°, and held as low as possible without preventing ripening in a reasonable time. When the weather becomes cooler and cream has not a tendency to change so rapidly as in warm weather, different methods should be adopted. It should not be tempered to as low a degree, or a longer time is required to ripen. It is claimed by some that cream should always be cooled immediately to a low temperature, and kept sweet for a certain time before attempting to ripen. That is an excellent method, though it is not always required in ripening successfully. By cooling first and keeping the cream sweet, the operator is given good control of the acidity. Sometimes the use of a starter will make the time required to ripen more certain. Care should be taken in the preparation of the starter. It should be specially prepared of a pure article. During cold weather, when intending to churn the day following its separation, some butter-makers do not cool immediately, but in the beginning add the starter and temper afterwards. That is a good method when desiring to effect proper ripening in a short time. However, it is best not to be in too great a haste to develop the acid. Holding the cream forty-eight hours will usually produce the best results in cold weather. A low temperature for ripening is possible when forty-eight hours are taken, and that is an advantage.

"It is a usual practice of some operators to handle cream, in cold weather, opposite from the way they do in warm weather. In warm weather, after the cream is set, it is expected the temperature will raise, in cold weather fall; thus he regulates temperature accordingly. Yet is this practice of allowing a falling temperature in cream, while ripening, calculated to give the best results? Experience seems to favor the contrary. It has long been held that cream should never fall below the temperature at which it is set. If that is true, then the method that is often employed in handling cream in winter is wrong. To handle cream in a way that will improve any faults therein is practically an impossibility. The skill of the operator should therefore be directed toward preventing bad qualities from being developed in the cream, not in trying to take them out when already devel-

oped. When cream comes from the separator tainted from the condition of the milk the bad principle is there to stay, and will inevitably show its effect in the butter. The plan of the bacteriologist to destroy by heat all the bacteria in faulty cream, and then add the pure breed bacteria, can not, at the present, be considered. It may be a success in an experimental way, but, practically, it is attended with too many difficulties. Only that which is practical is of value to the butter-maker.

"Stirring cream frequently is a point that should be observed. It will assist in the development of flavor, and in establishing a similar character in cream. It would be absurd to lay down many fixed rules as a guide for the operator, for the methods required in one case may not apply in another. To be qualified to handle cream successfully, the operator must first be capable of determining the different conditions of cream. He should understand the character of properly ripened cream, or he will not know when it is before him. With that knowledge it will then be possible for him to regulate his operations in the way that conditions in his case may demand. To-day conditions may demand a low temperature, to-morrow may be different and a higher temperature is required.

"For reasons we cannot explain, ripening will be slower on one day than the other, thus it becomes necessary that the operator should always be on guard, giving as much attention as possible to the cream while ripening. There are no methods by which the proper care of cream is reduced to a single art. Butter-making has not reached the stage of progress where experience and judgment are not required in the successful handling of cream. In tempering cream care should be taken not to injure its texture. In most creameries ice is used in tempering during warm weather. There are creameries which use only water, and are able to get good results. Appliances, by which cream is cooled by water immediately after it comes from the separator, are coming into use and are giving good satisfaction. This process of cooling has advantages in several ways. It is a convenient way, for the cooling is effected without interruption, and requires no attention. It will produce good results, for the cooling is immediately and uniformly done.

"It is considered injurious by some to put ice in the cream. It will not cause damage if the ice is pure and the cooling properly managed. The practice of putting large chunks of ice in the cream, where they remain for a good while before dissolving, may be injurious. It may damage the cream of the surface, which is usually thick and frothy. When tempering by putting ice into the cream the ice should be broken into small pieces and immediately after it is put in stirring should be commenced and continued until all the ice is dissolved. The habit of turning water into cream for the purpose of changing temperature cannot be commended. By that way too large a quantity will need to be used, and in raising the temperature, should you avoid using a large quantity by heating the water much, the texture of the cream will be injured. If the temperature is to be raised it should be effected by heating the water which surrounds the vat, and there should be constant stirring to prevent the cream in contact with the sides of the vat from becoming injured."

