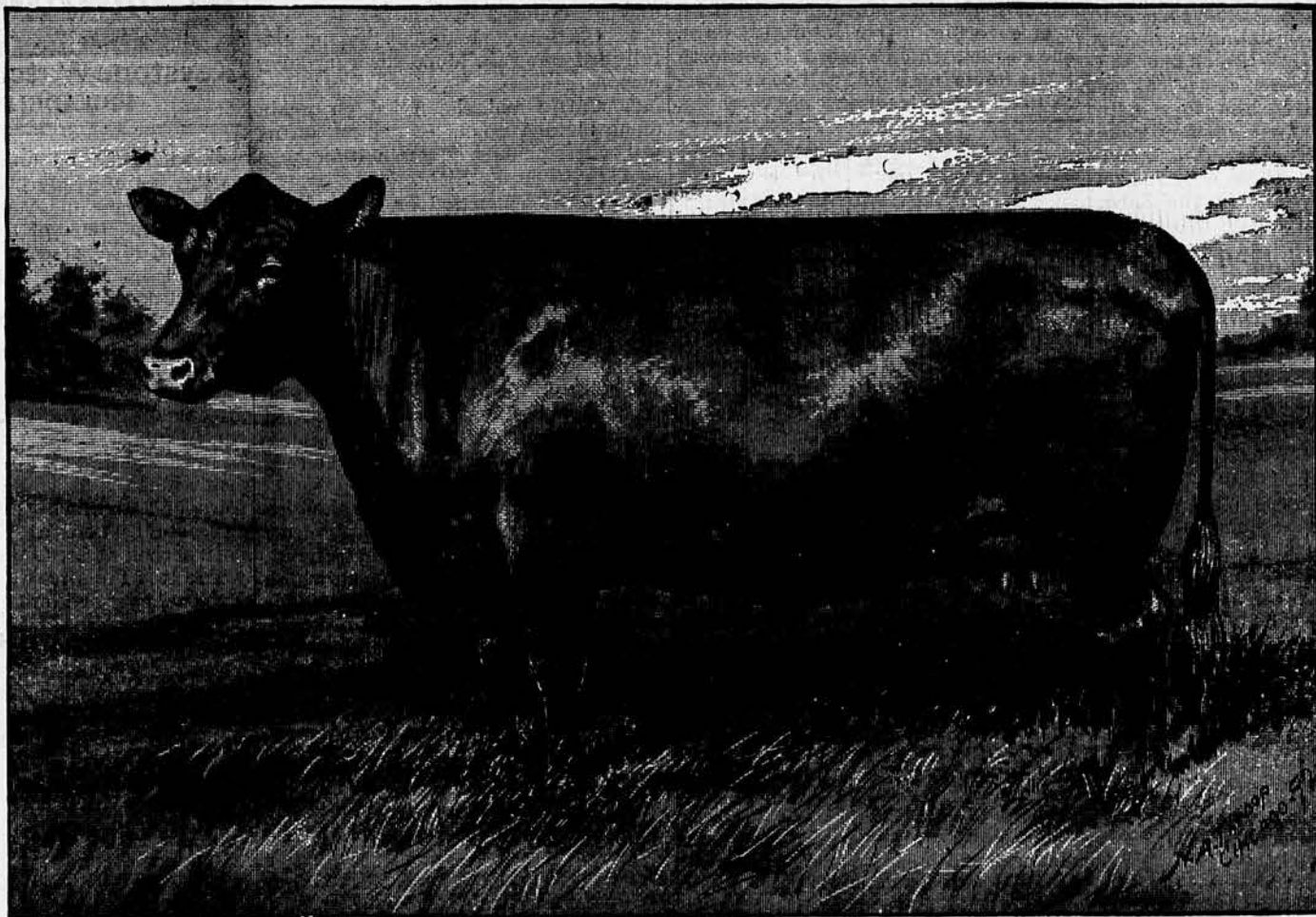


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RED POLLED COW RUPERTA 3126, PROPERTY OF WM. MILLER'S SONS, WAYNE, NEB.

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

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

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SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Proprietors Merino Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Forty rams for sale. Correspondence solicited.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—You can buy high quality Shropshires, highest breeding, and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., on H. & St. Joe and M. & K. T. HEREFORD CATTLE

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—\$3 each; eggs \$2 per eleven. Plymouth Rock fowls \$2 each; eggs \$1 per thirteen. White guinea eggs \$1 per thirteen. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

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(Continued on page sixteen.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

ANOTHER STEER-FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have just completed another steer-feeding experiment at this station, a brief account of which may prove of interest to your readers. The steers were sold on the 29th of April, in Kansas City, and slaughtered at the packing house of Swift & Co. The plan of the experiment was, in all essential points, like that of last year. Twenty steers were fed, five of them out-doors and the remaining fifteen in-doors. Of the in-door steers, one lot of three was fed on the balanced ration; another lot of three, which we will call lot No. 2, was fed on corn meal and molasses, and corn fodder. Lot No. 3, consisting originally of four steers, but from which one had to be rejected because of a surgical operation which unfitted him to remain in the experiment, was fed on oil cake and hay exclusively. Lot No. 4 consisted of five steers; these were fed on ear corn and corn fodder in the barn, and lot No. 5, consisting of five steers, was fed on ear corn and corn fodder in the yard.

It will be noticed that there is a slight deviation from the plan followed last year. We had, in the first place, five lots this year, as against only four lots last year. This necessitated making the lots smaller, and hence lots 1, 2 and 3 consisted of only three steers each. It would undoubtedly have been better if there could have been five steers in each of these lots, but we were unable to accommodate more than fifteen head in the barn.

In the second place, the feeding of lots 2 and 3 differs from the plan followed last year. The object was to compare a highly carbonaceous ration with a highly nitrogenous ration, the two extremes, so to speak, in feeding rations. For this reason lot No. 2 was fed on corn meal and molasses, the amount of molasses being graded from day to day to suit the appetite of the animal, care being taken to preserve a healthy condition of the bowels. As is well known there is but little nitrogen in the molasses, and this substance was therefore chosen as the cheapest non-nitrogenous feed that could be procured, and it is, moreover, not infrequently used in fattening cattle. The nitrogenous ration was secured by feeding oil cake only, as much as the animal would eat, and allowing in addition a ration of tame hay consisting chiefly of orchard grass. The feeding of lots 4 and 5 was exactly the same as last year. One, lot 4, receiving ear corn and corn fodder in-doors, and the other ear corn and corn fodder out-doors, the only difference being the question of shelter.

The character of the steers was, on the whole, inferior to the character of the steers that we fed last year. They were graded Short-horns, raised in Missouri, which had been dehorned, and said to be 3 years old last fall. They were bought in Kansas City stock yards late in November. They averaged only 1,070 pounds in weight, which is 130 pounds less than the average weight of last year's lot. It also soon became apparent, in the progress of the feeding, that they were inferior feeders. But, for the purpose of comparison with each other in this experiment, they have answered the purpose fairly well, since they were reasonably alike in quality.

They arrived at the station on the 28th of November, and the preliminary feeding was begun at once; but as none of them had ever been tied up, it took three weeks before those which were placed in the barn had so far accustomed themselves to the confinement that the experiment could begin, and even then they were at a disadvantage in comparison with the out-door steers, for it was not until the end of six weeks that they had fully surrendered to this enforced confinement.

The method of feeding and handling

them was, in all respects, the same as the plan followed last year. They were fed and watered twice daily, and the feed was weighed out to each steer each time, the amount depending upon his appetite for the previous meal, and whatever feed was left uneaten was weighed back, in order that he should not be charged with more than he actually consumed. The water was also weighed to each steer each time and an account kept of the amount he drank. We thus have all the data, as regards feed and water, of all that each animal has consumed during the entire period. The five steers in the out-door lot could not be thus fed individually, as they all ran together. Their corn was weighed out to them morning and evening, and likewise the corn fodder, and what they left uneaten was weighed back before they got the next feed. This lot had free access to water at all times, and we are therefore unable to give details as to the amount consumed.

The experiment began December 20 and closed on the morning of April 28, thus covering a period of 128 days. The results, which are briefly set forth in the following table, will be of interest to all cattle feeders:

Feed of each lot.	Lot 1. 3 steers. Balanced ration.	Lot 2. 3 steers. Corn meal and molasses.	Lot 3. 3 steers. Oil cake and hay.	Lot 4. 5 steers. Ear corn in barn.	Lot 5. 5 steers. Ear corn in yard.
	Lbs. 4,753 3248	Lbs. 3,907 3246	Lbs. 3,878 3207	Lbs. 6,738 5367	Lbs. 7,169 5781
Weight of each lot April 28...	4,753	3,907	3,878	6,738	7,169
Weight of each lot Dec. 20, 1882...	3,248	3,246	3,207	5,367	5,781
Gain of each lot in 128 days...	1,505	661	671	1,371	1,388
Average gain per head...	501.6	220.3	223.6	273.8	277.6
Average daily gain per head...	3.9	1.72	1.74	2.14	2.15
Prices realized by each lot in Kansas City stock yards April 29	\$5.30	\$4.75	\$4.30	\$5.10	\$5.15

This shows that lot No. 1, fed on the balanced ration, made the greatest gain, and that lots 2 and 3 have made equal gains, and that lots 4 and 5, fed on corn in-doors and out, are also equal.

This confirms the results of last year, which pointed in the same direction. The prices realized by each lot are of interest. They were bought for Swift & Co. by an experienced cattle buyer and an excellent judge of fat cattle, Mr. W. A. Seely, who had no knowledge whatever of the treatment each lot had received. The lots were placed in separate pens, and he examined one after another with the result as indicated in the table. The out-door, corn-fed lot, he graded 5 cents higher than the in-door lot, although there was only two pounds difference in the average gains they had made in the 128 days they were under experiment. During the three weeks required to accustom the in-door lot to the confinement, the out-door lot fed in comfort and gained rapidly, while the others fretted and gained but little. Thus it happened that they were about 400 pounds heavier at the beginning of the experiment than the in-door lot, and therefore carried more flesh by this amount on the day of sale. They were slaughtered, as already stated, by Swift & Co., to whom we are greatly indebted for the accommodation they afforded us in procuring detailed weights of the offal and carcass of each steer, at no little inconvenience and expense to them.

This slaughter test is of value in that it enables us to compare the lots with each other in the details of their make up.

We thus have the live weight of each steer just before slaughter, the weight of the carcass immediately after slaughter, and again after it had been in the cooler seventy-two hours,

and also the weight of the fat, blood, head, hide and of each of the several organs of the body. And after cooling seventy-two hours, the carcasses were cut, and a cut of the rib roast from each photographed, in order to show the difference in the marbling of the meat.

In fact, nothing has been left undone throughout the whole experiment which might aid in giving us full data in regard to the effect of these several methods of handling beef cattle.

C. C. GEORGESON,
Professor of Agriculture.
Manhattan, Kas.

Grain Feeding Alone.

A very interesting experiment to stock feeders has been made at the Experimental Station of the Utah Agricultural College on feeding cattle, hogs and sheep on grain alone. The experiment was made with great thoroughness and care, and without going into details of the experiment the following summary gives the essential results and conclusions:

1. Cattle and sheep can be successfully fed on grain alone for very long periods.

2. Cattle and sheep fed on grain alone make a pound of growth on as few or less pounds of grain than hogs will.

3. Cattle when fed on grain drink but little water, void a larger ratio of it as urine, and probably vaporize less of it by lungs than when receiving hay or coarse food.

4. The stomachs of sheep and cattle weigh less when fed on grain; the first stomach notably so.

5. The first stomach of sheep and cattle receive fine foods but do not fill up, nor quite half fill. The animals practically cease ruminating when fed grain alone.

6. The vital organs of a steer slaughtered weighed quite differently from those of cattle heretofore slaughtered, especially so in regard to blood, which weighed more, and more notable so for lungs, which weighed less, and is the first notable instance in the experience of the writer of the variation of lungs due to food.

7. These relations of food to the development of vital organs should receive the careful attention of physiologists, notably in the relation of food to human health.

Those readers who desire the details of this experiment should write for Bulletin No. 21 to Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Logan, Utah, who will mail it free until his supply is exhausted.

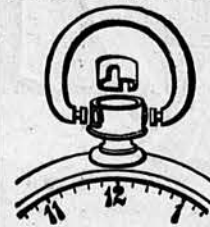
Red Polled Cow Ruperta.

The Red Polled breed of cattle has made commendable progress in the West for a comparatively new breed, and for the further edification of our readers we present, as our first-page illustration, a representative animal, owned by one of our customers, the cow Ruperta 3126, the champion Red Polled cow of America, owned by Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb. She was calved October 20, 1883, and was bred by Lord Hastings, England. She was sired by Roscoe 559, by Redhead 3d 553; dam, Davy 19th 848, by Davyson 2d 48, by The Baron 9; second dam, Davy 12th 174, by The Baron 9, by Sir Nicholas 2d 203; third dam, Davy 5th 167, by Tenant Farmer 213; fourth dam, Davy, the foundress of the tribe of the Hammond group of Red Polls. Her breeding, it will be observed, leaves nothing to be desired. The Davy tribe have all the valuable characteristics of the breed well established and are all deep

Here's the Idea

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The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.



Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

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Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

red, whole-colored animals. Ruperta, as may be inferred from her title as the champion cow of America, is a very superior specimen of the breed, and as such will repay study. She is the winner of more prizes, both in this country and England, than any other two cows of the breed. First Norf., first Royal, 1884; r. Norf., second Royal, 1885; r. and h. c., 1886.

Her American record is: First and sweepstakes in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and St. Louis, all in 1888; second in Iowa and first and sweepstakes in St. Louis in 1889; first and sweepstakes in Iowa and Nebraska; first and one of sweepstakes herd at Kansas and Illinois; second at St. Louis, in 1892.

The Red Polls are rapidly growing in favor as beef and milk cattle. In repeated milk tests they have ranked well with the special dairy breeds, while their record at English fat stock shows is a creditable one, including a dressing of 73.72 per cent. to gross weight, which is the highest killing-out record ever made by a pure-bred steer on either continent.

Live Stock Notes.

Sheep and hogs should be raised in greater numbers in Kansas in view of the great market within her borders which requires many more for slaughter than ever will be raised.

Mule raising is becoming more popular and general throughout the West than formerly, and gives profitable returns to the raiser where animals of good size and weight are grown.

Farmers are beginning to realize, as never before, that it does not pay to raise any kind of a horse. The horse markets are being glutted with animals offered for which there is no special or general demand. Good quality drivers, draft and coach horses will always be in demand at fair prices.

It is encouraging to note the general improvement throughout the West in all classes of stock as well as in methods of live stock husbandry. The animal industry is becoming more diversified, and the former tendency of handling one class of stock exclusively has forever gone by and the live stock industry can safely be depended upon as the mainstay of the Western farmer.

Beecham's pills cure sick-headache.



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

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

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.
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Agricultural Matters.

WATER CIRCULATION IN SOIL.

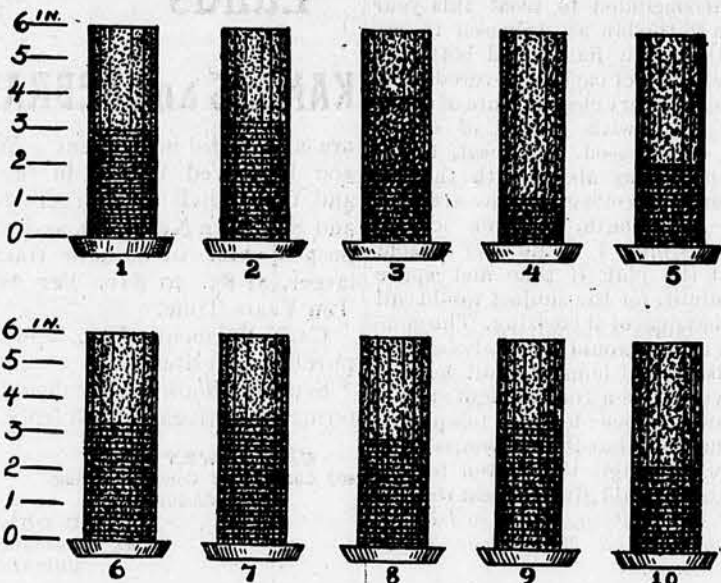
IN THREE PARTS—BY H. B. HILTON.
PART II.

Kansas soils are naturally rich in humus, resting on subsoils of fine clay. In almost every county the soils are capable of being brought to a condition of great capacity for retaining water, if not already so in their natural condition.

Having been for many years a persistent advocate of deep plowing and subsoiling as the most effective means by which to ameliorate the adverse climatic conditions and store the excess rainfall of May and June for use during the warmer and usually dryer months of July and August, the writer made some crude experiments in glass tubes to determine, so far as practicable by these means, the capacity of different kinds of soils to absorb and retain moisture.

It is regretted that the number of soils at command for experiments was so small, but even these give some very suggestive lessons.

