

# KANSAS FARMER

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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
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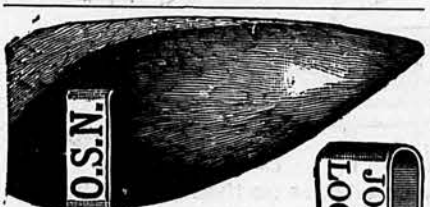
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ESTABLISHED 1863.  
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893.

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The Perfect Impregnator has been thoroughly tested on barren mares and found absolutely successful. Read the advertisement and send for free book on sterility.

Readers will be pleased to learn that J. C. Meacham, of Atchison, is general agent for the famous Champion wagon in Kansas and Colorado. He desires to sell the wagon direct to farmers. See his advertisement elsewhere.

The use of sheet-iron and sheet-steel in the construction of all sorts of buildings is constantly on the increase. The enormous quantity of such material used each year shows the high favor in which it is held by the general public, who have learned that good sheet-iron or steel, if properly laid and taken care of will give thorough satisfaction as a roofing material. Iron roofing is fire-proof and its use on a building often reduces the rate of insurance, especially in towns poorly provided with fire apparatus. It is lightning-proof and scientists advise it on that account. It is kept clean by the action of the wind and consequently the water from it is clean and wholesome. New machinery and new devices are fast improving the styles. Prominent among the manufacturers is the American Roofing Co., of St. Louis and Cincinnati, whose advertisement appears in our columns. This company has two factories, one at St. Louis and one at Cincinnati, both equipped with full outfits of improved machinery and with full stocks of all the different styles. The company has large capital, extensive experience and is closely allied with the best makers of sheet-iron and steel in the country. But better than all is its reliability. Its promises are kept—its guarantees protected, and its "word is as good as its bond." We can recommend this concern to our readers who may need goods in their line.

### Gossip About Stock.

It is gratifying to note a much better and more general demand for pure-bred cattle this season, and it is with pleasure that we

call especial attention to the forthcoming Short-horn sale at St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday, April 26, by B. O. Cowan, the owner and breeder of one of the best herds in Missouri. Our stockmen will make no mistake in patronizing this sale.

The American Southdown Association will hold its annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., May 25, 1892.

Jno. F. Crabbe, Macksville, Kansas, suggests that if the manufacturers of sheep-shearing machines would only advertise in this paper they would find some buyers.

Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Kansas, breeder of Percheron horses, reports sales as follows for the past week: "To R. H. Town, of Valencia, Kas., the imported Percheron stallion Voltaire III. 4320 (2963), the imported Percheron mare Bodecia 2223 (1420), the pure-bred mare Amy 3859, and the pure-bred mare Beatrice 10196, for the sum of \$3,000. To Moore McConnell, Meno-

ing guarantee, and Iams pays the freight. See Iams now. His barns are full of big, sleek black horses that must be sold to make room for his large '93 importation. He has many great bargains left. Visit the home of the winners at St. Paul, Neb. Iams will treat you royally whether you buy or not.

### A Model Indianian.

For the edification of our readers and the encouragement of our home talent we reproduce this week an excellent likeness of one of our advertisers—Joe Cunningham, of Loree, Miami county, Indiana, a renowned breeder of Poland-China swine and Plymouth Rock chickens, having had fifteen years successful experience and has shipped stock to every Western state.

Mr. Cunningham has been a successful exhibitor as well as a prominent promoter of Poland-China interests. He is president of this Indiana association and vice-presi-



JOE CUNNINGHAM, A MODEL SWINE BREEDER OF INDIANA.

ken, Kansas, the pure-bred two-year-old Percheron stallion Alliance 15392, at \$1,000. The condition of the Percheron horse trade is very much improved over last year."

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the Twin Springs Herd of Short-horn cattle, owned by Julius Peterson, of Atchison county. The sale will be held at Lancaster, Kansas, on Thursday, April 13. The offering consists mainly of the celebrated strain of Flat Creek Marys, and every animal is guaranteed a breeder.

Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Nebraska, reports the draft horse business first-class. The visitors are delighted with grained individuals of real merit and quality. Mr. Iams was the largest exhibitor at the Nebraska State Fair of 1892, showing thirty head at the Nebraska Columbian State Fair of '93, mostly blacks. Iams owes his success to liberal advertising in first-class papers like the KANSAS FARMER, and buying the top horses in Europe, and knowing how and where to buy them right. He employs no high priced salesman, and he saves his customers the middleman's and peddler's profit, and salesman's big salary by selling direct to his customers. That is why Iams can sell first-class Clydes and Shires at \$700 to \$1,000; Percherons and French Draft, grays \$600 and \$800; blacks \$1,000 to \$1,200 for stars, state prize winners. Terms, one and two years time at 5 per cent, interest, with 40 to 50 per cent. of breed-

ing guarantee, and Iams pays the freight. See Iams now. His barns are full of big, sleek black horses that must be sold to make room for his large '93 importation. He has many great bargains left. Visit the home of the winners at St. Paul, Neb. Iams will treat you royally whether you buy or not.

### Wheat Prospects.

Hon. M. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gives us the following condensed abstract of his forthcoming report regarding the present condition and prospects for the wheat crop:

From reports of the 600 correspondents of this Board, representing every county of the State, we have the following as the wheat condition of Kansas up to March 31. The State, as a whole, ever since seeding time last fall, has had unfavorable weather conditions for the development of the wheat plant. There have been exceptions to this in some localities, especially in the eastern and some of the southern counties. The abundant rainfalls of a year ago, extending into mid-summer, were followed in the fall by dry weather, and correspondents, with some exceptions in a few of the eastern and southern counties, report that the soil was in poor condition in the fall for germination and growth of wheat.

This condition was continued, especially in the central and western belts of the State during the winter and up to the date of this report, and as a result the wheat plant is not in a promising condition at this time.

Many of our correspondents say that it is yet too early to report definitely what per-

centage of the area sown to wheat will be entirely lost, or even to report the actual condition of wheat where it is not yet above ground.

The following, however, is the summary of reports as returned:

Eastern belt, destroyed, 23 per cent.  
Central belt, destroyed, 13 per cent.  
Western belt, destroyed, 9 per cent.  
Eastern belt, condition of remaining area, 82 per cent.

Central belt, condition of remaining area, 74 per cent.

Western belt, condition of remaining area, 62 per cent.

Proportion of wheat area of the State destroyed, 14 per cent.

Condition of the balance for the State, 74 per cent.

The best wheat conditions for the most part are in the southeastern and southern counties. The northern counties in the eastern belt are in the worst condition. Brown county reports 70 per cent. winter-killed, Atchison county, 62 per cent.; Geary and Marshall counties each 40 per cent.

Wheat sown in September on ground plowed early is the best in all portions of the State, and wheat on bottom lands is every where better than that on uplands.

M. MOHLER, Secretary.

### Kansas and the World's Fair.

It is the manifest duty of every public spirited citizen of Kansas to render every possible assistance to the Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Kansas in order that we may have a representative exhibit of Kansas resources. Where subscription loans have been made by counties they should be extended in order to assist the Board to do its work. It is gratifying to note that a number of counties have already done this, including such counties as Shawnee, Saline, Cloud and others.

The live stock interest of the State alone represents \$150,000,000 and should be adequately represented, and there should be at least \$10,000 of special prizes to Kansas exhibitors, which cannot possibly be done unless extra subscriptions are made to this end.

Every patriotic citizen must take an active interest in this matter and confer with M. W. Coburn, president of the board at Topeka.

### A New Diva.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes entertainingly of Louise Nikita, the new prima donna who bids fair to prove a formidable rival of Patti herself, and who is engaged for the "Trocadero"—the mammoth musical entertainment which opens in Chicago April 29, on Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, and is to run all summer.

"I had a chat with Mlle. Nikita, the prima donna whom the Russians have christened 'the American nightingale.' She is staying at the Hotel Normandy. She was in the throes of packing what seemed to me to be enough luggage for at least twenty people."

"I am engaged," she said, "by Dr. Ziegfeld, the President of the Trocadero in Chicago. He has engaged me on behalf of a powerful syndicate. I am to sing 104 times, two songs each night, for which I am to receive \$50,000." "And," added Nikita, "I shall sing during my engagement in English, Italian, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Polish and Dutch."

"Good gracious," I exclaimed, in astonishment.

"Yes," she added, "I have already sung 'Mignon' and 'Faust' in Russian, and I attribute much of my success to having sung in the language of each country where I have had engagements."

"Will you stop in America?"

"No, I should like to, but cannot. I shall be there about six months and then I have engagements in Russia which will last till February next. I may then go to South America or Italy."

Nikita will not sing in New York. She would like to, but her contract forbids it.