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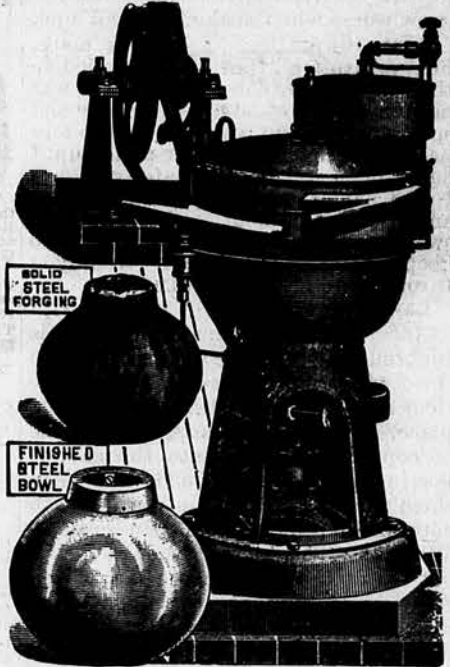
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If you know of any one contemplating buying Creamery or Cheese Factory Machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low prices and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty. See cut above. Capacity 2,500 to 4,000 lbs. per hour. Two horse power will run it. They also manufacture Fairlamb Cheese Color, Fairlamb Cheese Dressing, Fairlamb Rennet Extract, Fairlamb Butter Color and the Babcock Milk Tester and everything in the line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. If you wish to buy from the manufacturers direct, write for quotations and discounts. All goods guaranteed first-class or can be returned at our expense.

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If you have as many as ten milch cows, you cannot afford to be without a

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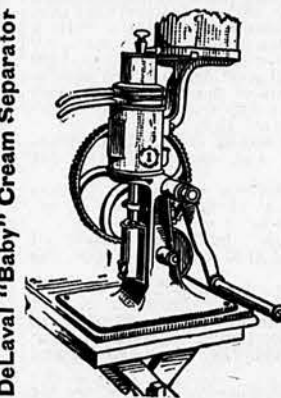
"Baby" Separators, Babcock Milk Testers, Dog Powers, Feed Cookers, Engines and Boilers from 2 to 60 horse power.

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

Write for our large Creamery Supply catalogue.

Creamery Package M'fg. Co.,

1408-1410 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.



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 the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

IS IT SAFE TO BREED HER?—I have a mare, 9 years old, that, when her colt was twenty-four hours old, threw out the colt-bed. I put it back and she seems to be all right now. This happened one year ago. Will it be safe to breed her?
W. W. A.

Greeley, Kas.

Answer.—If your mare is all right there will be no danger in breeding her if you do not breed her to too large a horse.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS.—I have a mare, 11 years old, that is tender in her front feet. She limped sometimes on her left foot but went all right in the mud, so I soaked the foot in bran, then she pushed the other one forward. I soaked her feet three days and nights in mud and she got worse.
Webster, Kas.

C. A. B.

Answer.—Dress the wall of each foot down so the sole and frog can rest on the ground; do not cut the frog nor thin the sole. Now apply warm poultices of linseed meal day and night until all soreness is gone, after which apply a fly blister around the coronet for two inches above the top of the hoof. Give her no corn, but give a heaping teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in a liberal feed of bran and oats three times a day for a week or two. After she is well over her lameness she can do work on the farm, but do not put her on the hard road. The mare is probably a little rheumatic; hence she grew worse when soaked in cold mud.

SORE SHOULDER.—I have a mare, heavy with foal, that was sweeney in the left shoulder one year ago, but was not lame. I worked her all winter and spring, and about a week ago the fore part of the left shoulder puffed up; I cut it open and bloody water ran out. I used arnica and Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment and now it is swelled worse than ever. I will try to keep it open till I hear from you through the KANSAS FARMER.
Lawn Ridge, Kas.

D. T.

Answer.—By the time you get this the inner part of the abscess will be lined with a morbid tissue that must be sloughed out before healing can take place. Take small lumps of sulphate of copper and push into the cavity, leaving no part untouched, and keep them there by closing the opening with cotton. Repeat this in three days. When the diseased part has sloughed out inject the sore once a day with a solution of sulphate of copper, one drachm to the pint of water. If this does not effect a cure, the abscess will have to be laid open and the diseased parts cut out.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands.