The accompanying cuts represent ten glass tubes, six inches high by two inches in diameter. The height of water in each tube shows the quantity of water taken up by each tube full of dry soil, and indicates as well the percentage of air space in each. For instance, where the scale indicates three inches of water in tube, that means 50 per cent.



of air space in that soil. If it shows four inches of water, that means 66 per cent. of air space.

No. 1 is a clay found in the new sewer constructed in Topeka last summer, taken twelve feet below the surface. It is so fine it feels like flour to the touch. Moisture was expelled by heating in open kettle over hot fire, and after cooling was loaded into glass tube. The clay was settled by tapping on side of tube, and weighed eleven and a half ounces. Tube was set in center of saucer into which four and a half ounces of water was poured. All of this was taken up by the dry clay in one and a half hours; i. e., the clay absorbed more than one-third its own weight and 50 per cent. of its own bulk of water. A bed of such clay seven feet in thickness is capable of holding over forty inches of rainfall, or the rainfall of the wettest years. Such a subsoil underneath a foot deep of rich surface soil could not fail to give good results in any season. Other soils have taken up more water, but none have taken so much so rapidly.

No. 2 is surface soil from small draw near Fillmore and Fifteenth streets, Topeka. This soil was never cultivated and was taken from beneath the prairie sod. When dried and pulverized a tubeful weighed eight ounces; took up five ounces of water, requiring forty-eight hours to moisten the top-most particles. This sample took up over half its own weight and 56 per cent. of its bulk. This indicates a soil rich in humus, and highly productive when made fine by good cultivation.

No. 3. Two inches of good soil in natural state was first placed in tube, then two inches of fine gravel, then two inches of soil exactly same as in bottom of tube; water poured into saucer raised rapidly through first two in-

ches, up to gravel, but no higher. The two inches of soil on top remained dry. Afterwards, when top soil was mixed with gravel, the water was drawn to top of tube, but quantity held is much less than in samples free from gravel.

No. 4. Sand from Kaw river, screened fine and dried. Water raised one and a fourth inches in a few minutes, but was no higher in forty-eight hours afterward. Pure sand alone, unless extremely fine, has limited capillary power. The size and weight of sand grains permit a close arrangement and reduced air space. When one-fourth of bulk of fine clay was mixed with three-fourths of this sand, one inch of water raised very rapidly through depth of five inches, showing rapid capillary action. Such a soil holds much less moisture in suspension where under-drained, and is better adapted for early vegetables than for grass or grain.

The tubes from five to ten, inclusive, are experiments with soil from the upland farm Dr. J. W. Pettyjohn, near Hoyt, Jackson county. Part of the field was fertilized with stable manure two years previous. Samples of the soil at surface and one foot below surface were taken from the manured land and from similar land in the same field that had never been manured.

No. 5. Subsoil; not manured; dried but not crushed or pulverized. Tubeful weighed eight and a half ounces, and took up three and a half ounces of

water, or about 40 per cent. of its own bulk.

No. 6. Subsoil; not manured; dried and pulverized. Tubeful weighed eleven ounces; took up four and a half ounces of water, or 52 per cent. of its own bulk.

No. 7. Subsoil; manured; dried and fined. Tubeful weighed ten and a half ounces; took up five ounces of water, or 56 per cent. of its own bulk.

No. 8. Top soil; not manured; dried and made fine. Tubeful weighed nine ounces and took up four and a half ounces, or 50 per cent. of its own bulk.

No. 9. Top soil; manured; dried and made fine. Tubeful weighed ten ounces and took up five and three-eighths ounces of water, or 61 per cent. of its own bulk.

No. 10. Top soil; manured; dried but not pulverized; fine soil sifted out. Tubeful weighed seven and a half ounces and took up three and a half ounces of water, or about 40 per cent. of its own bulk.

In these Pettyjohn soils the manured subsoil absorbed 4 per cent. more water than the unmanured, and the manured surface soil 11 per cent. more than the unmanured. Comparing Nos. 9 and 10, where the same soil is used, we see the difference in capacity to take up and hold moisture between a soil made fine and one that is granulated. The latter would, however, increase its capacity for moisture when softened by saturation.

In conducting some experiments to determine the rate of flow of an inch of water through various soils, after being fully saturated, it was quite noticeable that the water poured on the manured soil remained quite muddy in appearance until it disappeared in the soil. The water over the unmanured soil, however, soon settled clear.

The muddy water evidenced the presence of ammonia from the stable manure, and its presence in the soil is the possible reason of the greater capillary power of the manured soil, by effecting a finer division and a different arrangement of the soil particles.

One effect of ammonia is to force the particles of soil apart, hence the value of stable manure in rendering stiff soils more friable. But stable manure is just as helpful to sandy soils by adding finer particles to increase their capillarity. It also acts chemically on the grains of sand and hastens their conversion to soil and food for plants.

Among other experiments water was poured into a tube three-fourths full of dusty soil, such as we find on our roadways after long continued dry weather. The water descended very slowly; more slowly than water would ascend from bottom of tube, because the air imprisoned in the dry soil resisted descent. In similar soil, slightly moistened, the water descends quite rapidly, the surface tension of the moist soil aiding gravitation by pulling the water down.

These crude experiments point to the conclusion that the finer the soil can be pulverized the greater the capacity to hold water in suspension; the finer the division of the particles of clay in the subsoil, if there is considerable depth, the greater the capacity to store water and replace the supply used or wasted at the surface. That subsoiling is beneficial to soils having a close arrangement of the soil particles (compacted), if the ground is thoroughly worked after the subsoiling to sift the pulverized surface soil into the open spaces below, and thus increase both its capacity to retain water and its surface tension power to pull water down from the surface or up from below.

The experiments point to the value of rolling and frequent working of soil in preparation for seeding wheat. The benefit is not only in providing a fine soil in which the plant roots can feed, but also in the greater surface tension to pull the surplus water away from the surface in a wet time and fresh supplies of water up from below for use of plant in a dry time.

(To be continued next week.)

A Michigan man dares maintain that it would take the entire value of all the farms in his township to build through it such roads as the bicycle people ask for.

Once harrowing immediately after the soil is turned up by the plow is worth more than two or three times after it has dried up. If harrowed at once the ground is easily and thoroughly pulverized.

The *Northern Farmer* says: "A Breckenridge, Minn., farmer made in 1891 a clear profit of \$10 an acre besides the straw on eighty-five acres which he put into flax. Last year he had sixty acres and his net receipts were \$16 per acre. The average was twenty bushels per acre; price in '91 was 91 cents; in '92, \$1.06."

Hopefulness.

The grit which has had much to do with making Western Kansas is well exemplified by the following from the *Ness City Sentinel*: "For the benefit of those who aver that the crop prospect is absolutely hopeless in this section we recite the following facts: About the first of May, '84, Cal Basnett had a field of rye which promised nothing—you could scarcely tell that anything had ever been planted there. He was going to plow it up, but a snow fell. A lot of range cattle drifted in on him, and by the time he got rid of them the rye looked so well that he let it alone. It was harvested in the latter part of July and yielded nearly thirty bushels to the acre. John Gardner had a similar experience in '80 with a wheat field. The first of June revealed but a very little wheat. The field was cut in August and yielded fourteen bushels per acre. It don't pay to give up in this country until you are blown clean over into an adjoining township—and even then there is a chance for the wind to change and blow you home before morning."

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the prevention and cure of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

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

NOTHING Good for leather is wanting in Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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

Old-fashion greasing shoes and harness is an odious job; but Vacuum leather oil makes it easy—is better besides.

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

Nerve Tonic

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

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

Blood Builder

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

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

THE DROK CURE for CANCER has lived over this country. We have cured thousands. Why not you? All SKIN DISEASES, excepting cancer, cured by mail. Illustrated pamphlet FREE. Dingree & Treaskie, 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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.

How the English Farmer Suffers from Cheap Money Competition.

The London *Mark Lane Express* says: "Now that Chili is ascertained to have an export surplus of 750,000 quarters, the Argentines will probably hurry their grain forward faster than ever. It is not impossible that April and May wheat shipments from the Argentine Republic may attain 1,000,000 quarters.

"Here again the unfortunate English farmer is being sacrificed to the abnormal economic conditions of foreign countries, and is actually being penalized—for severe competition entails a price depression, which is a penalty—on account of the outrageous dishonesty of South American politicians. Such dishonesty has resulted, to cut a dismal story short, in actual specie—money that can be exchanged anywhere as against 'paper money'—being at 200 per cent.; in other words, a sovereign in English gold is worth just two sovereigns in nominal South American value. Thus when we hear that the good new wheat of La Plata is being freely and cheerfully shipped at 26s. per quarter, we must recollect that the Argentine, who gets paid by an English buyer, gets 52s. per quarter as against his brother Argentinos, who cannot find purchasers for specie and have to take paper money for the debts due to them in their own country.

"The seriousness of this matter is so much overlooked, and its working so much questioned, that it will be well to take a concrete example. Don Jose farms land belonging to Don Manuel, and pays a rent of \$10,000 (a nominal £2,000). He sells his wheat off this land for an actual £2,000. For these 2,000 actual sovereigns the Buenos Ayres money-changers will give him 20,000 paper dollars. He accordingly pays Don Manuel in paper dollars, which the latter is bound to accept as currency in Argentina, and he has then cleared 10,000 paper dollars by his wheat alone. To buy English produce with the sum it would require one*, not two, thousand pounds, but naturally by far the most of it is spent at home, paying taxes and local expenses, against which it ranks as at par."

The United States being on a gold basis, her farmers suffer the same disadvantages from the competition as are above so clearly stated by the English paper as punishing the English farmers.

Warning from Headquarters.

The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* is published at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It assumes to be, and probably is, well informed as to the inside workings of the agencies which have been effective in producing legislative and financial changes. "Few doubt, at this writing," remarks that journal, "that the wool duties are to be greatly reduced, if not completely removed; moreover, it is generally believed that this and other tariff changes will be accomplished at an early extra session of Congress; again, it is among the probabilities that the date of inauguration of the new system will be within the year following the passage of the act that decrees it.

"Presumptively, a decline in the price of wool proportionate to the reduction of the wool duties will follow their abolition. Naturally, many of the wool-growers, anticipating lower prices, are disposed to hurry forward their clip, and if the sentiment that prevails in some sections shall become general in the domestic wool-growing regions, and the effort to force their wools upon the market shall become widespread, the result will be that the market will be glutted in the outset; the wools will be less than full growth, will be less desirable for worsted purposes and by unusually early exposure the health of the sheep will be seriously affected.

"The strength of the foreign markets and the strong possibility of a premium on gold (which must be paid in the settlement of foreign balances) will

have a tendency to restrict importations of foreign wool, and to confine competition largely to the sellers of the domestic clip.

"The effect of this crowding of stocks upon the Eastern markets will not alone be disastrous to the farmers and the local dealers; it will mean dire loss to the shippers, commission merchants and the general wool trade. Manufacturers are going to restrict their purchases to their actual needs; bankers, fearing a premium on gold, are now loth to make large loans, and in the conditions that will exist, if there shall be such an effort as we have foreshadowed to anticipate the decline of prices, they will be hardly inclined to lend at any conceivable rate; there will be a general loss of that confidence which is the indispensable basis of any satisfactory business.

"The shock of an unavoidable collision has been sometimes deadened by the utmost possible reduction of speed; the timely application of the brake has averted a catastrophe; the prudent engineer drives the locomotive slowly over the track that skirts the precipice.

"At this juncture, if the wool-growers and the local dealers are prudent, the inevitable change in trade conditions can be effected with the least possible sacrifice. The decline in wool prices will be in proportion to the urgency with which the seller tries to dispose of his stock. If the farmer keeps his wool until it is sought, the decline in wool prices will be reduced to the minimum in the next four or five months.

"The Eastern wool markets are lightly supplied with stock; consumption is large; if the supply moves forward in direct ratio to demand, any decline in price will be so gradual as to produce comparatively little disturbance at any one point. It will be, as it were, a distribution among producers, merchants and consumers of the energy of the stroke which would otherwise fall with concentrated force, and it will be felt less keenly by all. In brief, it will be such conduct of business as will create confidence and permit the ordinary operation of the laws of trade, so that there will be an early adjustment of the business of the country to the changed conditions that seem to be on the eve of development.

"So clearly does it appear that the next half year is no time for speculation and rashness, that the *Reporter* desires to respectfully suggest to its friends in every section of the wool-producing districts of the union, that they make no effort to force their wools, but to sell simply as the market seems to want them."

Bisulphide of Carbon Against Grain Pests.

* * * The bisulphide of carbon vaporizes so rapidly that we do not understand how it can be effective for more than a few days at a time unless the crib is practically air-tight.

My experiment on the evaporation of bisulphide of carbon at a temperature of 90° to 100° F. is as follows:

I filled five one-ounce vials with the carbon, and placed them in a row in a warm room.

Vial No. 1. Without any covering. Fluid evaporated in three days.

Vial No. 2. Covered with two layers of fine muslin. Evaporated in six days.

Vial No. 3. Covered with four layers of fine muslin. Evaporated in five and three-fourths days. May have been some defect in tying.

Vial No. 4. Tightly corked with a pipe-stem through the cork, running almost to the bottom of the vial. In half an hour the gas forced the fluid to the top of the tube, but never ran over. Evaporated in three days.

Vial No. 5. Covered with a thin sheet of gum elastic, and perforated once with a very fine needle. Evaporated in ten days.

In these experiments the evaporating surface of each vial was about three-fourths of a square inch. Of course, as the size of the surface is increased, there would be an increase of evaporation, a matter to be observed for practical purposes.

Experiment No. 5 has agreeably disappointed me, for I expected that the

YEARLY AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF LEADING PRODUCTS.

Variation in yearly average export values of staple domestic products (on currency basis), from 1869 to 1892, inclusive, for years ending June 30, according to statistics of the Treasury department. From the Cincinnati *Price Current*.

Year ending June 30.	Corn per bushel.	Wheat per bushel.	Wheat flour per barrel.	Cotton (including Sea Island), per pound.	Leather per pound.	Mineral oils, refined, per gallon.	Bacon and hams per pound.	Lard per pound.	Pork, salted, per pound.	Beef, salted, per pound.	Butter per pound.	Cheese per pound.	Sugar, refined, per pound.	Tobacco, leaf, per pound.
1869.....	96.8	138.8	7.74	25.2	32.7	15.2	17.8	14.0	8.9	36.6	16.1	15.0	11.3
1870.....	92.5	128.9	6.11	23.7	28.5	30.5	15.7	16.6	13.2	7.3	29.3	15.7	12.6	11.4
1871.....	75.9	131.6	6.59	14.9	25.3	25.7	11.4	13.2	10.9	8.7	21.5	13.8	13.2	9.2
1872.....	69.5	147.3	7.11	19.4	23.7	24.9	8.6	10.1	7.2	7.0	19.4	11.7	12.6	10.3
1873.....	61.8	131.2	7.57	18.9	25.3	23.5	8.8	9.2	7.8	7.7	21.1	13.1	11.8	10.7
1874.....	71.9	142.5	7.14	15.6	25.2	17.3	9.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	25.0	13.1	10.5	9.6
1875.....	64.8	112.4	5.97	15.1	26.0	14.1	11.4	13.8	10.1	8.7	23.7	13.5	10.8	11.3
1876.....	67.2	124.2	6.22	12.9	26.2	14.0	12.1	13.5	10.6	8.7	23.9	12.6	10.7	10.4
1877.....	68.7	116.9	6.29	11.8	23.9	21.1	10.5	10.9	9.0	7.5	20.6	11.8	11.6	10.2
1878.....	66.2	133.8	6.36	11.2	21.8	14.4	8.7	8.6	6.8	7.7	18.0	11.4	10.2	8.7
1879.....	47.1	106.8	5.25	10.0	30.4	10.8	6.9	7.0	5.7	6.3	14.2	8.9	8.5	7.5
1880.....	54.3	124.5	5.88	11.6	23.3	8.6	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	17.1	9.5	9.0	7.7
1881.....	55.2	111.4	5.67	11.3	22.6	10.8	8.2	9.3	7.7	8.5	10.8	11.1	9.2	8.3
1882.....	66.8	118.5	6.15	11.5	20.9	9.1	9.9	11.6	9.0	8.5	10.3	11.0	9.7	8.5
1883.....	63.4	112.7	5.96	10.9	21.1	8.8	11.2	11.9	9.9	8.9	18.6	11.2	9.2	8.6
1884.....	61.1	106.6	5.59	10.6	20.6	9.2	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.8	18.2	10.3	7.1	9.1
1885.....	54.0	86.2	4.90	10.7	19.8	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	16.8	9.3	6.4	9.9
1886.....	49.8	87.0	4.70	10.0	19.9	8.7	7.5	6.9	5.9	6.0	15.6	8.3	6.7	7.8
1887.....	48.0	88.9	4.51	9.5	18.6	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	15.8	9.3	6.0	8.7
1888.....	55.0	85.3	4.58	9.8	17.3	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.4	5.3	18.3	9.9	6.3	8.3
1889.....	47.4	89.7	4.83	9.9	16.6	7.8	8.6	8.6	7.4	5.5	16.5	9.3	7.8	8.8
1890.....	42.0	83.0	4.66	10.1	16.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	14.4	9.0	7.6	8.6
1891.....	57.4	93.0	4.82	10.0	16.4	7.0	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.6	14.5	9.0	5.7	8.7
1892.....	55.0	108.0	4.96	8.7	16.0	5.9	8.1	7.2	6.0	5.7	16.0	9.4	4.6	8.4

evaporation would be exhausted somewhat within the range of six days.