## The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 13.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.  
MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.  
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

### OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE BUSINESS.

After a review of all the facts obtainable pertaining to the actual supply of cattle throughout the United States and the demand for home consumption, the well informed inquirer will undoubtedly conclude that it is a good time to enter the field and secure the increased profits that are sure to come out of the business. At no time within the past ten years has all the vast trans-Mississippi country, and particularly all the range districts of the West, Southwest and Northwest, been so closely culled and shipped and at a great sacrifice of the she stock generally. The reader will find in reading the report of the Texas Stockmen's Convention, lately held at Fort Worth, Texas, that the old-timers of the great producing and supply fields of the Southwest are again as active as fifteen years ago, when every range man realized a competence, at least those whose conservatism kept them within reasonable and safe bounds, and out of the too venturesome field of colossal proportions and extended area. Such is the confidence in the future of the cattle business in the Southwest that eastern capital has been secured with which to build the third largest packing establishment in the United States at Fort Worth. The Cattle Raisers' Association, of Texas, now represents 1,500,000 head, and will within a short time practically control the product of the entire southwestern range country. Organization of the three naturally large districts, the Southwest, the West, and the Northwest, and the concentration of individual effort, will tend to very materially further the interests of all concerned, and to some extent avoid a congested state of over-production.

The breeders of Kansas, in common with those of our sister States, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, ought to concentrate their efforts and produce the highest possible class of male stock cattle with which to supply the coming demand for a better grade of cattle in the three districts hereinbefore mentioned, and thereby raise the standard of our beef products and create an increasing home consumption.

That the price of hogs is now high, arising out of the gradual shortage for the past two years, is a recognized fact, and the over-draft of she cattle from herds and small holdings of the average farmer throughout the length and breadth of the land has created a condition that will take at least four years to even up with the demand and still leave the business on a profitable basis.

### A Big Guernsey Record.

H. M. Cottrell writes the *Rural New Yorker*: "We have just figured up the yearly milk record of the Ellerslie Guernseys. The average yield per head for sixty-two cows and heifers—all that have completed a year's work—is 6,119½ pounds.

"We are now milking eighty head, all registered Guernseys. A composite sample of the mixed milk of the whole herd for eight milkings, just analyzed by Prof. Cooke, of the Vermont Experiment Station, shows 5.37 per cent. fat, 3.06 per cent. casein, and 15.18 per cent. total solids. Forty-two per cent. of the milk is from cows that have calved within the past three months.

"Our average feed per cow per day is bran, five pounds; corn meal, four pounds; linseed meal and cottonseed meal, one-half pound each; seven pounds mixed hay and twenty-five pounds of corn ensilage.

"The analysis shows that the casein is only 57 per cent. as much as the fat. As far as I have been able to judge from the feeding of the Ellerslie herd, it costs less to produce a pound of butter fat from a cow giving a moderate quantity of rich milk than it does from one

giving more milk poorer in fat. In other words, it costs money to produce casein, and if butter is the object, the less there is in proportion to the fat the lower will be the cost of production. Am I right?"

Commenting on the above, A. L. Crosby, the dairy expert, says in the *National Stockman and Farmer*:

"If one were to engage in the milk business, selling direct to consumers, he would not go astray if he used Guernseys as the special breed for the production of milk. Of course he would start out with the view of supplying extra good milk, and would sell to those who were willing to pay a little more for such milk than the average price. I was set to thinking about this by seeing a report of ex-Vice President Morton's farm superintendent, in the *Rural New Yorker*, of the average annual yield of sixty-two Guernsey cows and heifers; it was 6,119½ pounds. If that amount of milk were sold at retail it would measure out about 765 gallons; and if it brought 25 cents a gallon—a not unreasonable price considering its quality, for it analyzed 5.37 per cent. of fat—it would sum up \$191.25. If this milk were made into butter it would average about 360 pounds per cow, and at 35 cents a pound would bring in \$126; or a difference of \$65.25 in favor of selling the whole milk. It seems to me that if one received \$191 per cow in gross receipts the net profit ought to be something large. These cows were not very heavily fed, their feed per day being five pounds of bran, four pounds of corn meal, one half pound each of linseed and cottonseed meals, seven pounds of mixed hay and twenty-five pounds of ensilage.

"It is the old story; the best tools do the best work, no matter whether it is a plow, a saw, a mower or a cow. So many of us are careful to select the best plows, etc., examining different kinds to find out which has the most good qualities, but when it comes to cows we are not so particular, but go on the principle that a cow is a cow, when the fact is there is a vastly greater difference in the quality of cows than there is of plows. Any modern plow will do good work, but many modern cows are incapable of being made to do good work.

"Think of the profit of using a bull in a herd of common cows with the prospect of bringing it up, in a few generations, to average 6,000 pounds of rich milk."

### Feeding Growing Pigs.

The prudent stock-raiser should "count his chickens before they are hatched" for the reason that proper provision should be made for their proper care and management.

"It is a great undertaking," says a writer in the *National Stockman*, "to get men to break over old rules. With some it is not the custom to give a pig a liberal feed of slop till new corn is in sight. They have pleasure in seeing a pig thin all summer, in race horse condition, in anticipation of the enjoyment they have in seeing him grow on new corn. They fail to realize that the pig is losing them money every day during the summer that he is not making his best growth. When he goes to the mill for feed he volunteers the expression that he is not going to feed his hogs all they will eat, prompted by the thought that his neighbors and the miller think him extravagant when he buys feed. Three pounds of good middlings, with the pig on good grass, should make one pound of gain, provided the pig is fed all he will eat. Those three pounds of feed cost less than 2½ cents. The pound of meat at present prices at the writer's shipping point is worth 5 cents. This gives a handsome profit for handling the feed, and the manure from this feed, so rich in fertilizing material, should pay for the grass consumed. What many men want to do is to get away from the idea that it does not pay to feed a young pig all it will eat. We fail to comprehend where the profit comes in in starving the pig to see the hog grow. Yet this is the practice of a multitude of hog-growers throughout the country.

It has always been a mystery why so many people suffer from chapped hands when Salvation Oil will cure them at once.

### Peas for Hogs.

Many inquiries have come to hand, says the *Farm, Stock and Home*, in regard to raising peas for hogs, and this article will answer all. The depth at which peas are planted, in different soils and under different climatic conditions, varies much. As peas are not a surface feeder they should be put in at the depth of the normal moisture line. On our sandy soil in northwestern Wisconsin we find five inches the best depth. To ascertain this intelligently for each different locality and soil, one can for several years make a test in his garden with a field variety of different dents.

To feed in a green state we either use the common plan of hogging them off, or soiling, when nearly ready for table use. We sow them broadcast by hand, using two and one-half bushels per acre, and plow them under five inches deep early in the spring. We never had good results from late sowing. If the land is hard-baked and smooth it should be harrowed first, so as to prevent peas from rolling. We then sow one-half bushel of oats per acre and harrow twice. The result has varied the last four years as follows: 1889, twenty-seven bushels per acre; 1890, forty-one bushels; 1891, forty-seven bushels; 1892, thirty-four bushels. The above yields were peas, without oats. In 1888 they were a partial failure.

For other stock, where peas and oats are sown together and harvested with binder or reaper, we would invite a writer of more experience to tell his method.

In regard to threshing our experience has been that if wanted for seed the old-fashioned flail is best; it matters little if all the concaves are taken out of the threshers; it will split more than one-half of the peas.

Various methods are advised for harvesting. Our experience has been, taking one year with another, that mowing them with the scythe is the best method. They are then windrowed with little labor and stacked out of the windrows.

We retain our threshed peas for feeding brood sows and pigs, grinding peas and corn together in equal parts. We find scalding the feed twelve hours before feeding an advantage; even moistening it would be better than dry.

### World's Fair Sheep Prizes.

Special prizes of sixteen handsome silver cups are offered to sheep breeders by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas, the proprietors of Cooper's Sheep Dip. The prizes are as follows: \$30.00 silver cup for rams winning the sweepstake premiums in each of the following classes: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford and Hampshire; \$30.00 silver cup for ewes winning the sweepstake premiums in each of the following classes: Merino (A), Merino (B), Delaine Merino, Dorset Horn, Cheviot and French Merino; \$100.00 silver cup for winner of the sweepstake premium in the fat stock exhibit; \$100.00 silver cup for best pen of five range ewes bred on range by exhibitor, west of the Mississippi river. No limit as to breed or age. Best carcass and fleece combined to rule. In other respects official regulations to govern; \$100.00 silver cup for best fleece of range wool grown by exhibitor west of the Mississippi river, official judges to decide and official regulations to govern.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges the receipt of the annual report of the Dorset Horn Sheep-Breeders Association of America. It contains the proceedings in detail of their second annual meeting, and among other good things found therein are the papers: "What Shall We Feed, and How," by Prof. H. H. Wing, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; "Our Sheep," by John A. McGillivray, Q. C., Uxbridge, Canada, and "Dorset Horns," by Prof. John Scott. All of these three papers are very complete and contain much information that every sheep-breeder should be more familiar with. We commend the general make-up of the report, especially the plan pursued in giving the proceedings in full, that every idea advanced may reflect its full force on the mind of the reader seeking more light

## Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of



Jos. Ruby.

a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. No

## SOFT AND durable leather

with 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.

on the sheep-breeding industry. The Secretary, Mr. M. A. Cooper, of Washington, Pa., will cheerfully answer inquiries when directed to him.