In good times it is pleasant to enjoy your leisure.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of
PIN WORMS IN HORSES

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

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STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

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

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GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Important Council of Physicians on Spring Diseases, Their Cause and Cure.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Faculty of the Surgical Hotel a discussion of unusual interest arose touching spring medicines. The various sarsaparillas, tonics, blood purifiers, and nervines were taken up, one by one, and discussed at length. It was unanimously decided that, while these remedies do palliate, and therefore temporarily relieve spring diseases, the reason they do not oftener make permanent cures is that they do not operate to remove the cause of these troubles. To permanently cure any disease is to remove the cause, and any remedy that does not do this would only be temporary in its action.

The causes of spring affections were found to be: First, chronic catarrh; second, derangement of the stomach and liver; third, impure blood. It is very rare, indeed, to find any case of spring disorder which is not the result of one or more of these causes. Such being the case, every one who knows anything whatever about the operation of Peruna can understand why this remedy is a permanent cure for spring affections. It eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, invigorates the stomach and liver, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and therefore permanently cures by removing the cause—a host of maladies peculiar to spring. The cause being removed, the symptoms disappear of themselves.

That "tired feeling" gives place to exuberance of youth; the dizzy head and trembling hand vanish and a clear brain and steady nerve appear in their stead; in the place of a coated tongue, sour stomach, dyspepsia, constipation and despondency, comes a clean tongue, sweet breath, keen appetite, good digestion, regular bowels, and existence becomes a pleasure. Life is worth living again. All things have become new.

A very interesting treatise on spring diseases is sent free to any address by the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O., during April and May.

Horse Owners! Try



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. For descriptive circulars, THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

MARKET REPORTS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

In store: Wheat, 1,259,750 bushels; corn, 262,747 bushels; oats, 24,655 bushels, and rye, 8,926 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 41,500 bushels. The market yesterday opened fairly active and firm under the influence of stronger markets east and better cables, but towards the close the feeling grew weaker and sales slow. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 3 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 63½c; 1 car 60 pounds, poor billing, at 63c; 5 cars 60 to 61 pounds, special billing, at 63c; No. 3 hard, 4 cars 57 pounds at 63c, 1 car choice 58 pounds at 63½c; 1 car spring at 64c, 1 car spring at 63c, 1 car white spring at 59c, 1 car white spring at 58½c; No. 4 hard, 61@63c; rejected, 57@60c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 60 pounds at 70c and 2 cars choice 60 pounds at 70½c; No. 3 red, 66@63½c; No. 4 red, 63@65½c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 47,000 bushels.

Demand good and white firmer, but buyers of mixed were disposed to be a little bearish under the influence of the increased offerings. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33@33½c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 36c, and No. 3 white, 35@35½c, as to billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars local at 33½c; 3 cars local special billing at 34c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 33c, 2 cars at the river at 37½c; 20 cars at the river at 37½c, 10 cars at the river at 37½c; No. 2 white, 6 cars local at 36c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours 19,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28½@29c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 28@28½c, as to billing; No. 4 mixed, 28½@27c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; No. 4 white 28@28½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed 2 cars local at 28½c, and 4 cars at 29c; No. 3 white 1 car at 30c and 1 car No. 2 colored at 30½c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. Steady and good demand. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 54@54½c; No. 3, 52@52½c. Sales of 1 car No. 2 at 54c and 1 car at 54½c.

MILLET—Market steady but dull. German, 45@50c per bushel, and common 35@40c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—None coming in. Prices nominal. We quote at \$1.43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Selling fairly at unchanged prices. We quote at \$1.02 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 300 tons, and shipments, 60 tons. Market dull and weak. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; prime, \$5.50@6.50; common, \$4.50@5.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.50, and choice, \$8.50@9.00.

The following quotations on produce are for

job lots: On small orders prices higher.

BUTTER—Receipts continue light and the market is firm for all good table goods and everything selling fairly well. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 29c; finest gathered cream, 27c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 23c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18@20c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 18@20c; fresh and sweet packing, 16@17c. Roll—Fancy, 18@22c; choice, 18c; fair to good, 16c; poor and rancid, 12@13c.