For weevils our remedy is fully reliable, but for the exclusion of mice and rats the vapor should be kept up, if not continuously, at least at short intervals.

I have concluded to treat this year my corn in the bin as proposed in my last letter, with half-pound bottles of the bisulphide of carbon, covered with two layers of very close texture of cloth, capped over with a wad of cotton tightly compressed. At least, I will test it shortly as above, with the expectation of prolonging the evaporation a full month, or even longer, within the bin. I would offer reasons to adopt the plan if time and space would admit, for the subject would call for a great deal of theorizing. The compressed cotton would serve almost like a solid body, as I found a small feather cushion serve as a very efficient stethoscope and ear piece for the telephone. I have an idea that the transmission of the vapor through the cotton from a large bottle would give the best results.

—G. P. Hachenberg, M. D., to Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Texas, August 3, 1892.

An Interesting Exhibit at the World's Fair.

One of the most attractive and interesting exhibits at the World's Fair is that of the Keystone Watch Case Co., of Philadelphia, which enjoys the unique distinction of being the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world. The exhibit is centrally located in Section O, Block 1, of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, on the main or Columbia aisle. The booth is designed and finished on a scale of richness that admirably harmonizes with the goods exhibited. A pavilion classically proportioned, quaintly carved, and finished in ivory and gold, forms an imposing background; while the show-cases, with their lavishly expensive finish, are a fitting repository for their glittering contents. Every possible description of watch case is numerously illustrated, and in a variety of designs that reveals the limitless ingenuity of the modern gold-worker.

The enormous factories of this company occupy an entire block of ground in the Quaker City, give employment to 1,300 individuals, and have an output of about 2,000 watch cases per day! The entire resources of the concern are confined to the manufacture of cases only, just as the entire resources of the Elgin and Waltham factories are limited to the manufacture of movements only. Not a few of our traders may learn now for the first time that the cases

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.

A. B. DEWEY,
42 Merchants' Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

and works of the watches in their pockets are made in different factories, having no connection whatever with one another—case manufacturing and movement manufacturing being entirely distinct industries. The Keystone cases are made by machinery of the most complicated character, much of which was invented by and is the exclusive property of this company. They are also the sole proprietors of many well-known patents, the now world-famed, thief-proof, Non-pull-out Bow being one of the most valued. All their products, the best known of which are the popular Jas. Boss Filled Cases, are handled by our local jewelers.

Besides watch cases the exhibit has many special features that are as instructive as curious. One of these is a movement in a four-ounce Leader silver case which continues to tick blandly though a weight of three hundred pounds is resting on the case. Another interesting curio is a silver case weighing five pounds and seven ounces, and complete in every respect. It contains a regular American movement, which it both winds and sets. There are also shown many old and curious watches of all kinds, shapes and sizes, made within the past three hundred years, many of them of historic and all of mechanical interest. Those of our readers who may visit the fair and desire to gain thereat a proper realization of latter-day manufacturing progress in its more refined aspect, should not fail to visit the handsome and elaborate exhibit of the Keystone Watch Co.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

*Evidently this should read "four" instead of "one."—EDITOR.

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.

The Knife vs. the Remedy.

Read before the State Medical Society, May 3, 1893, by Henry W. Roby, M.D.

A personal observation and study of over 1,500 surgical cases in the past ten years leads me to the irresistible conclusion that a large majority of physicians undertake to make drugs do the impossible. Medicine, within its legitimate sphere, has a wide range of action, but it cannot do all things any more than can electricity or the liver pad. It is too much the fashion to be hobbyists, and to seek to make one remedy or one appliance answer in a series of cases without individualizing, just as our ancient brethren sought for so many years to make bark produce the bloom of health on all cheeks.

There is always one best method of reaching all attainable results, and that best method is sometimes the well-chosen drug, sometimes electricity, sometimes a change of diet and life habits, sometimes the hot or cold pack, sometimes absolute rest, and sometimes the knife; and the latter is potent in a far larger percentage of cases than is generally allowed.

The surgical gateway leads to the camp of good health much more frequently than it is generally credited with doing. Probably nine out of every ten of the so-called chronic and incurable cases that drag along from year to year, with a varied experience of ups and downs and a constantly increasing ratio of more downs than ups, may be wholly or largely restored to health by the timely removal of artificial disorders, such as contracted sphincters, pockets and papillae, ulcerations and lacerations.

The physician who undertakes to cure everything with drugs must necessarily fail in many of those cases, and thus forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives, while, on the other hand, the man who would undertake to cure all his cases with the knife would present just as mournful a spectacle as the doctor who depends on drugs for all his cures.

Just as the farmer who raises a carefully diversified crop is at last the more successful farmer, so the general practitioner who cultivates a wide range of therapeutic resources comes to have a better reputation and bank account than he who professes to cure everything with the twelve tissue remedies, or Doctor Smith's Compound Elixir of Life.

For four months previous to last Sunday a lady had been treated, with remedies scientifically chosen, for a lump just below the middle of the clavicle, the physician telling her that he could cure it with medicine. On Sunday I put her under chloroform and made an incision over the lump, which was followed by a gush of pus. Passing my finger into the opening I discovered a canal leading up to the top of the sternum. Following that up I came upon a dead and sloughing manubrium, which I removed. Remedies may now do her some good.

A few months ago a pair of billiard and checker doctors, who know more in a minute than I ever knew, had treated a patient for typho-malaria four or five weeks. Three weeks before the case came into my hands the man's abdomen began to enlarge and continued to increase in size, until, at the end of three weeks, he was thought by physicians and friends to be dying. The doctors had rubbed his belly thoroughly with turpentine and had physicked him over and over to carry off the dropsy. The man was in convulsions and coma when I came to him, and when I was called one of these paragons of wisdom sent word to the family to be very sure and not allow me to do any cutting, for I would surely kill the patient if I did anything of the kind. But, notwithstanding this sage advice, I put in the aspirator and pumped out a gallon and a half of the most putrid urine imaginable, and the enormously distended abdomen collapsed down to a very thin affair, and that was the end of the dropsy. But the poor fellow died of uraemic poisoning a week later. A post mortem revealed the bladder adhered to the abdominal wall clear above the navel and the lining membrane all eroded and sloughed out.

The Climate Cure.

In this fair land of America, which Columbus placed as the richest of all jewels in the crown of Queen Isabella, there is one huge octopus that swallows up over a hundred thousand of fair women and brave men every year. That octopus is *consumption*.

Twenty-five per cent. of all the people who die in New England die of this fell disease. We raise great legal fortifications against Asiatic cholera and smallpox, and our people are nearly scared to death over a threatened invasion of either of these dis-

eases, while in our midst this ravaging octopus is filling more graves than cholera and smallpox combined.

But as the hoarse cough of the consumptive continues to break the stillness of the night throughout the land, in every city, town, village and country place, the great sympathetic heart of humanity is being touched and men are beginning to take concentrated action to combat this great destroyer of life and happiness.

A great organization extending all over the world, but having its great central energies located in Chicago, is already co-operating on systematic lines and bases for a gigantic battle with consumption. Hitherto the best known remedy for this disease has been climate, coupled with an entire change of life habits and conditions. But it chanced that where by change of climate one man regained health, another went swiftly down to death. And the reason for this strange fact no man could give. To-day thousands of scientific minds are engaged upon that and kindred problems, and the answer is sure to come in a reliable form.

The American Health Resort Association has that for its mission on earth. That association is engaged in finding out all the facts about climates in relation to consumption, such as altitudes, dryness and moisture, coast and inland conditions, soils, water, ozone and a multitude of other factors, while the American Invalid Aid Society is helping consumptives to select and go to the right spot on earth for amelioration of their condition and ultimate cure of their malady.

It is a great work, but it is planned and set in motion by wise heads and warm hearts and must ultimately make a great showing of trophies.

Answers to Correspondents.

AUNT POLLY:—There are a good many books in the market claiming to enlighten young mothers on the care and treatment of infants. Probably the best of all family guides, for domestic use, of which there are many, is "Johnson's Family Guide," by Dr. I. D. Johnson. It will not only serve the young mother a good turn, but the grandmother, as well. It is reliable, well written, and neither too brief nor too prolix. "Maternity," by Dr. Verdi, is another excellent work for young mothers to study. They can be had of Swift & Holliday or S. B. Brett, in Topeka. Most any book-seller might procure them for you.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Fifteen months since the right side of my face began hurting me from the center of my upper lip to the center of my forehead. My family doctor says there is pus under the cheek bone. There is a kind of drawing feeling, and there feels like something running in the flesh and a continual expectorating from the mouth. My age is 47 years. You will please give me advice through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Respectfully, Eskridge, May 4, 1893. Mrs. M. S.

Go at once to a good surgeon and let him find out just what is the matter and give the proper treatment. If your family physician is skilled in surgery trust him to give the proper treatment.

Insomnia is fearfully on the increase. The rush and excitement of modern life so tax the nervous system that multitudes of people are deprived of good and sufficient sleep, with ruinous consequences to the nerves. Remember, Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

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.

Farmers, Read This.

Do you want to buy binding twine cheaper this year than you have done for the past ten seasons? If so, we can supply you with A1 American hemp twine, which runs fifty to seventy-five feet longer per pound than sisal, and its strength is equal to that of any hard fiber twine made. We are selling to the farmers direct at wholesale prices, on the same terms as local dealers will sell to you, only that our prices are much lower. We sell in lots of one bale and upwards. Why not use the product of our own country, instead of patronizing foreign concerns? We sold large quantities of our hemp twine in both the States of Kansas and Missouri last season, and the reports we received from farmers who used it were all that could be asked for, as it gave entire satisfaction in every locality where it was used.

On application we will send you, by mail, samples and prices, also a twine circular giving you information on the whole twine situation from first to last. Respectfully, Kansas City, Mo. SHIELDS & Co.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

An immense horse show is now being held in Paris, France. There are 1,867 prizes, amounting to \$75,000.

W. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., the well known importer and horseman, has sent the dam of Reita U. (2:25) to O. P. Updegraff's Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka, to be bred back to the stallion, Senator Updegraff. Kansas sires are constantly becoming more and more famous.

Ed. Geers says: "I have been driving for many years, and I am in touch with the drivers, and I think I know the field of pacers that will be out this year, and my belief is that it will be the most brilliant field that we have ever seen. The pacer will captivate the lovers of the good, honest sport this year. You may depend on that."

Farmers who desire to breed their mares to a stallion of the leading Hambletonian family should see Fire-steel, an inbred Wilkes trotting horse owned by Wm. E. Clark, of North Topeka. He can be seen at the stable, one block west of Garfield park entrance. Fire-steel is a three-year-old, bay, sixteen hands high, and weighs about 1,200 pounds. He is large and speedy, docile and showy, and has very heavy bone, and as a sire is certain to get bay colts of good size. He will be bred to a limited number of mares at reasonable prices.

That the family of George Wilkes, immense as it is in the male line, has but commenced to gather force, will be better appreciated when it is recalled that of his eighty-three producing sons seventy-one are now in active service, at the stud. Of the other twelve, Alcyone, Hector Wilkes, Lyle Wilkes, Pineapple, Beverly Wilkes, Coronet, Ferguson, Fuller Wilkes, Mark Field and Wilkes' Spirit are dead, while Harry Wilkes 2:13½, and Zachariah, are now geldings. Of the ones in service, twenty-six are in Kentucky, eight in Ohio, seven in New York, five in Indiana, four each in Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, three in Massachusetts, two each in Iowa and California, and one each in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Nova Scotia, as nearly as we are able to locate them.

Horse Market Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

Receipts the past week were quite liberal, but the standard was not as high as the week before. There was more cheap Southern stuff on the market than for several months back, and with but few buyers for this class. There were plenty of buyers for good sound streeters, drafts, drivers and chunks, but they all want quality. There was considerable inquiry for horses with a little speed, and anything that could go out and show a three-minute to 2:40 gait was eagerly sought for.

The Wall street scare had a tendency to make the Eastern buyers more careful in their selection, and it was hard to get them to look at anything but sound, straight horses. The big run of cheap and poor quality stuff also had a tendency to weaken prices on the better grades.

The heavy rains and storms through the country during the past few weeks has made it difficult for country buyers to cover their territory sufficiently to secure the stock of the better classes, hence the glut of cheap stuff.

There were several new buyers on the market. Prospects for the next week are quite good for drivers, drafts and coach horses.

The demand for good branded horses still continues good. Quite a number of buyers are on the market now waiting for this class to come in.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach or his liver in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile: Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sal-low hue.

Travelers' Supplies.

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

\$175,000.00 a Week.

Is spent in New York city for tobacco. A fortune spit and puffed away. If you are a victim of drunkenness, morphine, or tobacco habit, read the large advertisement of the Ohio Chemical Co., in this paper.

Used With Good Results.

HINKLEY, Minn., March 9, 1892. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I have used Caustic Balsam for the last five years, off and on, with good results. JOHN SPENCE.

St. Louis Wool Market.

St. Louis Commission Company reports: Receipts for past week, 888,829; 1892, 1,204,809. Since January 1, 1893, 2,439,986; same period last year, 3,081,530. The season is somewhat backward owing to considerable rain and cold weather. In prices of Kansas, Nebraska and Territory, there is not much change to note, although the bidding is a trifle lower on all kinds than last week, the defective lots have been received to a large extent; manufacturers are only buying for immediate wants, and will continue to buy from hand to mouth in all markets. The way wools are sold in this market, viz., in the original sacks as they come from the country, and net the shipper more money than he could probably net elsewhere, consignments are sold quicker here after arrival than in any other market in America, which is a great point this year. The recent failures have had a disturbing effect on trade in all lines, money being very close. However, this market will be, as usual, the best for the Western shippers.

For Kansas and Nebraska the prices obtainable are quoted below: Bright medium, 20 to 21; good fair medium, 18 to 19; coarse, 15 to 16; brashy and earthy, 12 to 13; tight fine medium, 17 to 18; fine medium, 16 to 17; light fine, 16 to 17; heavy fine, 12 to 14.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

INTERPRETER AT THE HOTEL.



53 RUE DE PROVENCE.

Near the banks, shipping offices and principal business places.

Charges strictly moderate.

All information concerning the Horse districts, Jacks and Jennets, given at the office. Correspondence solicited.

STEHR'S SON & CO., Proprietors.

Have the pleasure of informing their numerous patrons that they have a splendid Catalogue of Photographs of all kinds of Stallions, from all countries, that they will gladly send to all importers and horsemen upon application to 55 Rue de Provence, Paris, France.

All horses which are bought are photographed.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

300 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$12.50 F. M. CURYEA, Greenwood, Neb.

CHICKEN-HATCHING BY STEAM

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR. Simple, easy of operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send 4c. for illus. Catalogue. Geo. Kirtel & Co., Mfrs. Quincy, Ill. U.S.A.

NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results. Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity Reliable incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Enclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Infallible Ear Coughs. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. H. Hoxox, 655 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of proofs.

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.

What Is Man?

The following is made up of quotations from the writings of Shakespeare, Hood, Milton, Pope, Coleridge, Mrs. Hemans, Poe, Dryden, Burns, Byron, Goldsmith, Chaucer, Johnson, Spencer, Dante and other authors. The compiler is James A. Monk, an Englishman:

O! man, by nature formed for all mankind,
How narrow are thy prospects—how confined!
Be thou the copious matter of my song,
And let thy thought prevent thy hand and tongue,
Poor voyager on this flood of tears,
A long perspective to my mind appears:
O'er land and sea imagination roams.
Open, then, thy bosom to the truth that comes,
Staring in view of a glorious goal,
To feel that thirst and hunger of the soul,
Faster to run the race his fathers ran;
O! what a miracle to man is man.

Each to his end a different path pursues.
Homer, with all his "nodding," I would choose—
Time-honored Homer, aged, poor and blind,
A ragged coat of hath a noble mind.
Minds vast as heaven, capacious as the sky,
Born to lament, to labor and to die;
And richest Shakespeare was a poor man's child,
On fame's eternal bed-roll worthy to be filed;
Already polished by a hand divine
He was not for an age, but for all time.