"Beauty" may be "only skin deep," but the secret of a beautiful skin is pure blood. Those coarse, rough, pimply complexions may, in most cases, be rendered soft, smooth, and fair by the persevering and systematic use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### 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.

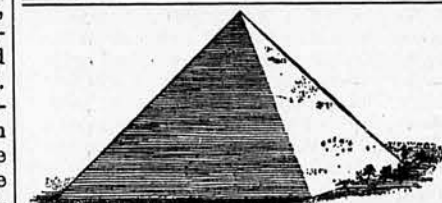
### Bureau of Information.

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

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

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

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



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. Bingree & Treaskie, 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



## Agricultural Matters.

### POWER IN GASOLINE.

When gasoline was introduced as an article useful in domestic operations, and as a means of enabling the good wife to prepare meals in summer without at the same time suffering the tortures of working over a hot stove, it was looked upon as an expensive luxury, but the lower price of more recent times have made its use economical as well as convenient. Not to be behind the housekeepers the machinists have experimented with gasoline as a source of power for driving engines, and through them other machinery. In this use the accomplishment of the purpose without the attendant disadvantage of great heat is even more marked than with the gasoline stove. The gasoline engine has no boiler, but depending on the fact that when mixed with air the vapor of gasoline is explosive, this engine is constructed to receive in its cylinder at each half stroke of the piston a supply of gasoline vapor and air and to ignite and explode this mixture at the proper moment. The engine is provided with automatic regulators, so that the amount of the explosive mixture admitted is always just sufficient to move the engine at the required speed, and that regardless of whether it is doing full work or is simply running idly. These engines are made both "stationary" and "portable," so that they are well adapted to the many purposes of the farm. The use of gasoline in irrigation is described by the *Irrigation Age*. That journal says:

"One of the latest methods of irrigation, as well as the cheapest, now practiced by many orchardists in southern California is by means of the gasoline engine and pump. In many places water can be had from pipe or dug wells and creeks, and the same can be raised to higher elevations or to the surface of the ground, as the case may require, at a less expense than the same amount of water can be obtained from other sources, not excepting irrigation companies organized for the purpose.

"The reason for this is easily explained. Water companies or irrigation districts having large amounts of money invested in expensive plants, must figure upon receiving a rental for their water that will pay an interest on their investment, as well as enough to maintain ditches or pipe lines, office and zarfero. With the exception of the item of interest on the investment and cost per day of gasoline used, the owner of a private irrigation plant has alone to deal, while the cost of gasoline consumed is in many cases less than one-half the rental paid for water obtained from ditches or pipes owned by water companies.

"Another advantage in private ownership is that there can be no loss from seepage or evaporation along the line before it reaches the irrigator, nor can anyone divert the water from the use of the one who has purchased it for the time. Another, and perhaps one of the chief considerations in favor of private plants, is the fact that you can have the water each and every day that you so desire. By this means the farmer or orchardist can grow many crops or plants that could not be grown when water could only be had at stated times fixed by water corporations.

"While in many cases water could not be had in as large quantities as it is now obtained from the water companies, yet the greater convenience of having smaller quantities and oftener will more than make up for any loss in quantity. Now, in regard to the cost, it is safe to say that a gasoline engine and pump that will furnish a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate twenty acres of trees or other crops can be had at a cost inside of what the same water could be had under the Wright act method of bonding land for obtaining water for irrigation.

"To those who have used water and know the many inconveniences that arise from the present old systems, argument is not necessary to convince them that there is an advantage in every man owning his own plant. There are many systems of distribution that render the

use of smaller streams both convenient and effectual and are much more desirable than larger volumes that are hard to control, especially on uneven or hilly ground.

"While in Los Angeles we had the pleasure of calling on Mr. S. W. Luitwieler, who is well posted in the matter of irrigation, he having had some sixteen years' experience in that line, and has for the past two years made a constant study of the question of irrigation from wells with gasoline engines. We found him well posted as to the best methods of raising water economically by the various means now in use, and he tells us that he now has in operation about twenty-five plants, all of which are giving satisfaction.

"Among others he mentioned the names of A. E. Putney, of Florence, who raised sixty miners' inches ten feet with a four-horse Foos gasoline engine and irrigates thirty acres of alfalfa at a cost of 80 cents per day for fuel. Jas. Gregg, of Lankershire, raised thirty inches twenty-five feet with a four-horse Foos engine and S. F. Tool Co.'s centrifugal pump. Henry Claussen, of Cahuenga, irrigates his orange orchard with a three-horse Foos. W. H. Spurgeon, banker at Santa Ana, has a three-horse Foos also. Mr. Luitwieler has a ranch at Moneta which he is improving, and a three-horse Foos engine is doing the work. He gets a constant stream of eight miners' inches at a cost of 60 cents for ten hours, and proposes to double the amount this year by using a different pump and a four-horse engine. Mr. F. E. Keffel, Boyle Heights, raises 2,500 gallons per hour 130 feet high with a three-horse power. These are only a few of the many and are mentioned to show some of the results obtained."

### An Open Letter.

Hon. Abner Taylor, Chicago, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR:—During the entire time the "anti-option bill" was pending in Congress, the country was assured by yourself and other opponents of that measure that it was driving buyers of farm products from the markets, depressing values, destroying the prosperity of the farmer and merchant, that the salvation of the country, and especially the producers, depended upon the defeat of the bill; that once the bill should be done to death speculation would revive, demand for the products of the soil become brisk, prices advance, the producer again be prosperous and commerce be relieved from a menace that was destroying both the producer and distributor of food and fiber products.

In view of these oft repeated statements—statements made with abounding assurance by yourself and others engaged in the business of selling contracts in competition with the real products of the soil, and working night and day to encompass the defeat of the Hatch bill—and that other unpleasant fact, that from the day when such bill was defeated by the action of yourself and those acting with you, who dare not let it come to a square vote on its merits, that the prices for wheat, corn, pork and cotton have steadily declined, I should esteem it a favor if you would inform me how it is that the defeat of the "anti-option bill" has been followed by effects so diametrically opposite to those so confidently predicted and promised by yourself and other opponents of that measure?

Is it possible that a fear—a reasonable and natural fear—of an over-abundant supply of contracts for fictitious or non-existent products has intimidated the buyers of real products and resulted in driving the price of wheat, the world over, to a lower level than known since 1798?

How can the side in this controversy championed by you with such dogmatic assurance and with so many denunciations of the alleged dishonesty of the proponents of the bill, explain the too evident fact that prices have steadily declined for all the staple products of the farm since by your acts, as a Representative in Congress, you aided in securing a new lease of life for the business which the "anti-option bill" was intended to suppress? A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige. Yours truly,

C. WOOD DAVIS.  
Peotone, Kas., March 29, 1893.

### How to Build Fish Ponds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—How much more pleasant it would be for both you and your readers could I furnish you with cuts to illustrate my ideas of building dams, fish traps, etc., as I use them. Without these I am afraid I cannot do justice to your valuable paper and its many readers.

J. C. Duval, in the *FARMER* of March 15, asks me to enter more into details in the construction of ponds, the proper mode of handling fish food, where fish or eggs can be procured, etc. First I will try without a cut to give you my idea of building a dam with the least expense. Select a natural pocket or ravine, one that is not too steep. Of course you select the shortest cut across the draw below a flat. The difficulty of repairing a dam makes it necessary to build it well in the start. Stake out the line of the embankments, determine the height, and allow 10 per cent. for shrinkage; make the base three times the height. Then in the center of the base cut a ditch three to five feet wide down through the surface soil to substratum of the earth that will hold water; extend this ditch out under the shoulders of the dam, and throw the material taken from the ditch to the outer-side. This ditch must then be filled with loam or good plastic clay. The filling should be done in layers carefully tamped, and will pack better if wet even to the point of puddling. When the ditch is full the dam spreads out to its limits, and is continued on up in layers just as in the ditch. If the banks are to be built from material taken from the bottom of the pond, which is the most economical plan, and if the material is fit, put the surface soil on the outer side of the dam, and the next inferior soil on the inside, placing the very best of your material in the center of the embankment, continuing it on up over the lines of the ditch to the top of the dam, carefully tamping every layer as it is put on. The dam should be as wide on top as its height above the ditch. The slope of the sides will then be at an angle of forty-five degrees. The rich surface soil on the outer side leaves it in good shape to sod or seed with blue grass. This will add to its beauty and prevent furrowing or washing with the rains. Dams improve with age. To prevent your dam from being cut with the waves in high winds you should cover the inside with small rock, rolling them down until they reach the top of your grade. I call it riprapping. This is better than a solid wall, as no vermin can work behind it, doing mischief unknown to you. Where no gravel or small rock can be had make a floating wave-break. In finishing your dam leave the end of the grade one and one-half feet lower, pile down plenty of rock so the water flowing through in a time of freshet will not wash off the end of the dam.