EGGS—Market firm; not many coming in. Fresh candled, 12½c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts light and demand good at firm prices for all kinds of poultry. Buyers take hold quickly. We quote: Chickens, broilers, 11c per pound; chickens, light, 9c; heavy, 9c; roosters, old and young, 20c each; turkey hens, small, 12c; large, 11c; gobblers, 10c; ducks, old, 8c; spring, 8½c; geese, full feathered, 6½c. Pigeons, 7½c \$1 per dozen.

St. Louis.

April 10, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 21,000 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. Market closed 1½@1½c lower than Saturday. Cash, No. 2 red, at 68½c; May, 6½@69½, closing 68½; July, at 71½@72½, closing 71½; August, 72.

CORN—Receipts, 138,000 bushels; shipments, 851,000 bushels. Market closed ½c lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 36½@37½c; May, 37½; July, 38½.

OATS—Receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Market closed ¾c lower. No. 2 cash, 31½@32; May, 31½.

WOOL—Market was firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 23@24; Kansas and Nebraska, 19@21; Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, 22@24c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@22c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@21c. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 20@22½c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 14@16c. Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, 10@17. Best medium wool, 22@24c; fine to fair, 17@22c; light fine, 17@22c; heavy fine, 15@16c; choice tub-washed at 33½@34c.

Chicago.

April 10, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 231,000 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 81@81½c; No. 3 spring, Northern, 75½c; No. 3 red, 81@81½c.

CORN—Receipts, 121,000 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels. No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 38½@38¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 185,000 bushels; shipments, 136,000 bushels. No. 2, 29½@30c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34½@34¾c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are quiet, as the lofts are barren of these wools. Prices continue unchanged and range from 14@16c for the fine (heavy), 16@19c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2c and 4c per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 10, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,360 cattle; 15 calves. DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
48	1,564	5 27½	40	1,108	4 35
18	1,435	5 20	21	1,198	4 30
19	1,461	4 90	18	986	4 25
25	1,219	4 75	75	1,030	4 15
37	1,208	4 60	67	1,074	4 10
36	1,214	4 50	22	992	4 05
15	1,120	4 45	6	918	3 50
55	1,195	4 40	27	878	4 20

COWS.

6	980	1 50	5	1,044	2 70
2	915	2 00	4	990	2 80
2	720	2 10	9	1,124	2 90
7	882	2 15	10	1,024	3 00
6	1,045	2 45	4	1,062	3 10
3	1,006	2 50	1	710	1 15
18	935	3 25	3	1,080	3 65
2	1,000	3 40	2	980	3 65
18	803	3 55	2	960	3 90

OKLAHOMA STEERS.

27	960	3 85
3	1,336	2 60
1	1,840	4 00
1	1,320	3 00
1	1,060	3 50

BULLS.

12	522	3 50	2	370	2 00
8	490	2 75	28	804	3 45
10	839	3 25	4	572	2 50
13	831	3 80	2	540	2 25
24	822	3 95	14	752	3 35
12	528	3 40	9	754	3 80

HEIFERS.

2	6 00	1	8 00	
STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.				
6	776 3 40	4	410 2 90	
23	986 4 15	5	590 3 60	
11	1,088 4 32½	5	1,064 4 20	
17	842 3 75	24	579 3 50	
18	1,096 4 25	36	827 3 70	
2	590 3 25	22	1,029 4 25	

CALVES.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.
The top was \$6.90 for both sorted and first hands against \$6.65 Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$6.00@6.75 against \$6.40@6.60 Saturday. Last Wednesday the bulk sold at \$6.00@6.25, showing 50c to 60c advance from the low day.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
214	360	123	5 50	4	172	6 00	
63	200	160	6 35	101	120	149	6 45
92	40	153	6 50	86	80	177	6 50
93	40	173	6 60	51	100	175	6 65

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

84	440	202	6 00	80	80	238	6 70
81	360	195	6 52½	80	80	234	6 70
75	200	241	6 55	72	80	204	6 80
83	440	246	6 60	55	200	270	6 85
91	240	243	6 65	68	200	270	6 90
91	230	193	6 67½	17	100	323	6 50

St. Louis.