What rage for fame attends both great and small,
He who climbs high endangers many a fall,
Greatness hath still a little taint in 'th blood,
Fame is at best but an inconstant good:
When kings have toiled and poets wrote for fame,

Ah! fool, to exalt in a glory so vain,
Both right and left amiss a man may slide,
To tread the dreary path without a guide;
The wise sometimes from wisdom's ways depart,
That can inform the mind, or mend the heart;
On high estates huge heaps of care attend,
No joy so great but runneth to an end;
Soner or later all things pass away,
Dissolving in the silence of decay;
Yet look once more on nature's varied plan,
And moralize upon the state of man.
Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day,
Sent into life, alas! how brief thy stay.
Time, sure destroyer, walks his hostile round,
Nor is the longest life the happiest found;
The visions of hope fade one by one,
The sands of time grow dimmer as they run,
'O know, to esteem, to love, and then to part,
Passing away like a dream of the heart.
We spend our days like a tale that is told,
To the very verge of the churchyard mould.
O! let me view, while life's short changes last,
The end not far off which is hastening fast.
Whilst some affect the sun, and some the shade,
Let us walk humbly on, but undismayed,
There stand if thou wilt stand to stand upright—
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
O! happy he whose conscience knows no guile.

THE FLITCH OF BACON.

Not very long ago the people of Dunmow gave away three flitches of bacon to three married couples because they swore that their married life was one of unalloyed bliss. Now, when you come to look at such a proceeding from a modern stand-point, it seems decidedly foolish; but when you realize that the fashion was instituted some 600 years ago, you think there must be something in it to have withstood the test of time. A certain English gentleman called Robert Fitzwalter existed in the early part of the thirteenth century, and probably would have been forgotten now had not King John taken a liking to him. This favorite of a fickle prince must have been a devout man, for he braced up the priory of Dunmow, which was falling into decay, by certain expenditures of money. When the priory was again firmly re-established, proclamation was made that "if any pair could, after a twelvemonth of marriage, come forward and make oath at Dunmow that during the whole time they had never had a quarrel, never regretted their marriage, and if again open to the engagement would make exactly that they had made," the reward was to be a flitch or gammon of bacon. It may be that Mr. Fitzwalter had no hand in this offer, for history inclines to the belief that it emanated wholly from the priors. In their celibate state they were wont to look doubtfully upon the idea of conjugal happiness, and possibly they thought it a joke to offer such a reward, believing, with monkish cynicism, that they would "save their bacon." (Whether the origin of the last saying is due to these priors is doubtful, but it is certain that the phrase has been used by every writer in connection with Dunmow Priory.) Matrimony in those days must not have been perfect, for there is no record of anybody coming forward until 1445. Indeed, Chaucer wrote before this,

"The bacon was not fet for (t)hem, I trow,
That some men have in Essex, at Dunmow."
Whatever this may mean it points at least to marital woe, and to Mr. Richard Wright belongs the honor of furnishing an example of wedded bliss. Mr. Wright was a laboring man who hailed from Bradbury, county of Norfolk, and he got his flitch of bacon; this in 1445. Twelve years later, Stephen Samuel, of Ayton-parva, in Essex, took an oath in the presence of his neighbors, and he, too, got the flitch. How fittingly the instruments of Fate are chosen is shown by the fact that by profession he was a hus-

bandman. When the iron hand of Henry VIII. fell upon priories and such, that at Dunmow was not exempt, but the custom was continued by the proprietors. One Jacob Shakeshaft made demand for the bacon, and was placed on trial before a jury six maidens and six bachelors; these he had to satisfy that the flitch in question was deserved. Success crowned his efforts, and he was carried through the town in a chair with his wife; and being of a shrewd mind, it is related that he sold slices of the bacon to admiring spectators, which numbered about 5,000. David Osborne, the painter, made a picture of a similar procession of a lucky pair. But there was disappointment and sorrow in store for John Gilder, who in 1772 came to the priory gates and claimed the bacon, for the gates were closed, and Mr. Gilder had to go away unsatisfied. The lord of the manor of Dunmow was astonished, not to say grieved, at the demand made upon him by a happy pair in 1851. His lordship positively declined to dispose of his bacon in that way, but the neighbors were interested to such an extent that the claimants got the prize, after making good their assertions. In fact, such was the scepticism on the part of all except the parties concerned that a solemn oath was at all times required of any pair who came forward as models of happiness and peace, and to make the oath impressive they were obliged to swear upon two great stones lying near the church door. In 1855 Mr. Harrison Ainsworth revived the custom, and as the lord of Dunmow and the clergy and neighboring gentry declined to take any such thing under their protection, the town hall was used, and two couples received each a flitch. This year the custom was again observed, and three gentlemen with their wives were rendered happy by the presentation of flitches. They were tried by the jury of six maidens and six bachelors, and council appearing for both sides, Hymen winning. The ceremony was a public one, neither the chairing nor the swearing being omitted, and numbers of people were present. A doctor and a clergyman were two of the beneficiaries.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Hints About Roses.

Soil for roses should be somewhat heavy, but well drained. If not naturally so, drain it before planting. The manure that suits a rose best is old, thoroughly decayed cow-yard soil. Soil from an old chip yard is also good.

In hot, dry seasons, the plants are greatly benefited by mulching. I use clippings from the lawn. Put these about the plants to the depth of five or six inches, and you will have larger and finer flowers, because they help to keep the soil moist and cool.

Do not plant a rose and expect it to take care of itself after that. If you neglect it it will not do well for you, and you ought not to blame it in case of failure, for the fault is your own. Feed it well, prune away old wood and cut out exhausted branches and protect it thoroughly in winter.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

He Despised a Liar.

"What are you thinking about?" asked the hotel clerk of the drummer who sat by the fire in a brown study.

"About investing some money I have in real estate," replied the drummer.

"How much?"

"All I've got; about \$1,000."

"Where is the real estate?"

"In a Western town. You saw that man I've been talking to for an hour or so and who left here a while ago?"

"Yes."

"Well, I met him on a train today and he got me interested in a town in Oregon called Hesperides. It's only about three years old, he says, but it has been coming up at a phenomenal rate. He had maps and stuff here this evening till you couldn't rest, and he offered me five acres within half a mile of the center of the town for \$1,000.

The clerk devoted a moment to wrestling with a thought.

"What's the population of the place?"

"He didn't say, but he said it was twenty-five times greater than it was in 1890, when the first settler came in. He said, too, that the number of houses had increased 100 per cent. each year for the three since the first lots were laid out."

"That's a good showing," said the clerk, "a fine showing, but did he say how many houses there were put up the first year?"

The drummer looked queer.

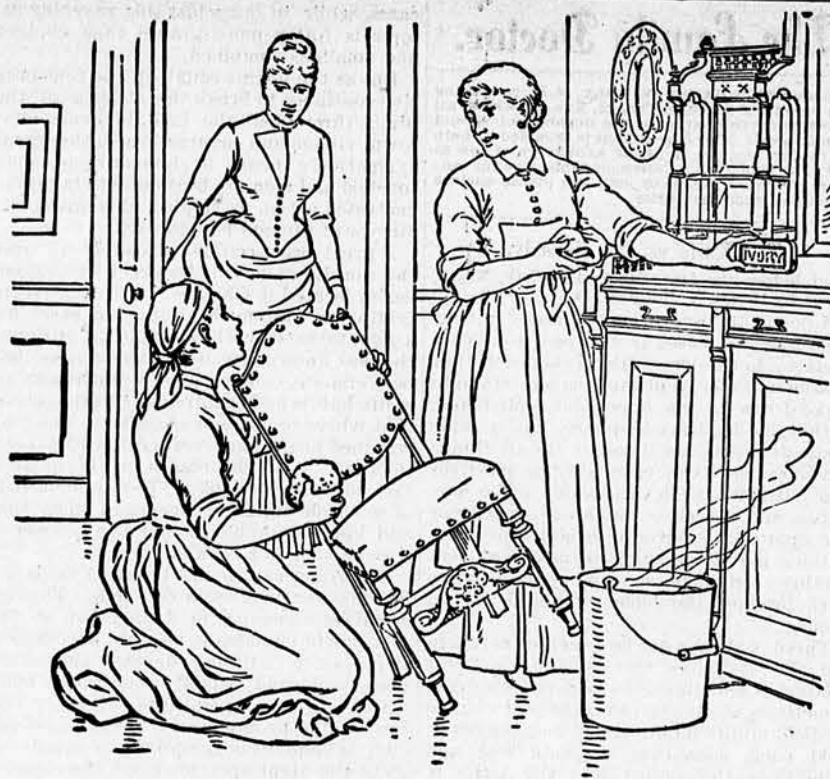
"No, he didn't," he replied.

The clerk went around behind the counter and came back with a newspaper.

"Here's an article on real estate snaps in Oregon," he said, "let's look for your town. Ah," he went on after a moment, "here you are: Hesperides, a boom town; one house put up in 1890, two in '91, '92 not yet in. Population in '90, 1; in '91, 10; in '92, 20; estimate for '93, 25."

The clerk looked at the drummer and smiled.

"Well," exclaimed the drummer, with a sigh of relief, "I'm glad he didn't lie about it, for I do so despise a liar."—*Detroit Free Press.*



Never wash painted walls or woodwork with ordinary soap. You want to remove the dirt only—not the dirt and a part of the paint! Ordinary soap is too highly chemicalled for such a use.

A pail of tepid water, two sponges and a cake of Ivory Soap are all you need. Apply the soap with one sponge and remove the dirt with the other, rinsing frequently in clean water.

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Indian-Corn and Architecture.

Comparatively few persons know that what Americans would call a bundle of stalks of corn in the ear was substituted for the fluted column in the first architectural designs of the national capitol. Inside the old part of the capitol, just in front of the law library, and at the foot of the little-noticed but beautiful sweep of marble stairway leading to the Supreme court of the United States, is a rather dark vestibule to the "Court Entrance." In this quiet place, removed from the hurry and noise of the upper corridors, is an example, and probably the only remaining example, of the early attempt to introduce Indian-corn in stalk and "golden ear" into a purely original emblem of American architecture. I think there are five of these columns, of fair height and proportion, each composed of a bundle of long stalks, expanding into the ripened ear of corn above. The stalks are not bound together like the familiar fascies, but stand alone as if surrounding a supporting pillar. This American idea seems never to have proceeded farther, and seems to have been entirely abandoned in constructing the remaining portions of the capitol. Probably foreign criticism discouraged the architect, and his professional subjection intimidated him. But he was bold enough to leave to posterity this example of what he might have done in the way of American emblematic architecture. Those who profess to be learned in these things do not consider the cornstalk columns very high art, but they do not produce any displeasing effect, and they are certainly extremely interesting as specimens of the early independence that led us to create new fields of thought and taste and action.

But the progress we have made in art has not been on an independent line, but in greater conformity with long established rules. The national capital has followed this course of development, and Washington presents few examples of departure from classic authority in architecture. So it is safe to say that while our Indian-corn may seek new mills in Germany, and eventually find its way all over the world, and millions now eating coarse black bread may learn the luxury of hoe-cake and corn dodgers, neither "the tender-tasseled blossom crowning the tall stem," nor the "long leaf waving in the wind," nor the "golden ear in its brown sheath," will come to emblematic fame in the sculpture of American architecture. Corn and cotton and wheat

and pork will doubtless be symbolized at our World's Fair as our great products, but it will be in a commercial rather than an artistic way.

Vivid Description of the Pains and Pleasures of Poi.

Tentatively you thrust one finger in the mess and gather up a minute dose of the delectable poi. As you raise it toward your mouth your nose takes cognizance of a sour smell that harmonizes perfectly with the appearance of the poi. You close your eyes, and mentally breathing forth a devout ejaculation, you open your mouth and suck the poi from your fingers. By a sublime effort of will you keep your lips closed over the mouthful, while your companion looks on interestedly, evidently expecting to hear your palate scream with delight. Meantime your imagination is working with lightning speed. The poi is cold and clammy. The poi tastes like stale yeast; it stings your tongue, and unutterable disgust possesses your soul. You are sure you are going to choke, though you know you dare not, and you figuratively take yourself by the throat and force yourself to swallow the compound. You can trace its progress through the esophagus by the horrified shudder that organ gives as the mouthful passes along it; you can hear the villi in your stomach shriek as the frog-like lump makes its appearance among them, and you think you are going to die then and there. "Don't you like it?" you hear some one say. You struggle back to consciousness and murmur your fear that you are not educated to such a high point of taste.

"Oh, never mind," is the consoling reply. "You'll be so fond of it in a day or two you can't keep house without it."

You know better than that, but you offer no contradiction to the assertion. But, nevertheless, you will want to taste it again. You think about it by day and by night, and at last you venture. As the poet has so touchingly described, "You first endure, then pity, then embrace" the calabash.

The closing steps in your career are easy to picture. You call for poi at every meal. You take poi for an appetizer, you use it as a top dressing after dessert, you ballast with it before eating, you use it for broken storage to make the other viands ride easy. If your food doesn't taste good you eat a little poi to tone up your palate. If you are feeling out of sorts or under the weather you take a little poi for the stomach's sake. It is useful as an eye-opener in the morning, it serves admirably as a nightcap on retiring, it takes the place of afternoon tea, and tiffin is incomplete without poi. In a word you have contracted the poi habit.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Young Folks.

"Next Year."

One sunny day in flow'ry May,
We wandered down the grassy way,
All in the rosy, fragrant snow
Of lovely apple trees in blow
And robin's music soft and low.

As we slowly walked together,
In the fair and balmy weather,
"Next year," he said, "when comes the spring
And all the trees their blossoms bring,
While sweet and clear the robins sing—

Again we'll wander side by side
And watch the flow of May's sweet tide,
Watch the brooklet's silver spraying,
Watch the willow's graceful swaying
In the breeze's gentle playing!"

'Next year,' alas, we walked apart!
I, with sore, grief-laden heart
That heeded not the odorous snow
Of all the happy trees in blow,
Nor robin's singing clear and low.

While, with sweet and saintly vision,
He saw the fairy fields Elysian,
And wandered through the pastures green,
By the still water's silver sheen,
'Mid glories that no eye hath seen.

Yet—as we loved each other so—
I seem to surely feel and know
That he looks down the crystal height,
When some soul upward wings its flight,
And folds his pinions soft and white.

And pauses in his singing,
Lest some new, its sad note may be bringing
Of that dear earthly orchard's snow,
Of sweet blue violets in blow,
Of my sad tears, too constant flow.

And by the pearl of jasper gates,
I feel he often stands and waits,
Till in some twilight's tender gray,
Or in some dawn's first purple ray,
My soul shall upward wend its way.

When he will take me by the hand,
And lead me down the shining strand,
And gently guide my faltering feet
Before the solemn judgment seat,
God's pardoning grace to these entreat.

Then, if by His love forgiven,
By Christ's gentle mercy shriven
Together with what joy we'll go
Where the celestial orchards blow,
And silver rivers softly flow!

So some day when I close my eyes,
With my dear boy in Paradise
I pray to wake, and hand in hand
With him walk down the golden strand
Of that blessed heavenly land.

—Good Housekeeping.

THE LITTLE THIEF.

"Ah, the scoundrels!" exclaimed the old guard, planting himself before a tomb.

He had never witnessed such destruction. For several days it had been going on, and it had confounded him and filled him with indignation. And yet it was but a little while ago that he had made his official rounds through all the silent avenues.

This had been "Father John's" duty for thirty years. He had quitted his regiment only because of severe wounds, but, thanks to his excellent constitution, he recovered from his injuries and had obtained the modest place of forester in the cemetery of Ivory.

An old man without family, he found himself alone after leaving his comrades, and without friends, save those who loved him and for the military medal which he wore upon his breast; and so he grew to have a veritable love for the tombs which were confided to his care.

His tombs were his family, his friends, his regiment; and his days ran on in a happy calm. But his satisfaction was beginning to disappear. Suddenly his quiet life had been poisoned. Grief positively tortured him, filled his heart with indignation and made his blood boil. Some one was stealing from the tombs.

The shock was a heavy one. The artistically carved Christs, the golden medallions, all the objects of value were disarranged. On one tomb, resplendent with bouquets of choice flowers, in which were put notes saying that "those who remained did not forget," some sacrilegious hand and profaned the pious souvenirs, tearing up the pretty flowers, and in a corner nothing but the note remained, seeming to say, "A thief! A thief!"

With hands wide spread, Father John stood before the tomb; he could not withdraw his eyes. The evening before it was so beautiful, and surrounded by a real garden—as lovely a spot as was to be found in the whole place. A devastating hand had passed that way, dragging up the most beautiful roses, ruthlessly overturning the sacred dust, leaving behind havoc and devastation. His pent-up wrath mounted to the old man's head and flushed his face with a deep red. But a single hope remained—"to surprise the malefactor!"

He did not finish, but with his arms extended, and shaking his fists in the air, he menaced the unknown author of the mischief. Then he resumed his walk, saying at each step, as if it were a refrain which contained all his wrath, "What can induce anybody to become such a rascal!"

Suddenly, on turning a corner, the old soldier saw a little girl trotting along, with uncertain steps. Her dress was a mere rag, through which could be seen her rosy skin. The scanty robe was covered with mud, and her arms, red with the cold, sought to hide

under her fringe of tatters. From afar the forester followed her.