Second—As for carp feed, anything a hog or chicken lives on the carp will relish.

Third—Write me for circulars; I can furnish you prices for spawners or eggs of different fish I breed, but advise you to get spawners any time between now and June. Any further information will be cheerfully given.

H. W. RIEGEL.

The question is often asked as to the comparative value of corn and sorghum. In answering a question of this kind the *Breeder's Gazette*, of March 22, remarks that at the New Jersey Experiment Station, in 1884, Prof. Cooke conducted an experiment in which one lot of dairy cows was fed sorghum silage with a certain grain ration, and another lot of cows fed corn silage with the same grain ration as the first lot. The conclusions from the trial were as follows: When fed corn silage the average daily milk yield per cow was 25.9 pounds; when fed sorghum silage the average daily milk yield was 25.7 pounds. In this trial the results were practically the same with the corn and sorghum. Sorghum can be grown successfully far beyond the limits of the corn belt, and is highly prized by feeders who have learned how to use it.

W. P., of Plainville, Kas., writes the *KANSAS FARMER*: "I wish to know

## WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

## Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

where I can get some English blue grass, I am told there is such a grass. The roots run down something like alfalfa, and is much better than Kentucky blue grass. Also how much the seed is per bushel."

### Live Stock Notes.

Bran is a good calf feed.

Growing calves need a different ration from cows.

Bulls kept closely confined should not be made too fat.

Bone meal in the feed will help weak legs in hogs.

Do not cut down the ration until grass affords a full feed.

To make cattle profitable pay more attention to early maturity.

Profitable steers must be kept growing from birth until marketed.

The profitable cow is the one that will produce the most milk and butter.

Under present conditions the best is the cheapest, either for beef or for milk.

Care should be taken in weaning hogs, so as not to allow a setback.

Plan to grow some sweet corn, especially for late summer feeding of hogs.

Prospects are good that hogs will bring good prices for nearly a year yet.

A little care in letting the cattle on the the pastures gradually will often avoid serious losses.

If you expect butter from the cows secure butter producing ones rather than beefy ones.

Keeping and feeding scrub cattle is more or less waste of feed and of time in caring for them.

One of the cheapest and best ways of keeping the cattle clean is to supply plenty of bedding.

There is no economy in letting the cattle into the pastures until there is something for them to eat.

One trouble with scrub stock is that we do not know what we are going to get when we breed it.

Whenever a pig is at a standstill there is not only a loss of food, but also a loss of time.

If pigs are given all that they will eat all of the time they will be but little trouble.

Ground oats is one of the very best feeds that can be given to growing calves.

When the calf is poorly wintered it does not get the full benefit of good pasturage.

Poorly bred and poorly fed cattle rarely prove in any way satisfactory to their owners.

When a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months he is needlessly throwing away his profits. Many are slow to learn this, notwithstanding it has so often been demonstrated.—*National Provisioner*.

### The Barricade Gives Way,

No doubt, when the bowels are stormed with drenching cathartics to overcome their constipation, but at a serious cost to the assaulting party. The intestinal organs are thereby much enfeebled and excessively relaxed. Far more thoroughly, and less violently effective, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most benign of aperients. Incomparable for malaria, nervousness, dyspepsia, kidney troubles.

If it evidently makes no difference whether a thing be false or true, why contend about it?



## 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.

### Is a New Party Emerging?

Some of the prominent and conservative magazines take a serious view of recent political movements which have had a greater manifestation in the West than in any other part of the country, and in which Kansas has figured with a prominence not surpassed by any State.

The *Review of Reviews* for April, in its editorial summary of the "Progress of the World," says:

"In due time the 'reformers' of the party of inertia will be superseded again by the 'performers' of the party of energy. It is in the very nature of things. It does not signify by what name either party calls itself. There is a belief in many quarters that the Republican party is about to disappear. The Democratic party, of course, is indestructible, because it rests on a basis of permanent principles that make it the natural enemy of every successive new programme of innovation that comes up demanding accomplishment through active governmental agency. Possibly the Populist party is destined to present the next formidable programme which the Democracy must face and fight. Perhaps the Republican party may yet gather itself up and find something to contend for in the line of a progressive American policy that will win the public confidence and favor. Or possibly the Democratic party itself may divide into two camps to which Republicans and Populists will flock according to their individual creeds or interests. Whatever may be the process of party reconstruction, a breaking down of old party lines has evidently begun."

### Danger Ahead.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To those who have closely watched the decisions of our United States courts—district, circuit and supreme—the conviction is irresistible that they are dictated by the corporations almost invariably. Take as example the case of the Des Moines river lands. Here bona fide settlers who held United States patents to their lands were ousted by the Supreme court at the request of a corporation that never even professed to have complied with the terms of the contract to entitle them to the land. Almost exactly similar conditions existed in Florida with the same result. The judges of the St. Clair county, Missouri, court, imprisoned because they refused to compel the levying of a tax to pay railroad bonds for a road never built, is another exhibition of the influence of corporations in the actions of the courts. The present contest in Minnesota between the Legislature, elected by the people, and a great coal corporation, represented by the United States judges, is another exhibition of this threatening danger which ought to cause every patriotic citizen to tremble for the safety of the Republic. When we remember that the United States court judges are entirely independent of the people, being appointed for life by the President, and cannot be removed from office by a vote of the people, it would seem the part of every lover of liberty to use every honorable influence to secure the repeal of the statutes by which judges are appointed for life, and requiring their election for short terms, by a vote of all qualified electors. The contest in South Carolina between the people and the railroads, represented by the United States courts, is still another example of the power wielded by corporations. Still another case is that of the Pacific railroads, whose bonds were guaranteed by the government, and the interest on which the people have been paying since 1862. Now the Supreme court decides that the roads are not bound to repay that interest until the end of thirty years. So again with the coal combine in Pennsylvania, and the trick by which railroads can, by naming their roads different names in the several different States through which they pass, escape even the mild attempt

at control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In short, the present contest is between the divided and partly blind people on the one side, and the combinations of capital, represented by our United States courts, on the other. It is a serious condition of affairs and will require all the wisdom, patriotism and firmness on the part of the people to prevent the absolute destruction of liberty in our once free and happy Republic. J. A. M.

### What Can Be Done With a Massachusetts Abandoned Farm?

The writer elsewhere quoted on this page as to the decadence of agriculture in Massachusetts, answers as follows some inquiries about the possibilities of a farm mentioned in the abandoned list, containing thirty acres in mowing, forty-five in pasture and thirty-five in timber, with a small orchard, situated three miles from a railroad, the price of which is \$600, one-third down. "I submit, as an illustration of the subject, an estimate of the cost of equipping such a place, and its probable receipts, which would, I think from experience and observation, approximate the first year's actual results. The farmer must have intelligence, perseverance and some money. It is of no use to start in farming without proper equipment, even in a moderate way. He should have, beside his house furniture and after making his one-third payment, a thousand dollars in cash, to be expended as follows: Tools; \$350; a pair of horses, \$150; ten native cows and a bull calf of good stock, \$325; total, \$825. This will leave \$175 with which to buy a number of pigs, hens, and fertilizer for the first year's planting, provided there is no manure on the place, beside a small amount of cash for contingencies. The first year's receipts should be: From butter, 1,600 pounds, at 25 cents, \$400; skim-milk (turned into pork) \$6 per cow, \$60; sales of potatoes, apples, poultry products and wood, \$100; total, \$560.

"He cannot afford to hire a man steadily with a farm and stock of this size, but he will probably hire some help in planting time and a hand in haying. On this basis we will suppose he has an acre of potatoes, two acres of corn, possibly one of oats, a piece of green feed to eke out the pasture, beside vegetables for home consumption. The acre of potatoes, if moderately successful, should yield 100 bushels of the salable sort, besides enough for home use. This is not up to the yield that is frequently obtained, but we also know of many returns under this estimate. Against the above cash sales, I estimate the following expenses: Hired help, \$30; taxes, \$10; incidentals, \$20; grain purchased, \$100; interest on \$400 indebtedness, \$24; depreciation of cows, \$30; total, \$224. Deduct this from the cash receipts and there is left \$336 with which to buy groceries and clothing. The house rent, fuel and a large portion of the best of provisions—milk, butter, fresh vegetables, real luxuries in the city—come from the farm daily. The above amount of cash is not large, and it may be reduced by the shrinkage of some product, the loss of an animal, or some other piece of bad luck; but there is a reasonable certainty of making both ends meet the first season.