April 10, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. No good natives. Texans slow. Native steers, common to best, \$3.50@4.25; Texans, \$2.60@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100. Sales were at \$6.00@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 290. Market slow; nothing good on sale. Natives, \$3.50@5.50.

Chicago.

April 10, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady and firm. Beef steers, \$3.50@5.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.50; bulls, \$1.50@4.00; cows, \$2.00@3.90.

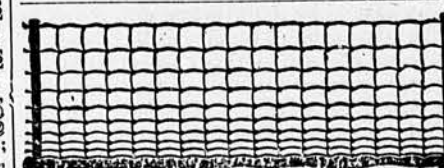
HOGS—Receipts, 16,000. Market was strong. Mixed, \$6.70@7.40; heavy, \$6.75@7.55; light weights, \$6.60@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3.75@5.60; lambs per cwt. \$1.75@6.60. Some Western sheep at \$6.00.

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

IT IS ECONOMY TO DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.
LEAVITT improved dehorning clipper can be used by any one and on any animal, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Full explanation regarding Our Clute and other useful information sent free.
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The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address **CHAS. R. LAMBORN, Land Com., P. O. Box, St. Paul, Minn.**



Objection--- ---Offered

to the unanimous approval of the Coiled Spring Fence. The objectors never tried it, but they make or sell springless fences, so the objection will not be withdrawn.

We have the consolation of knowing that all who buy or use ours are more than satisfied.

PAGE WOVFN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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THE BOOK OF THE CENTURY, over 500 Magnificent Photographic Views, size 11½ by 14½ inches. Introduction by

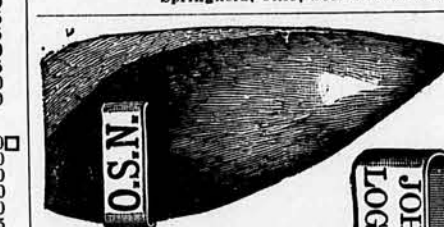
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100 miles with Dana's Ear Labels on their ears, the owner's address stamped on the Label shows where they belong. Value of one steer pays for 500 Labels. I furnish them stamped, quick and cheap. Agents wanted. Samples free. Name this paper.
C. E. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the

JOLIET STROWBRIDGE Co., Joliet, Ill.

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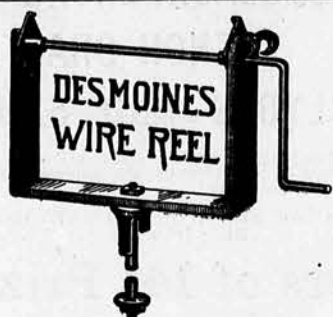
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JUST WHAT YOU NEED
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CHEAP. STRONG. EFFECTIVE.
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This ad. appears once a month only. Better cut it out.



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Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is Guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Stomach Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages. If you are sincere and really want a speedy cheap and permanent cure of the above-named complaints, we will gladly send you a trial package of our Wonderful Medicine Free, and postpaid, thus giving you a chance to test its merits, free of all cost. Write to-day. We give a Guarantee to cure any of the above-named complaints. Address:

EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 89 Park Row, N. Y.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
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(ANTI-TRUST ANTI-MONOPOLY.)

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"RED ELEPHANT" TWINE is sold to farmers direct, saving the middlemen's profits.
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DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY IMITATIONS—Look For a "RED ELEPHANT" on the Tag on Every Ball.



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The LATEST and BEST.
Sizes 8-9-12 ft. Geared.
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TOWERS, 30, 40, 50 & 60 ft.
Mills with or without graphite
bearings.
STOVER MFG. CO.,
535 River St., FREEPORT, ILL.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR
YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD.

To be Happy buy a
**DANDY
STEEL MILL**

With Graphite Boxes. Never needs
oil. The Dandy Steel Tower is a 4
Cornered Tower, and the strongest
and best in the market. Will be sent on
30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely
satisfactory can be returned to us, and
WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH
WAYS. We also manufacture the old
Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peerless and
Daisy Wind Mills, Pumps, Cylinders,
Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse
Powers, &c.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.