"Probably," he thought, "she is one of those little beggars who hang about the grounds—poor little vagabonds sent by their parents to beg alms of the visitors."

But quickly his eyes burned with anger. He wished to shriek, but, suffocated with wrath, he could not. He saw the little girl stop beside a grave and seize with both hands a rosebush, which she shook with violence, and by a final effort uprooted. She bore the shrub in her arms, and ran right before him, stumbling at each step, and bruising her naked feet without a note of complaint, seeing nothing, and not even hearing behind her the wheezing breath of the old soldier, who followed closely, saying between his clinched teeth: "Ah! little thief! I have got you! You are doing a good business."

II.

When Father John overtook her at the foot of the garden, in the paupers' corner, the child was on her knees before a grave which formed a strong contrast to the great simplicity of those which surrounded it. At the head of this grave was a little wooden cross—badly planted, for it was in the middle of the grave; but around it, as upon the tombs of the wealthy, superb flowers were scattered.

The guard, astonished, stopped short beside the little one who was kneeling upon the frost-hardened ground. She murmured aloud unintelligible words, while her body was convulsively shaken with sobs.

She uttered plaintive groans, and great tears rolled down her thin cheeks. She raised her head, clasped her hands, and her childish voice uttered a prayer in the silence. Then she took the rosebush which she had laid upon the ground beside her, gave a long kiss to one of the roses and began to dig a little hollow in the earth with her fingers. In this she planted the shrub.

Behind her Father John had instinctively taken off his hat, but he soon put it on his head again, and, out of patience with himself for his momentary forgetfulness, called himself an "old beast." He decided to finish the little drama before him by placing his hand upon the shoulder of the child. His rough touch made her turn with a quick motion, and at his cry, "At last I have got you, you little thief!" she gave a convulsive moan. Frightened, then bewildered, like one coming out of a dream, she raised her little face, all blue with the cold, and saw the wrathful face of the forester, and in her ears she heard his rough voice menacingly calling her "a little thief."

Then she uttered a cry and looked as though she would flee; but, paralyzed by fright, she remained nailed to the ground. Her teeth were chattering, a shiver ran through her whole frame, and her great, astonished eyes fixed themselves upon those of the gardener. He softened his voice:

"Now it seems impossible to me that this pretty head should belong to a miserable child-thief."

The little one remained mute. Then anger seized him once more and he cried, "Speak, then—tell me where!"

He did not finish, for, without making any effort to escape, the child drooped her head. Then she moved her lips as though she were going to speak, but sobs choked her. Beside herself with emotion, she fell heavily upon her knees. She pointed with a finger still black with earth at the newly made mound.

Father John did not understand. His anger had completely faded away before the child's great grief. He forgot his indignation against her, raised her in his arms, pressed her gently against his breast and warmed her face in his large hands, whispering into her ear, "See, little one, I will do you no harm. Don't cry any more. Just tell me why you took the flowers from the other lots to bring them here?"

Then the child, in a broken voice, told her story: "My mamma loved flowers so much, sir!" A sob almost interrupted her, but she summoned all her force and cried: "She is dead—my mamma! They brought her here. I came to get her flowers."

"But thy father?" asked the gardener. The child looked at him with an innocent, astonished air.

"I do not know. I know only my mamma, my pretty mamma. Ah, sir, let me get her flowers."

Roughly the old man fondled her and wept in his turn. Her head instinctively nestled in the warm shelter.

"Ah! thy mother loved flowers! Well, but thou must not steal them! Come with me. My garden is full of them. We will go and pick some, and we will bring them to your mamma."

"Truly? truly?" Is it true?" cried the little one, quickly comforted. Her small arms clung more closely around the old man's neck, and, giving him a warm caress, she said, with infantile tenderness, "Oh! how I love you!" Then resuming a serious air, she slid to the ground, and kneeling and looking upward, she said aloud: "Our father which art in heaven!"

Then the gardener, standing near her,

murmured, "Poor little thief! though I have caught you, your business is so good that you shall henceforth be my child."—From the French.

Bank Extravagance.

In the other days, not so very long ago, either, when part of the life in the far West was shooting Indians, a young settler went out there from the far East, with a sixteen shot repeating rifle that he was very expert in handling. The old chaps who still carried muzzle-loading, smooth-bores, had their doubts about the new-fangled gun, and they also had more or less fun with the youngster and were always telling him he'd have no use for a thing like that when he got in a fight with the Indians some day.

A week later their stockade was attacked by fifty hostiles and the new man and the new gun were not found wanting. By one lucky shot the tenderfoot sent a bullet clean through two Indians and dropped them both. He gave a yell of triumph and expected the men with him would join, but they didn't.

"Here, young feller," said an old hunter, tapping him on the shoulder with his ramrod. "Don't get extravagant like that any more. I want to shoot a few of them redskins myself when I get this gun loaded, if you don't keer."

However, it was not long after that until the smooth-bores were set aside for better arms.—Free Press.

Giving Away a Deer.

The common mule-eared deer of the forests of Washington is a beautiful and graceful animal, and his profusion here gives us an opportunity to study him in all his phases. One of his characteristics is immense strength, apparently out of proportion to his slender and exquisite lines. To illustrate: Last fall a friend sent me a yearling buck, and after I had expended about \$15 for wire fencing, and had paid \$10 more for damage to my neighbors' shrubbery, awnings, vegetables, etc., I determined upon inflicting the lovely and docile creature upon some one else. I selected my friend, E. S. G., a thorough lover of animal life, and proprietor of a very pretty park at Lake Stellacom, and sent him a carefully worded telephone message advising him of my generous intentions, and also instructing him to bring a wagon and a big dry goods box with which to haul away his prize.

My victim took the bait with the alacrity of a mountain trout, and within two hours presented himself at the alley gate, equipped with every appliance for handling the acquisition to his collection.

Ben Harrison (that is the deer) nipped the succulent verdure and eyed askance the preparations for his entertainment, and when Mr. G. announced that he was ready I led the gentle animal alongside the box. Mr. G. stooped deliberately and encircled the slender waist of Mr. Ben Harrison firmly and affectionately, and essayed to hoist him over the side of the receptacle.

At this juncture something happened. It occurred so suddenly that none of us could exactly tell how, but the scene was shifted to the other side of the alley, forty feet away, and the actors had changed places. A confused medley of legs, horns, tail, plug hat, linen duster, man with red whiskers and redder face, together with ashes, empty cans and other bric-a-brac, obscured the vision for the next five minutes, so that the referee could not decide upon points and scores, but the spectators said that Benny had the first round.

As the issue of the combat became doubtful I grew intensely interested, and when Mr. G. lay flat upon his back in the ash heap, and Ben's feet, with the speed of lightning and the precision of a paper-knife, cut long strips in his clothing, until a Calabrian beggar would have declined to appear in such a coat, vest or trousers, I got excited and rushed into the ring. I was nearly knocked out in the first round, a battered hat, a split glove and a cut ten inches long through trousers, drawers and integument testifying to the athletic qualities of the thoroughly frightened deer. I went back at him, though, and this time, sparring cautiously for an opening, I at last pounced down into the ashes, among the smothered expletives and scintillating hoofs, and succeeded in grabbing both hind legs.

After this, with the assistance of a rope, a small boy and two ladies, we secured the gentle ruminant and boxed him in due form.

The episode lasted fifteen minutes and cost us \$40 each for clothing and a week's confinement to the house. Hereafter commend me to the gentle and persuasive allurements of a forty-inch buzz saw, but never again to the illusive nether extremities of a mule-eared deer.—Forest and Stream.

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The average yield of wheat for the period of the last seven years in the countries constituting the United Kingdom have been, Wales, 23.38 bushels per acre; Ireland, 28.75; England, 29.36, and Scotland, 35.03.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, a statistician of note, has recently published a statement that the extent of the indebtedness of the West to the East has been greatly exaggerated, and that a very large proportion of the indebtedness of the West is to persons residing in the same States with the debtor.

The unfavorable crop conditions which have prevailed during almost the entire spring in the principal wheat producing countries are tardily having an effect upon the market. The immense surplus on hand and the volume with which it continues to come forward favor the "bears" in their efforts to keep prices down.

The entire wheat crop of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland for 1892 is officially stated to have been 60,775,245 bushels, about 10,000,000 less than the Kansas crop of the same year. The British crop was, however, about 14,000,000 short of the crop of '91, and was the smallest reported for several years. The average yield per acre is placed at 26.20 bushels for England, 23.86 for Wales, 34.66 for Scotland, and 29.36 for Ireland.

If the managers of the grain pits could induce the "lamb" to sell futures in large amounts at present prices, no doubt the price of wheat would speedily rise in view of the present crop situation throughout the world. But "lamb" are usually buyers instead of sellers, so that the interest and influence of professional grain gamblers is almost universally in favor of lower rather than higher prices. The exception to this rule is the occasional occurrence of a "corner" on options which mature during a certain month. In this case the interest of professionals in higher prices is but transitory and usually vanishes as suddenly as it came.

One of the largest manufacturers of bicycles is out with a vigorous protest against the proposition to tax these machines. The courts of Kansas have decided that a bicycle is a vehicle, entitled to the roadway rights of vehicles. They are doubtless useful and are destined to be more generally used than at present. But the bicycle people are already demanding large public expenditures for the betterment of the roads, and it is difficult to understand why the owner of the vehicle which requires the additional expenditure upon the roads should not be required to contribute reasonably to the public revenue. The farmer's horse and wagon are taxed: why shall not the bicycle be taxed also?

A CONSUMER'S VIEW OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is this week giving a large amount of space to information bearing on the probable future course of the wheat market. If explanation of this were necessary it should be stated that very many readers of this paper are holders of some quantities of wheat, and while it is not the province of the *FARMER* to direct as to whether it is better to hold or to sell, yet it is our purpose to present such information as will enable the reader to judge intelligently of the present and probable future course of the market.

The English miller draws his supplies from every wheat exporting country in the world, and is perhaps as careful a student of the situation as can be found. Such a miller, writing to the *Millers' Gazette* from Exeter under date of April 27, gives an analysis of the position, with which the editor of the *Gazette* notes that he finds little fault except that the exporting capacity of the Argentine Republic is overestimated and the crop complaints of Russia are treated too lightly. The writer says:

"Leaving out the crop prospects, the position is decidedly 'bearish,' everything is in favor of low prices, for instance:

"The stocks in first hands are large, viz., 2,690,000 quarters [21,520,000 bushels], as against 2,275,000 quarters [18,200,000 bushels] last year, and 1,525,000 quarters [12,200,000 bushels] the year before.

"The quantity in the hands of millers, bakers, etc., is also very large.

"The quantity afloat for the U. K. is very large, viz., 3,750,000 quarters [30,000,000 bushels], against 2,950,000 quarters [25,600,000 bushels] last year, and 2,870,000 quarters [22,960,000 bushels] the year before.

"The American visible supply is tremendous, according to Bradstreet's nearly 100,000,000 bushels. The invisible supply, i. e., stocks in farmers' hands, is also very large—over 100,000,000 bushels—at the present time.

"I consider another feature in favor of the bear side is that the U. K. is practically the only buyer of wheat in Europe. At the present time France and Belgium each take a little, it is true, but a mere bagatelle as compared with this country.

"On the other side—the bull side—in favor of higher prices may be quoted the following:

"1. The present unprecedentedly low prices; it is almost impossible to conceive that they can show a further decline.

"2. The chances of deficient crops in the coming harvest. What are the prospects?

"Argentina has a large crop, and will probably export about 3,500,000 quarters [28,000,000 bushels].

"Russia.—It may be assumed, I think, from information received, that the crop will be an average one, and that she will have a surplus quantity of about 12,000,000 quarters [96,000,000 bushels].

"India, about an average crop, the quantity available being about 4,000,000 quarters [32,000,000 bushels].

"Australia and Chili.—Good crops are reported from these countries, and they will probably have a surplus between them of 2,500,000 quarters [20,000,000 bushels].

"America.—Here is the rub. On the coming wheat crops in America everything depends; and if reports are true it cannot be a large one; on the contrary, it will probably prove to be unsatisfactory. The winter wheat is undoubtedly damaged, the question is to what extent?

"Again, is the damage irretrievable; may not the crop recover in a measure between now and harvest?

"A shortage of 60,000,000 bushels below last year's crop would be an important factor.

"And how about the spring wheat crop? Has the average quantity of acres been killed, or is there a falling off in this respect, and what is the present appearance of the crop?

"This is an important feature. As regards the European countries, other than Russia, I should say that crop

prospects are normal. There is some talk about injury caused by drought; but in my opinion there is little harm done up to now, although if it continues much longer serious damage will undoubtedly be caused.

"Looking at the position all round—having regard to the fact that the American wheat crop has received some damage, and that under the most favorable circumstances it cannot be a large one, seeing, too, that America plays such an important part in influencing prices throughout the world—I am inclined to back wheat rather than otherwise."

The farmer who has less wheat to harvest than he expected will have more time to devote to the cultivation of corn, broomcorn and other spring crops. Kansas is scarcely ever caught with a bad season for both wheat and corn.

The *KANSAS FARMER* this week introduces into its market reports the telegraphic reports of the Liverpool markets for wheat and corn. These cable reports have been complained of as garbled by critics in this country, but they are the best and only reports now available, and will doubtless prove interesting and valuable to all who are watching the grain markets.

CHANGING VALUES OF FARM LAND.

The *National Stockman and Farmer* has sought an honest answer to the question, "Are farm lands improving in value?" A careful investigation brings that journal to the following conclusion: "A summary of the whole matter indicates (1) that lands are advancing in the West; (2) that they are depreciating in the East; (3) that the advance in the West is greater than the decline in the East; (4) that a more active market for good farming lands prevails generally; (5) that the condition of the market and prices vary considerably in the same sections of the country."

The London (Eng.) *Millers' Gazette* of May 3, says of wheat: "During the past week the market has maintained a very steady tone; there has not been much activity, but sellers have been strengthened by the very poor accounts of the winter wheat crop of Russia, and are not disposed to give way; whilst with every fresh crop scare in America buyers come forward and pay beyond the price at which they may have been offered on the previous day. Thus the level of prices is pretty well maintained; and although the quantity afloat is very large, there is enough in the doubtful future of the American and Russian crops to warrant the expression of opinion that although it may be difficult for some time yet to move prices upwards, it should be equally difficult to further depress them."

CROP REPORTS AGAIN.

The importance to the farmer, at this particular time, of full and accurate information as to the crop prospects leads us to request that all *KANSAS FARMER* correspondents and other readers who are willing to contribute to the general good send us reports on May 26. Please write these reports on the large size postal cards. Let all estimates be made in percentages of last year's crop prospects at the corresponding date.

1. Condition of winter wheat.
2. Condition of spring wheat.
3. Condition of oats.
4. Area of corn.
5. Condition of corn.
6. Condition of apples.
7. Condition of peaches.
8. Condition of other fruits.
9. Condition of work animals.
10. Condition of other stock.
11. Are insects damaging grain? If so, what insects and to what extent?

It is desired to publish these reports in the *KANSAS FARMER* of May 31, so that it will be necessary that they be mailed promptly on May 26.

Many valuable reports were received last month from other than our regular correspondents. These are highly appreciated and a record of the names of the writers has been preserved for future reference. It is hoped that we shall be likewise favored this month.

ESTIMATES OF THE WHEAT CROP.

Last year's winter wheat crop in the United States was officially estimated at 359,000,000 bushels, and the spring wheat crop was placed at 157,000,000 bushels, making a total of 516,000,000 bushels. The Cincinnati *Price Current* last week made a preliminary estimate of the crop of 1893, in which, after reviewing the crop situation, it concluded that the total crop of '93 may reach 440,000,000, or 76,000,000 short of last year's crop. It, however, estimates the surplus carried over from last year at 60,000,000 bushels or more, placing the probable available wheat of the next crop year at 500,000,000. This, after allowing for increase of population, is estimated to leave an exportable surplus of 157,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 less than will probably be shown for the current year.

That the prospects for wheat in foreign countries are not flattering is shown by the following from the Liverpool *Corn Trade News* of April 25, which says: "Taking a dispassionate and reasonable survey of the world's wheat crop prospects to-day, one must confess that while there is no cause for alarm, either in the old world or the new, yet the average promise is by no means high. Cautious dealers may well dislike the idea of remaining out in the cold after the bitter experience of the past twenty months, for with good wheat selling at 27s. 6d. [\$6.69] per quarter [eight bushels, \$0.836 per bushel], a revolution would not be required to raise the entire level of prices 5s. [\$1.22] per quarter [eight bushels]; a slight falling off in the average yield per acre in America, or a continuation of the present dry weather in France, Italy and Spain, or a thoroughly wet July in England, might be sufficient. Reserves in the U. K., especially in Liverpool, are running steadily downward, and while the floating supply is now larger than ever, it does not follow that the British and Irish millers will obtain even a moiety of it, as of a grand total of 5,500,000 quarters [44,000,000 bushels] on passage to Europe, less than 1,500,000 quarters [12,000,000 bushels] are on passage to U. K. direct."