"On such a place as the price indicates this to be, it will require close figuring to keep ten cows and a team the first year, even with his corn, his fodder and the purchased grain mentioned in the expense estimate, but by the end of the year he will have spread upon the fields something like 125 one-ton loads of superior manure. This will insure a heavier yield of all crops the next year, a larger product from the cows, more money, more value in the soil and more possibilities for a sure and increasing income. In this estimate I have not used any ideal figures, like 250 or 300-pound butter cows, nor a large acreage of crops for the farmer to handle with his limited hired help. To start on, he must buy ordinary cows, and must learn to feed and handle them right, sort out the poor ones and breed up, before he can aspire to the high standard; but with intelligence and patience, he will reach it after a while. I have not mentioned

sheep, because there is more money and less risk in cows for the ordinary farmer who is not a skilled flockmaster than in the equivalent of sheep.

"The proposed acreage of crops is not extensive, but it is about what the average man making a start, with the quantity of help indicated, can well handle besides attending to his cows, helping his wife in the dairy and going to market once a week. These figures are not dazzling for the first season, but in five years the owner will have a farm and stock to be proud of, and an insured income larger than that of the great majority of those who have gone to the city with a like amount of money."

### Agricultural Decadence in Massachusetts.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, writing from Middlesex county, Massachusetts, says:

"Recent articles in your paper on the abandoned farms of New England, some of them of an interrogative character, prompt me to offer a bit of information and theory upon the subject.

"I own and run a farm in Western Massachusetts, pretty near the region where they are found in the greatest abundance, and from personal curiosity have given some attention to figuring their resources and investigating their possible redevelopment. Previous to the purchase of my place I had read with great interest of the deserted hill towns, which formerly supported thrifty and happy communities, rich in genuine manhood, but are now rapidly going back to their original state of woods and bushes. With a natural taste for agriculture and an intense love for New England, it was my wish to live in or near one of these quiet country hamlets. After considerable investigation I made a selection near a railroad station in a lovely valley, flanked by a noble range of mountains, up whose sides winds and twists an exceedingly difficult road to the region in which are several of these towns, from three to fifteen miles away. Thus I am near but not in them, and while I am fully appreciative of the beauties of these remote districts in the Berkshire hills, I must say I have never regretted that I did not enter in and possess some of the land. Under existing conditions of inaccessibility, lack of society and various other disadvantages, these farms, though cheap enough, are not attractive even to a certain class of municipal population who could get a better living there than they do in the cities.

"The region that I refer to is embraced, speaking generally, by the towns of Windsor, Peru, Washington, Becket and Otis. To the north and east it may be extended still further, to Vermont and the confines of the Connecticut valley. While all the rural districts of New England have suffered a decrease and decadence in population since the war, such shrinkage has been disproportionately heavy in the hill towns, because of the diversion of business and traffic to other places and new lines of travel. There is a spot in the town of Windsor where one can still trace, through worn-out fields and bushy pastures, the deep, grass-grown ruts of the old Boston and Albany turnpike, once a broad highway over which for a century previous to the building of the railroads the interior commerce of a great State was freighted. In this vicinity there are quite a number of farms either utterly abandoned or used only to the extent that some non-resident cuts the meagre growth of hay that Dame Nature cheerfully and bravely sends up every year until the hopeless struggle between bushes and uncared-for grass is over. Grass is indigenous to this region, and I have studied with deep interest the old-time records of the products of these hills, in those days famous for sweet pastures, and still capable under intelligent culture of turning off beef, mutton, butter and cheese second to none in flavor. Some of the farms have buildings in a decent state of preservation; on others they are in poor condition, but can be repaired; and on yet others they are gone entirely or are in a state of hopeless decay. One in particular is so destitute of buildings that it is hard to

find as much as a shingle of the ancient barns, and the skeleton of what was once a good house is being dissected for firewood by an indwelling family of thriftless squatters. This farm contains 250 acres, of which some seventy acres are yet open land which it is possible to mow with a machine. Although the soil is the strong heavy loam peculiar to these altitudes, its 'run-down' condition is apparent from the fact that the seventy acres yield only about fifteen tons of hay. The mowing is done here and there; some grass is cut and some left. Of course this place in its present condition is suitable only for pasturage—nothing more until it has felt the renovating touch of the plow. This farm could probably be bought for \$600. It is between seven and eight miles from a station and less than one mile from a postoffice.

"On one of the roads which I drove over from Becket to Otis there is a stretch of about six miles where all but two of the farms are abandoned, and the most of the buildings have either tumbled down or are in advanced stages of decay. The distance from a station is from four to ten miles, but the road is passable though not enjoyable. Far different is an old road running over the mountain from Otis to Tyringham, over which I drove last summer accompanied by my wife. In the far West I have heard a better road than this characterized as 'a holy terror!' About one-third of the way it is up, up, up; then comes an undulating piece of country at a comparatively high elevation, a beautiful but lonely section; then we went down, down, down, a steep descent over primeval ledges and loose boulders, from which the soil has long since been washed. A portion of the way the road has evidently not been worked for years. My good wife, who has sat uncomplainingly beside me over many a rough road in the Rocky mountains, stood it very well while going up, but when we had crested the summit and came to a series of sharp descents, where it was doubtful if the horse or the wagon would reach the bottom ahead, she called a halt and got out. I suggested it was not good form to leave me, but she refused to argue the case. She simply got out and picked her way afoot. Safely down, I asked her what she thought of this part of the world for a residence. She replied that 'the people who first settled here ought to have been killed,' and this is the only murderous expression that I ever heard her utter. It is fair to say of this road, however, that the middle portion of it is practically in disuse, though there are a number of abandoned farms upon it accessible by no other route. Bad roads, though by no means the chief cause of depopulation of these farms, are yet a serious obstacle in the way of their re-occupation. But considering the small number of inhabitants, the unproductiveness of the land, and especially the ruinous effects of the weather upon the highways of a rugged mountain country, the wonder is not that the roads are bad, but that they have any roads at all. The town of Otis contains about 600 people, and has seventy miles of public roads. It is simply out of the question for such a community, isolated, with meagre resources, to build or maintain anywhere near as much mileage of such highways."

## A Stable

shelf ought to have on it a bottle of Phenol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

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



Send us 10 cents, silver, for postage &c., and slip of paper size of finger and we will mail you one of these solid rolled gold engraved rings and catalogue of fast selling goods for agents to sell. Address HOWARD Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.



## The Horse.

### Prospects for Trotters.

The healthy and rapid growth of trotting sport during the last seven years is the best guarantee to the breeding interests that for trotters which can trot there will always be a healthy and growing market. A comparison of the figures compiled from the year books of 1885 and 1892, as published in *Wallace's Monthly*, shows a wonderful advance, says the *Spirit of the Times*. In 1885 there were 3,869 trotting races, 575 pacing races, 58 specials and time trotting performances and 13 pacing events of the same character. In these events 5,482 trotters and 711 pacers participated. The number of meetings were 1,071 and the amount competed for was about \$1,150,000. In 1892 the number of trotting races was 9,987; of pacing races, 2,174; specials and time trotting performances 1,680, and 264 similar events in pacing. No less than 16,643 trotters and 3,457 pacers competed during the year. There were 1,931 meetings and over \$4,000,000 was competed for. It will be noticed that, while the number of meetings have not quite doubled, the horses have increased three-fold, while the stakes and purses have increased four-fold. In spite of a few failures it must be conceded that the season of 1892 was the greatest from all standpoints in the history of the trotting turf, and the question has been asked, and will be asked again: Was 1892 an exceptional year? Did it mark the crest of the wave? or was it the natural growth of the sport and a part of the general expansion of prosperity due to the increasing wealth of the country? A glance at the prospects of 1893 and the outlines of the programmes so far as they have been published, lead to the belief that the season of 1893 will be as great, if not greater, in all the essential features of trotting sport than its predecessor. If these prospects are realized 1892 will not rank as an exceptional year, but simply one of progress in an era of advancement.

### Great Sires of 1892.

During the trotting season of 1892 fifteen stallions have had ten or more of their get become standard by performance as trotters or pacers with records of 2:30 or better, or 2:25 or better respectively. In no other year has there been such a great showing when the standard was ten new performers for each horse, and in view of this fact it is interesting to note that thirteen of the fifteen stallions in this list trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and that no less than eight, or over fifty per cent. of them, are sons of George Wilkes. Here is the list:

Name.	Stir.	New Performers.
Red Wilkes.....	George Wilkes.....	27
Electoneer.....	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	23
Guy Wilkes.....	George Wilkes.....	18
Nutwood.....	Belmont.....	18
Onward.....	George Wilkes.....	17
Alcantara.....	George Wilkes.....	13
Mambrino King.....	Mambrino Patchen.....	12
Ambassador.....	George Wilkes.....	11
Jay Bird.....	George Wilkes.....	11
Dexter Prince.....	Kentucky Prince.....	11
Egbert.....	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	11
Baron Wilkes.....	George Wilkes.....	10
Happy Medium.....	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	10
Pilot Medium.....	Happy Medium.....	10
Young Jim.....	George Wilkes.....	10

Tabulating these notable sires of the season in a different way with a view to showing their speed capacity, when the same has been demonstrated, and also the leading strain of blood in the maternal lines of their pedigree, they may be arranged as follows:

Name.	Record.	Stir. of dam.
Alcantara.....	2:23.....	Mambrino Patchen.
Ambassador.....	2:21 1/4.....	American Clay.
Baron Wilkes.....	2:18.....	Mambrino Patchen.
Dexter Prince.....	.....	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Egbert.....	.....	Messenger Ducoc.
Electoneer.....	.....	Harry Clay 45.
Guy Wilkes.....	2:15 1/4.....	Mambrino Patchen.
Happy Medium.....	2:32 1/4.....	Andrus' Hambletonian.
Jay Bird.....	2:31 1/4.....	Mambrino Star.
Mambrino King.....	.....	Edwin Forrest 49.
Nutwood.....	2:18 1/4.....	Pilot Jr.
Onward.....	2:25 1/4.....	Mambrino Chief.
Pilot Medium.....	.....	Pilot Jr.
Red Wilkes.....	2:40.....	Mambrino Chief.
Young Jim.....	.....	Sir William.