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QUALITY TELLS.**

THE BEST STEEL MILL.
STRONGEST STEEL TOWER.
No long story here, but send
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For Goods or
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THE PHILPS & BIGELOW WIND MILL CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.
Goods shipped from DALLAS, KANSAS CITY,
MINNEAPOLIS or KALAMAZOO.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.
The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand			Misleading Brand		
"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."			"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."		
Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by	Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.96 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet	Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co., New York.
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.	& Bro., St. Louis.	Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	
White Lead	6.44 per cent.		Barytes	50.68 per cent.	
Less than 7 per cent. white lead.			No white lead in it.		

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis Branch,
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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,482
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,806,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,280	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,269		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

HARNESS \$4.95 Suggy Harness.
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We will sell everything pertaining to the Harness business direct to the consumer at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue sent free.
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**\$5 to \$15 per day, at
LIGHTNING PLATER**
and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

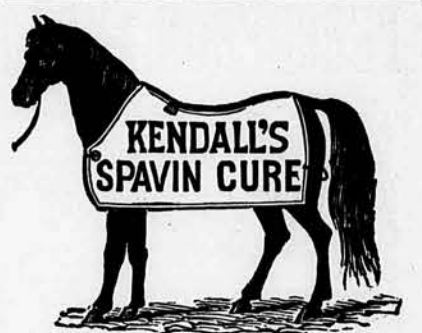
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WITH
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TOUGH and DURABLE as leather,
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YOUR
SHEEP
IN
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THE
FLOCK
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MORE
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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered
as it is certain in its effects and does not blister.
Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles.

The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITAIN.

—Price \$1.00 per bottle.—

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LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.
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Come and see what I have, and if I cannot show you as good stock as any importer, will pay your expenses. Will assist you in forming a stock company if you wish.

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Choice young stallions and mares of dark colors at reasonable prices.

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STALLIONS



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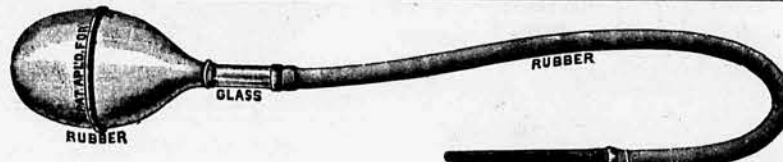
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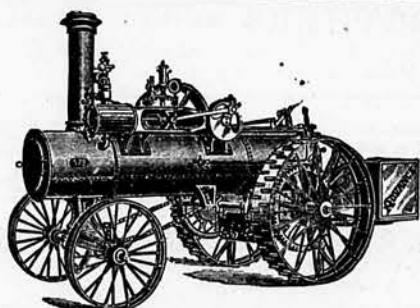
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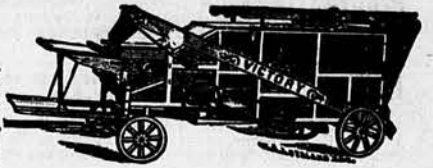
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will draw a heavier load, steam easier; use less fuel, than any other engine in America. Sizes 10-12-14-16-18 horse power, Wood and Coal or Straw-burners, as desired. Also Victory Self-feeders, Reliance Horse Powers, Weighers, Bagger Attachments, etc., etc.

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

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FOR SALE.—Fifteen Light Brahma cockerels—Felt strain, fine birds—\$3.00 each; also eggs for hatching from two fine yards at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

A SURPLUS OF 50,000 good, nice, 1 year black locusts at \$2.50 per 1,000. f. o. b., cash with the order; also other nursery stock. Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

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FOR SALE.—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Eggs, \$ per 12. Registered Holstein Bull, J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.
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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1893.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Henry Green, Jr., in Straight Creek tp., P. O. Whiting, March 20, 1893. One sorrel pony mare, medium size, dim brands on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT.—By same, one dun mare colt, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by M. A. Leslie, in Lowell tp., on March 6, 1893, one light bay mare, 2 years old; white star in forehead and white right hind foot, valued at \$15.

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