Since the above estimates were made the telegraphed reports from almost every wheat-producing country heard from have shown continuance of unfavorable conditions.

The exportable surplus from the United States will not unlikely fall 100,000,000 bushels short of that of last year. While no widespread famine, like that which recently was so distressing in Russia, is anticipated in any country, the prospective shortage is quite as likely to affect prices. It has been well remarked that famine sufferers usually are unprepared to buy, and, as in the late famine, they either subsist on short rations and inferior food, or they die. In the present case, however, the crop deficiencies do not amount to famine, but are such as to leave the demand not over supplied, a condition which tends to brisk trade and advancing prices.

A DEVILISH DEED.

One of the most fiendish outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community took place at Muscatine, Iowa, at 1:30 a. m., May 12. It was no less than the concerted blowing up of the homes of three prominent citizens. These were John Mahin, editor of the *Muscatine Journal* and postmaster of Muscatine, E. M. Kessinger and N. Rosenberger. These three gentlemen had been prominent in the movement for the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law of the State, and there appears to be no doubt but that their homes, their families and themselves, were, on this account, the victims of a conspiracy of rum inspired hellishness. Fortunately, no one was killed and none seriously hurt, although the houses in which they were sleeping were completely wrecked. The property loss is about \$12,000.

Public condemnation of such deeds cannot be too severe. The entire city of Muscatine has been aroused, and a large sum of money has been raised to secure the detection and punishment of the vile conspirators, as well as the inhuman wretches who placed the explosives in the cellars.

THE DROUTH IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Bell's Weekly Messenger and Farmers' Journal, the oldest agricultural paper in Great Britain, under date of May 1, says:

"The wheat, it is thought, may stand another month of drouth, but even this is problematical, and the injury done to every other crop is undoubted. The outlook for the English farmer is no longer encouraging, apart from the perpetual question of prices. In France the drouth up to Saturday night's advice was still in full prevalence; not one of the sixteen stations whence there are telegrams reported rain. The damage done in the south and east is stated to be irreparable, and the March sown oats are a complete failure. In Italy, too, the oats are spoken of as a crop which a rainless April has absolutely spoilt. Further advice is awaited, but it is clear that considerable injury has already been suffered, and that apprehensions are increasing. We cannot agree with the trade assumption that recent snowfall in Russia has been injurious; on the contrary, we believe that this protection from spring frosts will, on its gradual melting into the soil, be found to have greatly benefited all the winter crops, especially the Azima wheat."

NEED OF STABLE CURRENCY.

English investors say that could the silver question be speedily settled in the United States this country would then present a favorable outlet for the surplus of English accumulations of capital. If silver were fully remonetized and admitted to coinage on the same terms as gold, the adjustment of values would take place very rapidly, and the pound sterling would at once find its value in American dollars and the dollar loaned would not be of a higher value than that in which payment might be made. Thus the remonetization of silver would immediately open the English loan markets. On the other hand, if it could become absolutely certain that the gold standard would be perpetually maintained in this country, so that the dollar of payment could not under any circumstance be less valuable than that loaned, the English loan market would open for American investments. The uncertainty of the situation is the element which makes lenders shy. It is exceedingly doubtful whether positive assurances of a perpetual gold standard can be given. Indeed, it is not improbable that the silver agitation will increase rather than diminish in strength. The only sure and speedy way to stability apparently lies in the direction of some sort of compromise whereby silver shall be admitted to free coinage.

MAY CROP REPORT.

The May returns of the United States Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat show a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month, and 84.0 in May, 1892.

The average of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 51. The average of these six States is 68.3. Against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania, against 87 and 88, respectively, last month, 97 in Maryland, and 85 in Virginia. In the Southern States the averages range from 74 in Texas to 96 in North Carolina.

The conditions have been favorable to the growth and development of wheat in the New England, Southern, and Pacific States. In California the condition has advanced ten points, while in the principal wheat-producing States there has been considerable deterioration. In Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, where planting was backward and germination was slow, owing to continued drouth, and much of the plant being winter-killed, large areas have been plowed up and devoted to other crops. The same has been done in Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, where the plant was badly winter-killed and greatly damaged since by the continued wet weather. In Michigan the severity of the winter greatly

damaged the plant, and the weather since has been too cold and backward to admit of recuperation. Damage from the Hessian fly in some of the counties of the latter State, Indiana, and Ohio is reported, and from the chinch bug in Kansas. In some of the principal wheat States the plant on the uplands is reported in good condition, while on low and undrained lands the conditions are poor and much of the crop destroyed by drowning.

A LIGHT WHEAT CROP.

The later reports of the condition of the wheat crop in this State do not improve the prospect, but on the contrary show that all estimates heretofore made have been too high. No one who has carefully collected and collated information from the portions of Kansas which have heretofore yielded the bulk of our wheat crop can now expect that the crop of '93 will be half as large as that of '92. The drouth in the central and western counties continued too long for the rain to do wheat any good when it did come. Some correspondents write from the western counties that it was a mistake to suppose that the wheat which was sown during the fall or winter remained sound in the ground; but that there was moisture enough to at least cause an effort to sprout, and that the subsequent drouth killed the germ. One correspondent estimates for his vicinity that the present crop will not produce one-tenth of the amount required for seed in the fall. The fact that very large crops are usually under-estimated has its counterpart in the fact that very light crops are usually over-estimated.

The fact that very large areas which had been sown to wheat are being plowed up or listed for corn, broomcorn and other spring crops for which the land is in unusually fine condition, speaks well for the energy of the farmers of this State. The wisdom of such a course is beyond doubt. The high prices of meats will make a great demand for feed next fall. Foreign countries which will be unable to obtain full supplies of wheat have already learned something of the value of our corn for bread and other foods, and they are likely to greatly increase their consumption of this cereal. It is not impossible that the Kansas farmer may find this the most prosperous year of his experience in the State.

WATER IN WESTERN KANSAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What do they do for water for household and stock use in western Kansas during a drouth such as the late one has been? Is it not a great drawback, in addition to the failure of crops?

J. A. Welda, Kas.

Most portions of western Kansas have, at varying depths below the surface, what is there known as "sheet water." This usually occurs in a sandy or gravelly stratum, and is abundant for household purposes and for stock.

There has been an immense land boom in Australia and a consequent inflation of everything else. The craze for Australian investments was so great in England that many good American securities were sold and the proceeds invested in the great south continent. Recently the bubble burst, Australian banks collapsed like houses of cards. Institutions with liabilities amounting to some \$150,000,000 have gone to the wall.

Willitt & Gray's *Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* notes the following facts affecting sugar: "Large shortage in Cuba crop—moderate shortage in other West India crops—decreasing stocks in all countries—increasing consumption in United States—drouth delaying sowings of next beet crop—important speculative syndicates in Europe and Cuba—scarcity of money."

Not only in Kansas will the wheat crop of 1893 be a short one, but in most of the States the present condition is far below the average. The crop in Europe is seriously injured by drouth, and it is not unlikely that to a large extent other grains will have to be substituted for wheat in making the bread of the world during the next crop year.

ORISIS IN GERMANY.

Germany is one of the great military powers of Europe. In the preparations for what many have long deemed the inevitable "general war in Europe," the German government has kept in the front rank. When, "a score of years ago," a clash came between the armies of Germany and France, the latter was severely worsted, and the map of Europe was considerably changed. Since that event preparations have been most active and vigilant. Standing armies have been increased; new guns have been invented; treasuries have been piled full of gold.

The "armed strength" of the principal nations of Europe is now put down to land forces as follows: Germany, 2,977,629; France, 4,745,457; Italy, 2,586,437; Austria-Hungary, 2,109,731; Russia, 7,812,792; Great Britain, 1,179,626. The "active" armies constitute a smaller force and vary from about one-fifth to about one-third of the "armed strength." Thus the active army of Germany consists of 22,801 officers and 816,290 non-commissioned officers and men.

The support of the great military establishments of the old world has long constituted a grievous burden on the industries of the people.

The young Emperor of Germany recently asked and finally demanded of the Reichstag—the German legislative body—that the active army be increased by some 60,000 men, and that provision be made for vastly increased army expenses. The Reichstag, a few days ago defeated the proposed measure, whereupon the Emperor dissolved the Reichstag and ordered a new election of members of that body. About this time, in a speech to the imperial guards, the young Emperor declared that he would have the increase whether the Reichstag will or will not vote it. He virtually asserts the imperialism which depends upon the strength and loyalty of the army as against all other influences. In the elections which are to take place June 15, it is apparently a contest between absolutism and a limited monarchy. It is, however, conceded that the socialist element is an important factor and is likely to poll an increased vote.

Should the Emperor be defeated by a small majority he may be rash enough to pit the army against the expressed will of the people, in which case it will be difficult to predict the immediate result of the ensuing confusion. That the socialists have little sympathy for either the Emperor or the predominating influences of the Reichstag is an open secret. There is some ground to expect that should the conflict occur, involving chiefly imperialism and nobility, the third party may be able to gather strength enough to make its influence felt in the settlement. The Germans are an intelligent people. The demands of the socialists in that country read in many respects much like republicanism. But it is too much to hope that, surrounded by jealous powers with vast armed forces, a successful republic can at present come out of the threatened conflict. It appears inevitable that for years yet to come the German people must be heavily taxed to support immense armies. The result of the elections of June 15 will be awaited with interest.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of P. J. Sprang, southwest of Topeka, on Thursday, May 25, at 10 o'clock a. m. A regular old-fashioned basket picnic dinner will be served, after which the following programme will be presented: "Vegetable Physiology," Secretary Mohler; "Strawberries, Varieties and Culture," J. F. Cecil; "Fruiting, Handling and Marketing," A. L. Entsminger; "Help in the Orchard," A. Coleman; "Landscape Gardening," Hon. J. G. Otis.

The Kansas Gospel Union is to hold a ten days meeting at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, commencing June 13.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending May 15, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

But few portions of the State failed to receive ample rains this week. The heaviest rains for the week occurred in Haskell and Meade, where from four to six inches fell. From three to four inches fell in a strip extending from the central part of Coffey to the southern part of Leavenworth, and over three inches fell in Cheyenne. Light to fair rains in the central southern counties. Light rains in the extreme southwest, with no rain in the extreme central western counties.

The temperature has been nearly normal since the first week in April, while an average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

With a few local exceptions, a marked improvement has occurred throughout the State, the reports generally showing this to have been the best week of the season so far. In the extreme eastern belt of counties and in the southeastern counties the weekly rainfall has diminished, while over the rest of the State it has increased, which, with the warm weather during the last half of the week, has brought vegetation forward quite rapidly. In the southern counties wheat is heading out, rye is in bloom, oats are making good progress, but flax is not doing so well, and farmers are cultivating corn, which has assumed a better color.

In the central and northern counties of the eastern division wheat has made a material improvement, while in Coffey and Neosho it is in excellent condition; corn is much improved, though in localities it is being replanted; flax, though small, is doing well.

In the middle division wheat is mixed, in some places a great improvement has taken place, while in others farmers are listing corn in the wheat fields. In the northwest a decided improvement is reported, while in the southwest the conditions again alternate between good and bad.

The fruit outlook is generally improving.

Pear trees are rapidly improving in all sections.

LA GRIPPE!

Although a Thing of the Past, Its Dire Consequences Remain.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh; that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious, and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc. During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has caused the death of a countless number. Indeed, nearly every person who has had la grippe within the last three years, find themselves more or less deranged by the pernicious effects of this disease. The majority of those who have escaped death find life scarcely worth living.

If this vast multitude of people could only know with what certainty and promptness Pe-ru-na would relieve them of all the bad effects which la grippe has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering would be averted! Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved, but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and continue to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and it is therefore the most effective remedy for removing all the derangements which follow la grippe.

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

Buying Direct.

Through an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, during a portion of the last month, the great house of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., of Kansas City, invited farmers to trade directly by sending for samples and prices, etc. In this way a 1-cent postal card and a 2-cent stamp brought to the farmer's home as full a knowledge of the subject of inquiry as the middleman gets through the expensive trip of the traveling man, with his big salary and heavy expense bill, which must be paid by somebody. The experiment of doing business direct by mail has proven so satisfactory to both sides that Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. have again ordered their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. The publishers repeat what was said before, viz., that this firm is perfectly reliable and can be depended upon to deal honestly and honorably in every respect.

Entomology.

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

The Plum Curculio.

(*Conotrachelus nenuphar*.)

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is the most destructive insect known to the orchardist, as it is found not only in the plum, as the name suggests, but also in peaches, apricots, cherries and apples, and is the most difficult to conquer, no perfectly satisfactory means having yet been discovered.

The beetle is very small, being only from one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch long. In color it does not present such a variety or contrast of shades as do some of the orchard insects, as it has a dark brown body, variegated with white, yellow or black spots. The stiff wing cases have two hard, shining, black "humps" directly above the center of the body, one on each case. This will prove valuable in distinguishing the insect from certain other less harmful of the weevil family which infest the same order of trees.

The beetles usually appear from their hibernations in May and June. The female is provided with a pair of jaws at the tip of the snout, by means of which she punctures the fruit preparatory to depositing the egg. The egg being laid in the puncture, she immediately turns about and forces it to the bottom of the cut with her snout; after which she semi-circumscribes it with a crescent shaped incision. Each female is estimated to be supplied with 100 eggs, of a pearly appearance. Only about ten are deposited each day, and only one in each opening made in the fruit.

Those appearing first, or earliest in the season, commence this work about the middle of May, while the later beetles continue the work into June and July. In due time the egg hatches and the larva appears in the fruit. It is a small, footless worm, slightly resembling a maggot, and a little longer than the beetle itself. It has a shining, yellowish-white color, varying slightly with the color of the surrounding pulp of the fruit, which color it seems always to resemble.

The fruit containing this worm seldom matures, but falls to the ground as soon as it begins to ripen, although the cherry seems to be an exception to this rule. As this often occurs before the grub has attained to full growth, it remains a few days in the fruit, after which it burrows a few inches in the ground. Here it soon changes into a chrysalis, in which state it remains until it transforms into a beetle proper, about three weeks later.

On account of certain characteristics of this insect, it is one of the most difficult to exterminate. Orchardists and entomologists in all parts of the country have carefully studied this insect and its history, from the egg to the matured beetle, and every plan and method of defense tried, which human ingenuity has thus far been able to devise; but it still remains master of the situation.

However, among the many remedies tried, two have met with some degree of success. Smudging the tree occasionally with coal-tar smoke is said to be quite effectual. This may be easily done by burning tar-soaked wood or straw beneath the tree, or better still, liquid tar may be poured on a pan of coals, which is moved about among the branches as desired. This must be repeated after every rain, or the work will be but partially accomplished.

In answer to its nature, when alarmed, ed, as by the jarring of the tree, the beetle folds its snout and legs close to its body, and falls to the ground, feigning death. This has suggested to many jarring the tree and collecting the beetles on sheets spread for that purpose. When simply disturbed it does not fall, but remains upon the tree,

where, in that condition it may easily be mistaken for a wart or roughness of the bark. It is useless to apply bands or sticky substances to the tree-trunk, for, although the beetle often ascends the tree, it readily flies from place to place.

Recent discoveries of some insecticides and new methods of application may, we hope, eventually lead to a successful suppression of this most troublesome insect.

R. L. N.

Horticulture.

Depleting Our Timber Supply.

Mr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, states that, leaving out the exceptional conditions on the Pacific coast, a cut of 20,000 feet (board measure) per acre from our virgin forests would be an absurdly large average estimate; this would represent, with excellent practice in the preparation of the material, say 2,000 cubic feet of round forest-grown timber, and since the trees cut to yield such material are at least 150 years old—they are in reality mostly over 200 years—the annual production would appear under such conditions as fourteen cubic feet per acre per annum, or about as much as the most advantageous results reported from well managed German forests.

He then finds that our consumption at present is from ten billion to fourteen billion cubic feet in excess of what the area devoted to timber could possibly produce as an annual crop; or that we are cutting into our capital to the extent of more than 50 per cent. of our consumption, and our uses for timber increase the demands for wood material at the rate of more than 35 per cent. every decade.

Scraps of a Chat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following from a conversation which the writer heard may be of value to your readers:

"Well, Bert, I think the ground will get hard from being listed three years in succession."

"Well, I can not tell, but I do know that I can raise more corn (both in yield and acreage) by listing; for that reason I list."

"The martins? Yes, they are fine singers as well as great bug catchers. The cat got to climbing the pole and catching the young birds, but was soon stopped by driving some tacks through a wide strap and nailing it around the pole, letting the tack points stick out. Two years ago, out of love for the birds, I put up a box (luckily) in the grape lot, for since then other birds that before were very destructive to the grapes have not bothered them in the least. While pondering over the subject I came to the conclusion that it was on account of the martins, and if this summer's experiment seems to prove my theory I believe I will drop a note to the KANSAS FARMER, suggesting that others try the same scheme and report result."