Eight of the stallions have records ranging from 2:15 1/4 to 2:31 1/4, and they may fairly be called developed sires. Others that have no records are known to have possessed the capacity to beat 2:20, Electoneer and Mambrino King being conspicuous instances, while Red Wilkes was driven a mile in 2:27 as a four-year-old by Mr. Crit Davis. In respect of trotting dams it will not escape observation that three of these horses, Alcantara, Baron Wilkes and Guy Wilkes, all stallions whose work in the stud has been meritorious to a degree, are from mares by Mambrino Patchen, while two others, Onward and Red Wilkes, have for their dams daughters of Mambrino Chief. Nutwood and Pilot Medium are traced to Pilot Jr. in the maternal line, this being the only instance where two or more stallions in this list are out of mares by the same horses.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

The plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. No need of embellishment or sensationalism. Hood's cures.

### "The Times" Horse Notes.

Ed Maddox will start the horses at the July meeting.

C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody, swears by the C. Toomey sulky.

Alhambra, 2:15 (p), is by Legal Tender, grandsire of Jersey Girl, 2:23 1/4 (p).

Denver will give a big trotting, running and pacing meeting the first two weeks in June.

The "busy little" Bee, 2:24 1/4, has been entered on the 2:25 trot at Marshall and Higginsville.

Belle Acton (1), 2:20 1/4 (p), the champion, will be out again this year, but is barred in most of the 2-year-old classes.

One of the best 8-year-olds in Kansas City is the bay filly by Spot Cash, out of Flora Hampton, sister to Scott Ashton, 2:25 1/4.

Ella Rose, by Mecca, out of Moss Rose (sister to Princess), will be entered in the 2-year-old classes in the Illinois-Missouri circuit.

Blizzard, 2:16 1/4 (p), who took his record here last October, has been sold to a gentleman in Brooklyn, and will pace through the Eastern circuit.

A large list of entries has already come in for the two meetings to be held at Higginsville July 3, 4 and 5, and August 7 to 11, and for Marshall meeting August 1 to 5.

C. Toomey & Co. are building a sulky for the use of Jersey Girl that will weigh about thirty-five pounds. It will be of New Hampshire elm and ironed with aluminum.

Walter E., 2:11 1/4, Grant's Abdallah (p), 2:10 1/4, Scott Ashton, 2:25 1/4, White Stocking, 2:16, Aunt Delilah (8), 2:27, all of the Stewart string, are being jogged daily on the road.

Belle Simmons, 2:18 (p), by Betterton, owned by McCormick Live Stock company, Bowling Green, Mo., lost her sight this winter, and will be bred to Electant, son of Electioneer and Mano.

Annie Dickinson, the little mare that C. W. Williams drove in races here as a 3-year-old and gave her a record of 2:19 1/4, has raised two colts since, and last year lowered her record to 2:15 1/4 (p).

J. J. Foster will make and donate to the Higginsville and Marshall Fair associations two handsome lady saddles to be awarded to the best lady riders; also two saddles for boys under 15 years of age.

Sister Bell (p), 2:35 1/4, foaled a colt by Grant's Abdallah, 2:10 1/4, that is a dead ringer for its sire, and when two weeks' old, Mr. Botts, the owner, declares that he could pace a 4:00 gait. This is Grant's first colt.

The aluminum shoes worn by Jersey Girl, 2:23 1/4, are giving entire satisfaction, and are considered a great shoe for the streets, especially for asphalt pavement, as they do not wear smooth and slip as the steel shoe does.

Louisiana, Mo., will give \$10,000 for its meeting July 24-30 in stakes, which close May 1. The plan will be to enter and name horse May 1, but pay nothing until the day before the race or when declared out. Transfers may be made and any other horse substituted July 1.

### Horse Notes.

Hambletonian 10, was foaled forty-four years ago this month.

The pacer Blue Sign 2:08 1/4, was sold as a yearling at sheriff's sale for \$15.

Leicester 2:17 1/4, who came very near winning the Temple Bar race at Cleveland in 1891, will be out on the turf again this year.

It is reported that Roy Wilkes 2:07 1/4, will be campaigned the coming season and that his owner will enter him in the \$5,000 free-for-all pace at Washington park.

Axtell is jogging nicely and will be trained and started during the latter part of the season. He is entirely recovered from the strain of last year and is expected to reduce his mark.

The proposed long distance trotting race between Vienna, Austria, and Berlin, Germany, which was expected to serve as a comparative test of the speed and staying powers of the American and Russian trotters, will not likely take place this spring.

Judge Jos. J. Burke, of Guttenburg, has been invited to accept the position of presiding judge at the St. Louis fair grounds' spring meeting. Judge Burke will also preside at Washington park's great Columbian meeting in Chicago and at Saratoga's summer meeting.

One of the very best of foreign-bred trotters is the French mare Capucine with a record of 2:04. She has repeatedly been beaten by Misty Morning and other American-bred ones; still she is a grand, game mare, and for years has been one of the most famous of European trotters. She was sold a few weeks ago for \$2,000.

Creighton stock farm enjoys the distinction of having the first foal by the world's fastest stallion, Direct 2:05 1/4, a bay colt by him having made its appearance there last week. The little fellow came a few days

earlier than was expected and when found was about to "shuffle off this mortal coil," but after being placed before a range and having warm milk administered, was able to stand in a few hours.

Captain 2:24, the gray gelding by Kansas Rattler, was bred by Joseph Harriott, Topeka, Kas., foaled in 1878, and took his record at Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 26, 1889, under the guidance of Rufus Bean. He is now owned by J. F. Schmeltz, the Fifteenth street hardware merchant, and used on the road.—*Kansas City Times*.

Stake entries close next Saturday, April 1, at Marshall, Higginsville and Springfield, Mo., and all are now on the new plan, viz.: No money due until the day of the race or the entry declared out. At Marshall and Higginsville an entry may be transferred or horse substituted July 1, upon payment of 2 1/2 per cent. additional.

### Horse Markets Reviewed.

#### KANSAS CITY.

The market during the past week has been particularly favorable to the shipper and producer, as the supply of all classes was not near up to the demand. In consequence prices were up strong at quotations. The buyers were mostly from the east and they were all hungry for good horses. Topsy, good sized drivers rather had the best of it. Streeters and draft came next. There was quite an active demand for big mares to go to the wheat country. Any thing in the way of a knee acting cab sold way up and shippers cannot send in too many of this class.

The prospects are that the demand will still continue good for the better grades of all classes, and shippers cannot go wrong who send in drivers, streeters or draft. There are 800 head of the finest western horses and mares that ever came to the Kansas City yards, on the market at present. They will weigh from 1,100 to 1,600 pounds and will be offered at auction and private sale during the next two weeks.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....	\$125 @ 190
Draft, good, 1500 lbs.....	85 @ 115
Drivers, extra.....	120 @ 210
Drivers, good.....	75 @ 85
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75 @ 175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35 @ 75

#### CHICAGO.

John S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, reports: The month drawing to a close has been without an equal in the history of the yards. Not only was the business of the month greater, but the results generally were much more satisfactory than for many months previous. At times the receipts were large enough to overwhelm the market, but they only acted as a temporary upheaval, and under the heavy miscellaneous buying became rapidly reduced to the ordinary condition. The buying element was in force every day of the month from all parts of the United States, but representative buyers from Great Britain and the City of Mexico were also here, the former for large size coach horses and the latter for fancy driving teams. No part of the month has shown greater strength than the closing days and it offers great promise to those whose horses are ready for shipment early in April.

Buyers are at present on the market from Oregon for heavy draft horses—weight alone being the prime essential, and this offers an outlet for a class a little slower sale than any other.

The following figures, while decidedly strong, show little variation from the previous week and are about as follows:

Streeters.....	\$100 @ 110
1,300-lb chunks.....	120 @ 135
1,400-lb chunks.....	135 @ 160
1,500-lb draft horses.....	160 @ 190
1,600-lb draft horses.....	200 @ 250
Express horses.....	160 @ 190
Drivers.....	125 @ 200
Saddlers.....	150 @ 250
Coach teams.....	400 @ 700
Draft teams.....	350 @ 600

Dr. Bye cures cancer, tumors, ulcers, and catarrh. See his advertisement.

Plant the roses where you can easily look after them. The soil should be very rich, and grass and weeds must be kept out of the soil around them. The best liquid fertilizer for roses is a tablespoonful of salt-petre (nitrate of soda) in a two-gallon water-pot of water, applied twice a week.

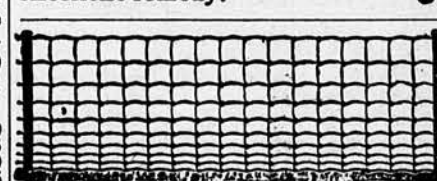
## "August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

A worn-out with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.



## An Odd Leap Year

Four won't go in 1893, but Page Fence will. And its a leap year with us, too. Sales for February leaped to three times the amount sold last year in same month. Nearly every mile went where it has been used for years. No mushroom growth here.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Some who have tried it say that common coal oil applied three times a day to bleeding warts on a horse's or mule's leg is a sure remedy. It is better to put in a vessel and squirt through a quill.

It is said that if the seeds of apples and pears are placed in a flower pot as soon as the fruit is eaten they will produce plants that will attain a size sufficient to permit of transplanting them in the fall.

A correspondent of a New York paper says: "I have known but three farmers who kept their barns tidy. Women 'clean house' thoroughly twice a year. Why not men clean barns the same? A rainy day at this in fall and spring would not be missed."

A crop of twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre is considered excellent, yet there is an opportunity to secure forty bushels an acre by good preparation of the soil. The average per acre, for wheat, in the United States, is only thirteen bushels.

### To Fatten Fowls Rapidly.

The quickest way to fatten hens for market is to put them in a small yard, not over ten in a yard, and feed them all the corn and wheat they will eat. Once a day, at noon, give them a mixture of equal parts corn meal, bran and ground oats, scalded, with potatoes or cooked turnips. If you have skim-milk use it with the ground grain. Ten days should be long enough to make the hens fat.—*Ex.*

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



## The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### River of Time.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

o slowly I'm drifting down the River of Time,  
Among ships that are strong and barques that  
are frail,  
But my hands are not weary, they hold the  
strong oar,  
In guiding me safely through the sunshine and  
gale,  
Yet my brain has grown dizzy, my heart ceased  
to beat,  
While voyaging on the River of Time.

Childhood's bright hours on the River of Time,  
Was the landing I lifted the anchor to sail.  
There Friendship and Love smiled from the  
shore,  
While garlands of flowers they scattered before,  
And Hope was there, too, arrayed in brightest of  
robes,  
Till the landing of Childhood was far from my  
sight.

Disappointment and Sorrow now stand on the  
brink;  
Hate is there, too, wrapped in mantles of sin,  
For Friendship and Love she has crushed with  
her hand,  
Hope is disrobed of her garments so bright,  
But Faith beckons me on to a glittering strand,  
Where the weary find rest, there in Canaan's fair  
land.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### THE HAUNTED CABIN.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

One of the most magnificent and grandest  
prairies in Kansas is the broad plateau or  
water-shed which separates those two his-  
toric rivers, the Pottawatomie and Marais  
des Cygnes. It extends many miles from  
east to west, and slopes gradually south to  
the Pottawatomie and north to the Marais  
des Cygnes, the highest point being near  
the eastern line of Franklin county.

In the early settlement of Kansas those  
two streams had an abundance of valuable  
timber along their banks and second bot-  
toms, while tangled thickets of low shrubs  
overrun with a matting of wild briars  
united the timber and prairie, and it was  
almost impossible for man or beast to find a  
path through these dense little jungles of  
the West.

Settlers had been coming in slowly and set-  
tling along the low lands and in the timber.  
The Partridges, "Dutch Henry," Old John  
Brown's sons and other historic persons  
had settled some distance to the east and  
south.

One day the neighbors or settlers were  
surprised to see a cabin going up on the  
highest point of that ridge. There were  
two or three teams at work, and in a short  
time it was completed and the wagons and  
teams disappeared, but within a few days  
there stood a covered wagon. Some of the  
settlers rode out to call on the new settler.  
They found a pleasant looking gentleman,  
well dressed, who said he was from Massa-  
chusetts, and was single. The cabin con-  
sisted of two rooms, one outside door open-  
ing to the south, and was lighted by two  
windows. The wagon was loaded with nice  
furniture for this then western country,  
but the callers could not elicit a word from  
him as to what he was going to do or had  
done for a livelihood. They returned to  
their homes with the information that their  
new neighbor's name was John Ashton,  
and he was a Yankee. He made no calls  
and no one called to see him.

Some two weeks after these neighbors  
had called, the wagon disappeared one  
morning. That is, it was gone when the  
neighbors happened to look that way, and  
that was very often, for they were puzzled  
to know what he was and who he was.  
Three or four days after the wagon was  
missed there it stood again, in the same  
place, the horses eating out of the trough  
which was fastened to the hind end. But,  
lo! there out in the warm May sunshine  
was Mr. Ashton, a woman and two little  
girls. The girls seemed to be about 8 and  
10 years of age to their distant neighbors.  
Again that evening two of the neighbors  
mounted their horses and rode up to make  
another call on Mr. Ashton. He was sit-  
ting out in the yard with a lady and two  
stylishly dressed girls. Mr. Ashton intro-  
duced the lady as his sister and the chil-  
dren as his nieces, but her name was with-  
held. They were very entertaining com-  
pany and the neighbors left well pleased,  
although they had not gathered a straw of  
information for which they had made the  
visit.

It was during that year the border ruf-  
fians were making inroads into Kansas, de-  
stroying property and killing settlers. One  
day late in August word was sent up from  
Osawatimie that Brown had ordered all  
the Free State settlers to prepare—that the

Missourians were approaching. Neighbors  
went from cabin to cabin, though they  
were miles apart, until each and every one  
had been warned of the imminent danger.  
John Henry White rode hastily out to Ash-  
ton's and found them preparing to leave.  
Mr. Ashton very kindly thanked Mr. White  
and the messenger returned, again per-  
plexed. He did not see nor hear anything  
of the sister and children; what could it  
mean? But he must hurry home and assist  
his family in getting into the thicket near-  
est them as soon as possible, and the  
horses had to be led so far from the high-  
way that they could not be heard when  
they neighed. That was the surety settlers  
had from the invading ruffians. Some days  
afterwards, when the scare was over (for  
the enemy did not reach Kansas that time),  
and the half-starved squatters returned to  
their cabins, they saw the Ashton cabin  
was deserted. Not a sign of a living crea-  
ture could be seen.

Years passed, and still the cabin stood.  
Everyone was afraid that if he should visit  
it there might be the dead body of the wom-  
an hanging from the rafters or some hobgob-  
blyns might open the door. One night early  
in May that section of the country was  
visited by a heavy wind and rain storm.  
The next morning the Ashton cabin was  
seen standing with its roof torn off and  
door bursted in. Still no one approached,  
for some one had seen lights pass through  
from room to room.

Kansas had now a thrifty population, and  
in the eastern tiers of counties pastures  
were getting scarce and large herds of  
cattle were driven out on the Neosho and  
other streams for summer range. One day  
a large herd stopped at the cabin for some  
two hours, and a man dismounted from his  
horse and entered the cabin, the first per-  
son to enter it for ten years. The herd  
passed on and it was supposed the man  
went too. The entire ridge was owned by  
speculators, and no one knew who they  
were.

The next evening Mrs. White was out  
hoeing in her garden; the sun had set and  
she happened to look to the southwest, and  
what did she see up at that cabin? She let  
her hoe fall and ran toward the log stables  
where her husband was feeding the horses.  
She called at the top of her voice, "John  
Henry! John Henry! come here, quick!"

John Henry was just crawling out of the  
crib door with a dozen ears of corn in his  
arms. "What is the matter," he cried, as  
he tried to overtake her retreating form,  
throwing the corn down on the woodpile, to  
the satisfaction of an old goose and her  
goslings. He had now overtaken her,  
almost out of breath, thinking one of the  
children had fallen into the kettle of soap  
that had been set off to cool.

"Look, John Henry! Look yonder!"  
pointing toward the cabin. "As sure as  
your name is White, there are those two  
little girls standing in the door."

John Henry rubbed his eyes and looked  
again. Sure enough, there they stood in  
the door, not any taller than they were ten  
years ago. The excited couple stood for  
some time looking at the ghosts.

"Don't tell the children, Sarah," said he,  
as they returned to the house. "Now  
that accounts for John Ashton's sudden  
disappearance. He was a murderer. That  
is too plain to be denied." That evening  
two of the neighbors called and the whole  
scene was described to them—how the chil-  
dren were seen playing in the yard and ran  
and jumped into the door just as they  
always did. The next evening some half  
dozen of the neighbors assembled to see if  
the ghosts would reappear, and they were  
rewarded, for just as the sun was out of  
sight and the cows came down past the  
cabin, the two children were seen to run  
and jump into the cabin door, and remain  
standing there as long as it was daylight.  
One evening some dozen men rode up near  
enough to call. There was no one at the  
door, but they saw a light pass into the  
back room. They halloosed and in an in-  
stant the apparition appeared. The horse-  
men turned, stuck the spurs into their  
horses and were soon safely housed at John  
Henry's.