"Yes; I think certain times of the moon are better for planting than others, and all things considered, that the best time is when the moon is farthest north and perigee (closest to the earth). Last year I noticed, in our own fields, that corn planted about that time came up better than either the earlier or later planting."

SAMBO.

Whole Root Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I fancied my former reply to "Jayunge," in the whole root controversy, had knocked him clean out of the ring, but he comes up again game and smiling, though rather "groggy," in the FARMER of April 19th. I presume the compositor mistook what I intended for "hardy" to be "heartly"—at least I intended it so. I have handled and grown a great many thousand apple trees, and never saw one made by grafting that had not, to all external appearances, made a perfect union by "grafting a stem scion into a root." However, I am not a

"scientist," and may be the scientists know to the contrary, but I don't believe it. Anyway, the practical experience of nurserymen is worth more to the tree planter than all the fine-spun theories of all the scientists in the universe. The root "grows at the end only," does it? I have always, in my ignorance, supposed that growth of tree and root were simultaneous by adding to the outside layer of wood in each. They both increase in size, certainly, at the same time (and by the same method), and when the leaves fall they grow no more until the following spring. The root is extending its length in one way, and the top in another. I can see only one question in this controversy. Let all who wish for trees grown upon whole roots have them, certainly. At the same time let them be fully informed that in the opinion of all practical nurserymen they are worth no more than—if as much as—those grown upon piece roots. Pay your money and take your choice.

I have a suspicion that publishing the name of the nurseryman who paid \$32.00 for a bushel of Bellflower apple seed was a cruel act.

I herewith append a clipping, "Experiments in Root Grafting," by John Craig, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, just received from the *Farmers' Advocate*, of London, Ont., which I hereby hurl at the head of "Jayunge," and if that don't squelch him it is useless to waste any more powder on him. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Kas.

"It would therefore seem that for the milder portions of Quebec and Ontario, where root-killing is unknown, budded trees (especially as we have no reliable data bearing upon the relative length of life of budded and grafted stock) will give the most satisfactory results. But for the colder portions of our country, the piece roots would seem to serve an almost indispensable purpose, where extreme hardiness is desired, and when a variety of known hardiness is used—placed upon the piece root, which acts as a temporary support till roots of its own are developed. We thus obtain a tree upon its own roots, the most desirable of all kinds, and without doubt the one that will best withstand the vicissitudes of our climate. It has been my experience that good apple trees, for all situations, can be grown by using only the first and second sections of the root, which should not be less than three and one-half inches in length, and the scion between five and six inches. These, when properly joined together, will, under ordinary conditions, make a growth which, if not equal to a budded tree the first year, will generally be quite satisfactory."

"The pear is almost entirely propagated by budding. There are a few nursery firms in the Eastern States who, to demonstrate conclusively, if possible, which is the best method of propagating the apple for northern sections, began last year a series of experiments in root-grafting. In this experiment whole roots and sections of roots are used and kept apart for the purpose of comparison."

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

BLUE VITRIOL FOR SPRAYING FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

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

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

SPRAYING PUMPS. THE FIRST AND BEST. Automatic Mixers, Brass Working Parts, heavy Resealed YERGENE NOZZLES. Our GARFIELD KNAPSACK and LITTLE GEM lead all others. You can save money by dealing with us. Book of instructions free. FIELD, FORCE PUMP CO., 125 Bristol Ave., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Evergreens
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50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 250 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1.00 or 500, seven varieties, for \$5.25. Old, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 86 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens. FREE. B. H. Ricker Co., ELGIN, ILL.

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Iowa Veterinary College,

413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IA.

Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Session 1892-3 beginning October 1, 1892. Trustees—O. H. P. Shoemaker, A. M. M. D., President; F. W. D. Loomis, M. D., Secretary; J. A. Campbell, D. V. S., Treasurer and Registrar. Write for catalogue.

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"Worth a guinea a box."—Price only 25 cents.
Of all druggists, or a box will be mailed on receipt of 25cts. in stamps by B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

In the Dairy.

The Man, the Cow, the Feed, the Thought, the Profit.

Mr. H. M. Cottrell, who was a member of the "Class of '84" in the Kansas Agricultural College, has charge of the dairy farm of ex-Vice President Morton, at Rhinecliff, New York. The New York Tribune of recent date gave an extended description of this farm, and the reporter gives in conclusion a report of a half hour's conversation with Mr. Cottrell, while waiting for the train:

"This is a most interesting place," said the reporter, "but can farmers with small means—by that I mean the great majority of them who are not able to buy blooded stock—adopt the methods you employ here at Elerslie?"

Mr. Cottrell meditated for a moment, and replied: "It depends on the man. A scrub man needs scrub stock and scrub methods of farming. The very first thing a farmer has to do is to improve himself. Then he can go to work on his cattle and crops. It is the everlasting thinking about the business and the putting the thoughts into practice that make the difference between success and failure in farming."

"Suppose a young man decides to go into dairying. The first question is, what breed shall he take? He finds that Mr. Morton is making a great success with Guernseys. Mr. Wilbur will have nothing but Holsteins, and another breeder Ayrshires. Why? Simply because the peculiar characteristics of the milk of each of these breeds is adapted to the special use made of it by the owner. Mr. Morton sells butter alone. He wants milk with the greatest possible amount of butter and the least amount of casein. Guernsey milk is rich in butter and deficient in casein. It costs money for feed to produce casein, and the less there is in the milk for butter the more profit. Suppose he sold the milk to invalids? He would not keep Guernseys. The butter globules in Guernseys' milk are large and separated easily from the rest of the milk, and in a few hours we have a rich cream and a very thin skim-milk. The Ayrshire butter globules are small and do not separate readily. The milk is more in the condition of an emulsion—just the condition demanded by weak stomachs. The young man ought to know this when he selects his breed."

"After the selection of the breed comes feeding. If he makes butter flavor comes first. He finds certain feeds make rich flavored butter, some feeds soft butter, others butter that is hard and brittle, and still others hard, waxy butter. If he adopts certain combinations of feed he can make butter too hard to spread; another combination will make it soft and oily. No two markets demand exactly the same quality of butter, and he must study the tastes of his consumers and feed to meet them."

"Besides producing flavor, he must feed to get good yields and make money; he must feed to keep his cows in good health; and he must feed his cows so they will have strong, vigorous calves. If a cow is fed well this year, she will give more milk on account of it next year. How far is it profitable to go in this direction? Suppose the breed and feed are all right; there are the thousand questions that come up in the butter-making, and every little change makes a loss or profit."

"All this takes thinking, thinking, and the more he knows before thinking the better the ideas will be. We must know what others are doing. Less than a month ago I picked up some information in one of the farm papers that has already saved us \$400, and yet I often meet farmers who say it does not pay them to read."

"It is just the same with other branches of farming as with dairying. Look at the laws of chemistry and biology affecting the production of ensilage. How many questions of physics and chemistry comes up in tillage—the mechanical and chemical effects of plowing; the action of freezing in the fall plowing; the effect of cultivation on capillary action, and how to use the knowledge to make money?"

"All this requires knowledge to use understandingly. A man without education can train himself to think and

can slowly discover the facts himself; but a good agricultural education is a great help. I think this training can best be secured through some of our agricultural colleges. They not only give a young man the education he wants, but, better, they train him to think, and think in the right way. I have always had charge of men doing farm work, and for the past five years have employed each year 200 men or more. Every year I have had a college student working side by side with ordinary farm workmen, and have invariably found that the students have been my best help. They do more and better work than stronger, uneducated men. We have had several students at Elerslie from the Kansas Agricultural college, and last year one of our best men was from the agricultural department of Cornell.

"It is the extra pound of milk a cow gives, the extra per cent. of butter in the milk, the little bit of extra care in keeping the milk pure and sweet, and the little extra attention in saving all the butter in churning, that gives the better product and higher prices. Men must think to secure this."

"You believe that it pays any farmer to keep blooded stock?"

"Of course I do. But here comes your train."

The Apiary.

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

Transferring.

As this is the season for transferring, the following, from the *American Bee-Keeper*, may be of benefit to some of the readers of this column:

"If you have any bees in old box hives you should by all means get them into better hives, even if it is the first of June, provided you live in a northern latitude, where honey has not begun to come in yet, for after the combs are filled with new honey it is more difficult to get the old combs to stay in the frames, especially if the weather is very warm. To transfer this late in the season you should choose a time when the weather is a little cool. Every one becoming a bee-keeper should learn how to transfer bees. I mean by that, to take all the bees and combs from an old box hive, and put them in a frame hive. It is usually considered the best time during fruit bloom, but I have done the work at nearly all seasons of the year, even in January, of course choosing a time when it was warm enough for bees to fly, but it should not be undertaken during a dearth of honey by a novice. There are many ways of procedure, but the way I give here is my usual method and is only to be practiced during a honey flow. Having your new hive all in readiness, the first thing to do is to subdue your bees, and if you are new at the business you had better arm yourself with a good bee-veil and smoker. Blow a few puffs of smoke into the entrance of the hive so as to drive the bees back among the combs. After you have smoked them enough to permeate all through the hive you should, with a small hammer, drum or rap on the hive a minute or two, and with a few more puffs of smoke you will have them subdued and under control. It is best to take the hive from which you are about to transfer the bees a short distance from the other colonies, if you have more in the same yard, and to a place where the ground is covered with short grass. Now turn the hive upside down, and with a chisel and hatchet pry off one side. I usually take off the side the combs are fastened to so as to enable me to blow smoke between the combs. By drumming on the hive and blowing in smoke between the combs you can drive most of the bees out onto the outside of the hive. You can now begin cutting out the combs, saving all containing worker brood to be put into the frames of your new hive, and discarding the drone comb. Cut the combs so as to put singly into your frames, and by tying a string around the middle of the frame the combs will usually stay in place until the bees can fasten them, which they will do in two or three days. It is not often we can get enough nice comb to fill all the frames, and the remainder should have comb foundation put in them. Now, after you get all arranged ready for the bees, you can shake them off in front of the new hive as in hiving a swarm. The bees will soon run in and take possession of the new hive and be at work nicely in a short time."

The Poultry Yard.

Hot Soapsuds for Lice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to say to poultry-raisers who may be troubled with lice and mites in the poultry house, that they annoyed me very much for years, and many remedies failed to remove them until I tried hot soapsuds. After the washing was done I would take the hot suds and pour on the roosting poles, throw it on posts, and if any was left pour it over the floor. I have not seen any of the pests this year, nor the last half of last year. Should they return a few quarts of hot suds would dislodge them again.

AUNT POLLY.

Two kinds of ordinary "whitewash" may be used to advantage, prepared in the following manner: For *inside* work, to a bucketful of ready lime-wash, add one pound of soft-boiled rice and a quarter of a pound of white glue, dissolved thoroughly and mix through the mess. For *outside*, substitute in place of rice and glue (to each pailful of wash) a pound of common rock salt, dissolved in boiling water. Thus mixed, and applied upon a bright, sunny day, the whitening will remain permanent in color, and will not rub off readily, while the application to the interior will destroy the lice that may be secreted in the rough wall and crevices upon the inside of the house, if the wash be generously distributed.

Poultry Items.

Fat fowls are usually lazy. In most markets yellow legs and skins are preferable.

People who buy fowls depend very much upon their appearance.

Carelessness in details will soon show in the condition of the fowls.

Vermin upon the wood work is easiest killed by whitewash applied liberally.

Feed the turkeys regularly. This is the surest plan of having them come home at night.

Generally the more care taken to keep the quarters clean in summer the less the risk of cholera.

In nearly all cases it will be advisable to allow the turkey hens and ducks to hatch out the second laying.

Bran makes a good feed for all kinds of poultry, but should, in all cases, be well scalded before feeding.

Shade is indispensable with the poultry during the summer, and it should be provided now in good season.

You can push the growth of young poultry the same as any other class of stock by giving good feed and care.

Fresh eggs that can be relied upon as being fresh will always bring a little more than the market price in summer.

The objection to allowing the chickens to go on the roosts too early is that they are liable to have crooked breasts.

A good feed is to bake some corn bread and then wet it up with sweet milk. This is especially good for growing chickens.

Turkeys must be kept out of the wet grass early in the morning until they are reasonably well feathered if they make a thrifty growth.

Push the growing chicks. Next month is the time to market, and to get the most for them they should be in the best possible condition.

Chickens will always thrive better if they can have a grassy run rather than to be kept confined in close quarters. But they must be protected against showers.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

Sweden has postal savings banks. They receive from a penny up, and pay 2 per cent. interest.

Zip!

against the barb-wire fence, and your horse has a bad cut. Apply Phenol Sodique at once. In 24 hours a healthy scab will begin to form, and there will be no inflammation.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS, please notice that you will, as a rule, find me from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the S. E. balcony of the Agricultural Building, Jackson Park, and from 8 to 10 a. m. at my new office, where you may call or write for Butter and Cheesemakers' Manual, advertising Chr. Hansen's Butter Color, Cheese Color, Rennet Extract and Rennet Tablets (for farm cheesemaking). J. H. MONRAD, 5 W. Washington St., Chicago.

THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER. TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Will be sent free to you and your friends. Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

BINDING TWINES

MANILA, SISAL AND STANDARD.

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The Veterinarian.

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

THOROUGHPIN.—What shall I do for a thoroughpin of one month's standing?
A NAMELESS READER.

Cherokee, Kas.

Answer.—Blister the thoroughpin with cerate of cantharides every two weeks for two months, and sign your name to your letters when you write to us.

HOGS AILING.—I have some hogs that cough and eat dirt and are not doing well.
T. H. F.

Hutchinson, Kas.

Answer.—Put a tablespoonful of concentrated lye in swill enough for each ten hogs every other day. Place a mixture of wood ashes, salt and sulphur where they can get it at will. Put the hogs in a clean yard where they can take more exercise.

LAME MARE.—I have a mare that was cut on the ankle above the pastern joint a year ago. It is all healed, but the mare is still lame. When she is in the stable she favors it, and she limps most when first taken out, or when she is driven and then let stand. I have blistered it but it did no good.

Severance, Kas.

T. J. F.

Answer.—Examine your mare carefully and we think you will find the lameness in the hock joint.

BLACKLEG.—What would you recommend to prevent blackleg in young stock?
W. A.

Pottersville, Kas.

Answer.—There is no "sure cure" for blackleg. The best remedy I have found, by experience, is to deplete the system as soon as possible by giving a purgative of Epsom salt, 1 pound dissolved in half a gallon of warm water, or 1 quart of raw linseed oil, or melted lard, and then giving violent exercise. As a preventative, a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, Glauber's salt and common salt, in equal parts, is as good as any. Many "sure cures" have been, and are yet, recommended, but all fail alike in very severe cases.

SORE EYE.—I have a horse that has a gray scum over one eye, but the other eye is all right. The dam of the horse is blind. I put calomel in it, then I put powdered slate in it. Will you tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do for it? Is powdered slate good for it?
B. L.

Toronto, Kas.

Answer.—Bathe the eye twice a day with very warm water till all inflammation is gone, then if the white film remains apply a little of the following with a camel's hair pencil twice a day: Nitrate of silver crystals, 2 grains; distilled water, half an ounce. The powdered slate was too sharp and gritty to put in the eye, and the wonder is that it did not ruin the eye. If the horse's dam was blind the chances are that the horse inherited the disease from her, and, if so, it is incurable.

LUMP ON HOCK—TEETH.—I have a colt that has a hard, unyielding lump on the hock. There is no lameness. I have applied turpentine and camphor a few times. (1) Should I have continued the turpentine and camphor? (2) What is the probable cause? (3) What is the proper treatment? (4) Do the front teeth ever get too long for the grinders? (5) What would be the process of treatment in such a case?
E. P.

Answer.—If your colt is not lame it might be well enough to let it alone. (1) No. (2) We do not know, but probably some injury. (3) A fly blister. (4) Yes, sometimes. (5) Employ a veterinary dentist.

WANTS TO ASK QUESTIONS.—As an interested reader of the KANSAS FARMER I would like to ask a few questions. We have a "company horse" making his second season here and some of his colts were born with splints on their fore legs. What is the cause? Are they likely to prove a permanent injury?
S. N. W.

Clear Water, Kas.

Answer.—What you have taken for a splint on the fore leg of the young colt is most likely the nodule on the lower

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end of the small metacarpal or splint bone. Sometimes this nodule is unusually large in the young colt, but gradually appears less as the animal grows older. It does no harm and is not disparaging to the reputation of either the sire or dam. If the colts are not lame let them alone. If they are lame write again and describe the lameness.

RINGBONE—WART.—(1) I have a horse with a ringbone coming on the left hind foot. What will kill it? (2) I also have a three-year-old colt with a wart coming just below the left knee. What will kill it?
J. F. D.
Antelope, Kas.

Answer.—(1) If the horse is lame apply a blister of cerate of cantharides once every two weeks for two months, or, what is better, have a competent man use the firing iron. If the horse is not lame let him alone. (2) Tie a strong thread around the base of the wart, if you can, and let it slough off; then take chloride of zinc and wheat flour, equal parts, and just enough water to form a paste. Now rub a thick coat of tallow around the wart to protect the healthy parts and bind on the zinc paste. After twenty-four hours wash off and apply again if necessary. Heal as an ordinary wound.

WRY NECK.—About a month ago a colt got down in the stable and lay with its head drawn back over its shoulder, and now it carries its head low and on one side and there is a lump on one side with a depression on the other. Can you advise me what to do?
Ford, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is due to paralysis of the muscles on the side of the neck where the lump is. The muscles of that side are too weak to counteract those of the other side, consequently the head is carried low and to one side. Take oil of origanum, 2 ounces; sweet oil, 2 ounces; turpentine, 2 ounces; aqua-ammonia, 2 ounces; mix. Rub into the muscles of the full side twice a day with the hand till the skin becomes sore, then stop a few days, when another application should be made. Do not halter the colt but let it run at large and it will recover in time.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A dog got into my corral and bit a number of my sheep. I found forty-nine dead and two died a few days later. Since then several ewes have become strangely affected and died. The symptoms are great sexual desire, inclination to butt one another, or any object they come to,

continuing till they wear themselves out and die of exhaustion. Is it hydrophobia?
St. John, Kas.

Answer.—Although you do not give all the symptoms, those you do give are characteristic of hydrophobia in sheep, and we advise you to use every precaution against the spread of the disease. All animals not affected should be removed to new yards at once, and as soon as one becomes affected it should be taken away and destroyed. Post mortem lesions are very hard to find in animals that die of hydrophobia.

Bessie H. Bedloe, Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp, causing her hair to become very harsh and dry, and to fall so freely that she scarcely dared to comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, removed the dandruff, and made the hair thick and glossy.

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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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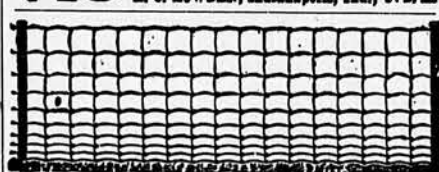
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PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 15, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,976 cattle; 13 calves. The dressed beef supply was sold out by noon. Prices for the best about the same as last Monday. Low grade fared worse. The following sales made indicate the range of the market:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
64.....	1,453	5 15	138.....	1,241	4 95
22.....	1,400	5 00	183.....	1,267	4 90
20.....	1,341	4 70	19.....	1,413	4 75
47.....	1,031	4 65	10.....	1,217	4 60
37.....	1,211	4 45	104.....	1,022	4 40
20.....	962	4 35	31.....	961	4 30
8.....	986	4 15	38.....	680	3 75
19 mixed.....	1,033	4 00			

TEXAS STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
69 c. f.....	984	4 05	88 c. f.....	992	4 00
20 c. f.....	935	3 95	37.....	946	3 65
6.....	1,078	3 75	1.....	1,240	3 00
16.....	859	3 35	270.....	926	3 25
25 c. f.....	1,031	4 10			

COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2.....	940	1 85	1.....	1,080	2 75
2.....	935	2 30	2.....	1,040	2 50
1.....	1,080	2 75	1.....	1,080	3 00
2.....	1,160	3 25	2.....	1,175	3 25
4.....	1,162	3 30	16.....	886	3 40
3.....	836	3 50	22.....	781	3 65
4.....	1,070	3 75	19.....	968	3 90
30.....	611	3 40			

BULLS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	1,600	3 50	6.....	1,100	2 50
1.....	1,500	3 15	18.....	1,531	3 40
3.....	1,336	3 00	4.....	402	2 25

CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2.....	@.....	6 75	1.....	@.....	7 00

HEIFERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3.....	596	3 50	7.....	664	4 05
18.....	551	3 35	11.....	484	3 35
18.....	833	3 40	30.....	673	3 75
24.....	679	4 30	28.....	903	4 10
14.....	529	3 85			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2.....	1,020	2 65	2.....	770	3 30
6.....	590	2 25	3.....	850	4 15
2.....	780	3 60	2.....	930	3 85
14.....	647	3 60			

HOGS—Receipts, 4,135. The market was quiet on account of a sharp break in Chicago. Top prices were 15 to 20 cents lower than a week ago. The range of prices is shown by the following from the record of sales made:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
119	140	114	5 90	364	180	134	6 70
108	160	161	6 50	54	160	172	6 75
94	200	160	6 80	70	40	168	7 05
81	40	153	7 10	52	40	172	6 95
91	162	7	7 10	102	240	175	7 15

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

2...160...505...6 75	64...162...271...7 10
127...200...238...7 12½	126...200...249...7 15
77...80...216...7 17½	97...80...213...7 20
66...40...209...7 25	68...40...232...7 25

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,132. Trade was slow and a large number remained unsold. The following sales are reported:

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
130 Tex.....	74	3 25	1035 Tex.....	69	3 75
1311 Tex.....	88	4 60	456.....	78	3 75

St. Louis.

May 15, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000. No good natives. Texans slow. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 75; Texans, \$2 60@3 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000. Sales were at \$6 50@7 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800. Market firm. Natives, \$3 50@5 25.

Chicago.

May 15, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000. Dull and slow but steady. Some 1,800-pound fed Westerns sold at \$6. Beef steers, \$4 20@6 00; stockers and feeders, \$3 00@4 60; bulls, \$2 50@4 00; cows, \$2 00@4 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 28,000. Mixed, \$7 05@7 55; heavy, \$7 10@7 60; light weights, \$7 00@7 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 55@5 60; lambs per cwt., \$4 60@6 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 15, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 948,405 bushels; corn, 259,851 bushels; oats, 26,190 bushels, and rye, 4,872 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 34,000 bushels.

A slow market was had yesterday, better receipts and more favorable crop weather causing buyers to hold back. Trading was light, both in sample lots and futures. In the "pit" July op. closed at 67c and a bid down to 66½c, at which it closed. September opened at 68½c and sold down to 68c and closed at that figure.

By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 10 cars, 60 to 61 pounds at 71½c; No. 3 hard, 3 cars, 57 to 58 pounds at 70c, 1 car choice 58 pounds at 7½c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 66c, 1 car spring at 67c, 1 car choice spring at 68c; rejected, 1 car spring at 62c; No. 2 red, nominal at 74@75c; No. 3 red, nominal at 72@73½c; No. 4 red, nominal at 70@72c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 41,000 bushels.

By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 36½@37c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars local at 36½c, 4 cars at the river at 39½c; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars local at 38c; No. 2 white, 5 cars local at 38c and 1 car at 37½c; No. 3 white, 3 cars at 38½c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 18,000 bushels.

By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29@30c; No. 4 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31@32c; No. 4 white, 29@29½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car poor at 29c, 2 cars good at 29½c, 2 cars choice at 30c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 29c and No. 2 white, 1 car at 33c.

RYE—None coming in and market higher. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 58½@59c, and No. 3, 57@58c. Sales of 3 cars No. 3 at 58c.

MILLET—Very dull but steady. German, 40

@50c per bushel, and common 30@40c per bushel. **CASTOR BEANS**—None coming in. We quote at \$1 40 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Dull. We quote at 95c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 180 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Selling very well at old prices. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$9 00; good to choice, \$7 50@8 00; prime, \$6 00@7 00; common, \$5 00@5 50; timothy, fancy, \$10 00, and choice, \$8 50@9 50.

BUTTER—Market slow and weak and low grades tending downward. Receipts of store-packed increasing. Creamery, highest grade separator, 27c; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 23c; fair to good, 20c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 17@18c; fair to good lines, 16c.

COUNTRY STOREPACKED—Fancy, 16@18c; fresh and sweet packing, 16c. Holl—Fancy, 17@18c; choice, 16c; fair to good, 15c; poor and rancid, 12@13c.

EGGS—Receipts better and market weak. Fresh candled, 11½c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts of hens and turkeys light with demand good at firm prices. The inquiry for springs of a suitable size was good and market firm. We quote: Chickens, broilers, 1½c per pound; chickens, light, 8½c; heavy, 8½c; roosters, old and young, 20c each; springs, per dozen, \$4 00@5 00; turkey hens, small, 1½c; large, 1½c; gobblers, 10c; ducks, old, 8c; spring, 8½c; geese, full feathered, 6c. Pigeons 75¢ per dozen.

POTATOES—Market steady, demand fair. Table stock: Northern table, 70¢@90¢ per bushel; Colorado, 90¢@1 00. New, \$2 25 per bushel.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts Sunday were rather heavy for that day, and the quality was fair, but as buyers were rather scarce they had to be carried over until yesterday. The receipts Monday were only fair and the demand was good for nice dry stock. Sales were made at prices ranging from \$1 50@2 50, with only a few going at the latter figure, and the average for the day will not be much over \$2. Choice goods were scarce and if they had been on sale they would have brought a good round figure.

BROOMCORN—Hurdled green, 5@5½c per pound; green, self-working, 4@5c; red tipped, do, 3½@4½c; common, do, 3½@3¾c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Market was steady but slow sale. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 14@17c; light fine, 17@20c; medium, 16@23c; medium combing, 20@22c; coarse combing, 18@20c; low and carpet, 16@18c. Tab-washed, per pound, choice, 30a33c; medium, 28a31c; dingy and low, 25a28c.

St. Louis.

May 15, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,000 bushels; shipments, 91,000 bushels. Cash, No. 2 red, 70c; May, 69½c; July, 73@74c, closing at 73½c; August, 74½@75c, closing at 74½c bid; September, 75½c.

CORN—Receipts, 168,000 bushels; shipments, 171,000 bushels. Market closed unchanged. No. 2 mixed, cash, 39½c; May, 39½c; July, 40½c; 4½c, closing at 40½c@41c.

OATS—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. No. 2, cash, 31½c; May, 31½c; July, 28½c.

WOOL—Receipts, 144,700; shipments, 56,600. Market barely steady. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 20@20½; Kansas and Nebraska, 17@20; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 16@21½; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 17@20c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 16@19c. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 17@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 14@16c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@17c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 14@16c. Tab washed, choice, 8@32½c; coarse, 28@29.

Chicago.

May 15, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows: **WHEAT**—Receipts, 72,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 65@74c; No. 2 red, 73½c.

CORN—Receipts, 121,000 bushels; shipments, 479,000 bushels. No. 2, 42½@43c.

OATS—Receipts, 210,000 bushels; shipments, 223,000 bushels. No. 2, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 36½@36c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 33½@34c.

Liverpool, Eng.

May 15, 1893.

WHEAT—Market was steady; demand moderate; holders offer moderately. No. 1 California, 6s 2d@6s 3d per cental; No. 1 Oregon, 6s 2d@6s 3d per cental; No. 1 red western spring, 6s 1½d@6s 2½d per cental; No. 1 red western spring, 6s 1½d@6s 2½d per cental; No. 1 red winter, 5s 11½d@6s 1½d per cental; No. 1 red winter, 5s 11½d@6s 1½d per cental; No. 1 red winter, 5s 11½d@6s 1½d per cental.

CORN—Market easy; demand moderate. Mixed western, 4s 3d per cental (\$0.5768 per bushel).

HORSES

AUCTION.

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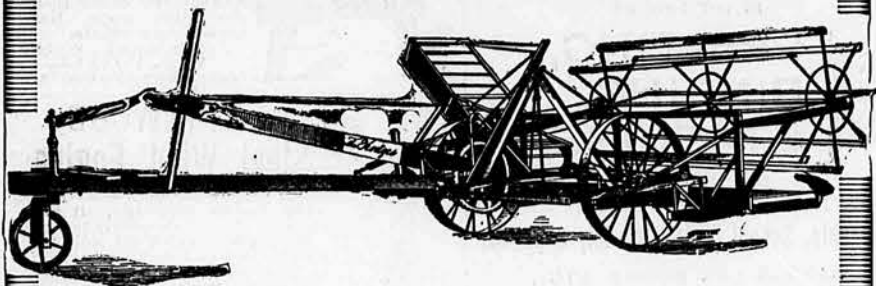


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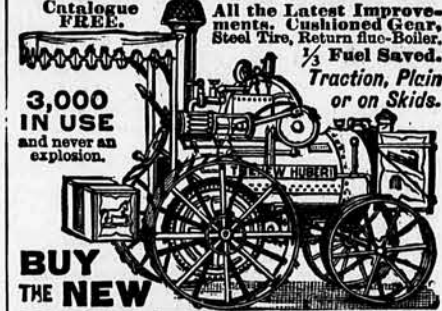
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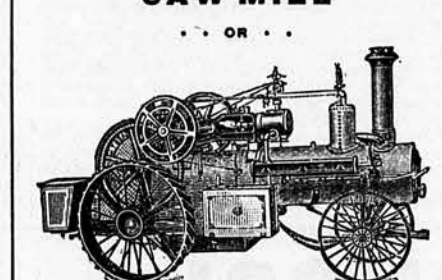


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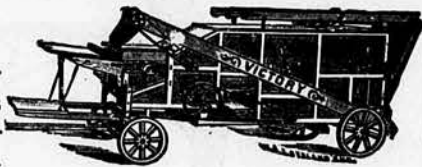
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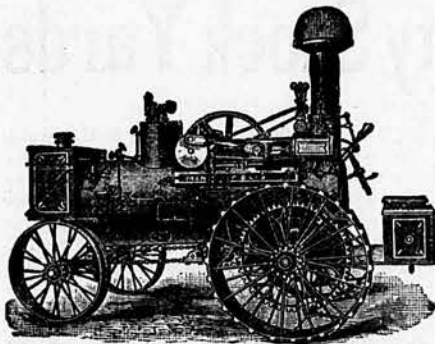
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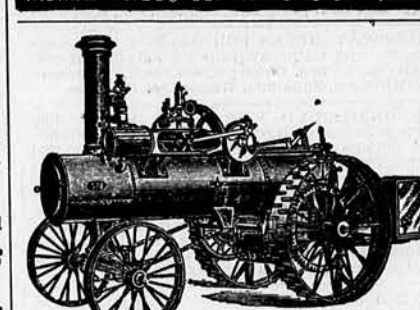
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(Continued from page one.)

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FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

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

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS.

Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.
Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I
do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence
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DENTIST. Graduate Ontario Veterinary Col-
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All diseases of domestic animals treated. Bidding
castration and cattle spraying done by best approved
methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office:
Manhattan, Kas.

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S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen dif-
ferent sets of stud books and herd books of cattle
and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the
City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their
large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have
sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of
cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a
specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New
Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I
have made numerous public sales.

MODELS—For patents and experimental ma-
chinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdum
& Sons, 1013 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

MILLET AND CANE SEED
Wanted. Send samples and will make bids.
J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1893.

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

Sumner county, Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by B. C. Smith, in Loudon twp.,
April 4, 1893, one brown mare, about 8 years old,
white spot in forehead, lame in right hind leg, collar
bruised on left shoulder, 15½ hands high; appraised
value, \$10.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, 15½ hands
high, about 9 years old, small white spot in fore-
head; appraised value, \$40.

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

Montgomery county, Geo. H. Evans, Jr.,
clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Smith, in Fawn Creek
twp., March 26, 1893, 1 roan mare, 14 hands high, 12
years old; appraised value, \$10.

By same, 1 roan mare, 14½ hands high, 3 years old;
appraised value, \$20.

Allen county, E. M. Eckley, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Burns, in Elmore
twp., March 23, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, white
face and four white feet and legs, about 14½ hands
high, 7 or 8 years old, shod in front; value, \$10.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1893.

Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Dreyer, P. O. Turner,
May 2, 1893, one dark bay gelding, 16 hands high, 4
years old, white star in forehead, shod on fore feet
and had on leather halter; valued at \$40.

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by James L. Pitts, P. O. Oak
Valley, March 23 1893, one white and red steer, 4
years old, right horn slightly drooping; appraised
value, \$15.

Barton county—R. P. Typer, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Delziel, Independent
twp., March 6, 1893, one grey gelding, 14 hands high,
branded D on left shoulder; appraised value, \$40.

MARE—Taken up by C. P. Mathes, Wheatland
twp., one sorrel mare, scar on face; appraised
value, \$40.

MULE—By same, one brown mule, blemish on
left front foot; appraised value, \$65.

MARE—By same, one dun mare, white spot on
forehead; appraised value, \$40.

COLT—By same, one grey horse colt, white spot
on nose; appraised value, \$20.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, no marks; ap-
praised value, \$25.

MULE—By same, one mouse colored mare mule,
no marks; appraised value, \$65.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1893.

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

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

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



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Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas C.

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

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

Messrs. Baldwin & Fritz will sell with me eight fine bulls, the get of the
Cruickshank prize bull, Velvetene Prince, purchased at my sale of 1890 for \$380.
Send for catalogue containing seventeen photographs of animals in this sale.
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. ISAAC JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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Is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled,
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City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, care
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without extra cost. Mention this paper.

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L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City. **H. F. PARRY,** Manager, St. Louis.

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And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited.
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Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here
is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to
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cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for
the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.
All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,905,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,280	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,551	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

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