There were Spiritualists in the neighbor-  
hood and they began to investigate. Colonel  
Smith and his wife were sent for, both  
being noted mediums. They came and pro-  
nounced it a case of murder in the first de-  
gree, but none visited the cabin. Next they  
sent to Lawrence for Mrs. Charles, a noted  
medium of Boston, whose revelations had  
been very wonderful. She came and they  
held a meeting in the nearest house to the  
haunted cabin. Mrs. Charles could not  
call up any spirits from the cabin, but she  
was sure of seeing piles of loose dirt un-  
der the floor. She charged them \$20 for the  
visit and they paid her hack fare back to  
Lawrence.

The summer was nearly gone and noth-  
ing more had been learned about the ghosts.  
They were seen at night but not during the  
day. Now the herds were coming in from  
the West, as the range was getting dry.  
Late one evening a herd stopped at John  
Henry's, and one of the drivers asked per-  
mission to halt there during the night and  
to get supper and breakfast with the fami-



THAT GREASE SPOT.

How did it come there? Or, to ask a more important question,  
"What will remove it?" This very day stop at the grocer's and  
get a cake of IVORY SOAP. Don't be afraid of the cloth! Ivory is  
different from every other soap manufactured and can be used on  
any cloth safely.

Now rub well, using flannel and hot water. If it is obstinate,  
employ a nail brush.

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ly. An hour later John Henry slipped in  
and said to his wife: "That boss out there  
is John Ashton."

"That murderer!" exclaimed she. "He  
can't stop here to-night. I won't sleep a  
wink."

"Well, get them their supper," continued  
John Henry.

The guest proved very talkative. He had  
lost all the reserve of ten years ago,  
thought John Henry, as they sat at the  
table.

"I am a lucky man indeed; I am \$10 bet-  
ter off than I thought I was," Ashton at  
length said. "When I took my cattle away  
this spring a pet ewe and her lamb followed  
us and when we stopped here at this old  
cabin she must have slipped in out of the  
hot sun and we left her. When we came  
up there this evening there she was, and  
ran out to meet the cattle, bleating at every  
breath."

John Henry looked across the table at his  
wife, who rose and went to the kitchen for  
warm bread. The two little girls in white  
were the two sheep, and they went away in  
the mornings with the neighborhood cattle  
and returned with them. Before the cabin  
door was a deep ditch; they would jump it  
and then into the cabin to stay at night.  
The loose dirt the medium saw was where  
the gophers had been at work.

John Ashton explained why he built that  
cabin. He was a spy for Old John Brown  
and he had a good view with his spy glass.  
His sister's husband was with Brown and  
they were all living and doing well. The  
two little girls were grown women.

John Henry and his neighbors have now  
lost all faith in spiritualism.

### Eggs at Easter.

The use of eggs for Easter can be traced,  
says Count de Gebelin, in his "Religious  
History of the Calendar," to the theology  
and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians,  
Gauls, Greeks and Romans, among all of  
whom an egg was a symbol of the universe,  
the work of the Supreme Divinity. The

Persians gave presents of eggs at the feast  
of the New Year—i. e., the feast of the ver-  
nal equinox—in honor of the renewal of all  
things. "The Egyptians held the egg as an  
emblem of the renovation of mankind after  
the deluge. The Jews adopted it to suit  
the circumstances of their history, as a type  
of their departure from Egypt, and it was  
used in the feast of the Passover as part of  
the furniture of the table with the Paschal  
lamb." The early Druids used the egg in  
their ceremonies.

In Russia one man greets another on Easter  
with "Jesus Christ is risen." "Yes, He  
is risen," reply is made; and then an egg is  
given. In Moscow no meeting takes place  
without this salutation and exchange.  
"The meanest pauper in the street present-  
ing an egg and repeating the words 'Christos  
Vosrees' may demand a salute even of the  
Empress." In some countries of Italy eggs  
are carried to the church to be blessed, and  
then taken home and set out with flowers  
on the table. Every visitor during Easter  
week is invited to eat an Easter egg, an in-  
vitation which must not be refused. Eggs  
in all countries are sent as tokens at this  
time, and enter into the sentiments and  
pastimes of old and young alike.

### Judge Waxem's Proverbs.

The Goddess of Liberty ain't after an  
offs.

Thar must be glory in a government job.

Patriots air hard to satisfy.

Mighty few men air really bigger than  
ther offises.

No party is cleaner than the men in it.

Perfeshunal patriots don't do much fitin'  
in war times.

Wimmen air too onest ever to besharp  
pollitishuns.

Taxashun is a needcessary evil.

Pollitishuns ain't long choosin' between  
God and mammon.—Detroit Free Press.

# 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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.  
For Reflection.

MAY M'NABB.

If you would gain a happy life,  
Guard well your steps in youth;  
For, as you press the stepping stones  
And imprint there the truth  
Of noble purposes and deeds,  
Nor leave a trace of gross,  
When you have reached maturer shores,  
Youth's river nobly crossed,  
No prickly thorns will pierce your feet,  
Nor briared rose will mar  
The perfumed peace of sweet content,  
Nor murky clouds debar  
The jeweled beams of God's bright sun.  
For, if in earlier years  
Your perfectness has paved the way,  
You need not soil with tears  
The rosy tint of rounded cheek,  
Nor brown of shining hair  
Be streaked thick with threads of white  
Ere Age has lingered there,  
His honored crown of snow.  
O, treasure well the days of youth,  
And seed the hours fair  
With noble deeds that you may reap  
The wheat without a tare.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.  
KITTY'S DECEPTION.

BY AGNES ST. CLARE.

(Continued from last week.)

"Good morning, Mr. Wetherell; this is indeed a delightful surprise! I was not aware of your arrival. Permit me to present you to my niece, Miss Maynard; Catherine, Mr. Wetherell," and Kenneth Wetherell found himself bowing before the belle of Saratoga, (just as he had declared he would not do) and looking down on the petite figure, sparkling black eyes and piquant face with those grave gray eyes of his that seemed to see everything and weigh it carefully before pronouncing upon its merits. Could each have read the other's thoughts, doubtless it would have caused a mutual smile. Kenneth's ran something in this wise: "And this is the little simpleton men rave over, even as they laugh at her absurd ignorance. This is the girl who was so surprised to see wheat growing in great yellow mounds instead of on a bush, as she supposed. Who thought Jersey butter and milk are so called because they are produced in New Jersey, and who screamed herself almost into fits when she, with a party of friends out for a walk, met a calf with horns fully two inches long. Evidently the calf recognized her verdancy and thought to see what sort of a specimen she was. Well, she is pretty, and interesting to look at, but, bah! who cares to associate with such a batch of ignorance?"

In the meantime Kitty was remarking: "So this is Kenneth Wetherell, the great catch of whom mammas and daughters rave. The man who is so proud of his descent from a long line of Scotch ancestors. Who can give a check for a thousand dollars more easily than I can for a dime, and only makes a study of science because he loves it and despises idleness. Well, I admire his principles and his gray eyes, but I presume he's a conceited donkey. No fear of his finding anything to admire in my childlike simplicity, as the empty-headed fops call my idiotic remarks."

All this while they were exchanging the commonplace remarks of new acquaintances, and despite his resolves concerning the "batch of ignorance," Kenneth found himself thoroughly enjoying the conversation.

The following month was a fleeting dream of walks, rides, drives, promenades and balls, and through it all Kenneth was drawn to Kitty's side as irresistibly as the needle to the pole. One hour he would believe himself thoroughly in love with her, perhaps the next he would be as thoroughly disgusted with her butterfly existence.

"Has she no knowledge, no thought of a more serious side of life than this?" he would ask himself. Sometimes she forgot herself and the real Kitty shown out through the transparent covering of frivolity. Then he would say: "Can it be possible, that with such underlying principles she can enjoy such a surface life as she leads?"

Three months were spent in Europe with a gay party of whom Kenneth was one. Then came the return to New York just in time for the holiday festivities. Following came months of such gaiety that it seemed to Kitty that life had resolved itself into a continuous round of balls, teas, operas and receptions.

One morning Kenneth called, looking grave and pale, and announced that sudden business called him away for an indefinite time. Kitty bade him farewell, outwardly calm, but with an inward sinking of the heart. After he had gone she saw a slip of paper on the floor. Mechanically she picked it up, then seeing her own name in Kenneth's handwriting, she deliberately read it, regardless of the fact that it was evidently a leaf from a letter to Kenneth's

mother. This is what she read: "And so, mother, I am going to play coward and run away from danger. I love Miss Maynard so well that should I stay here I should wreck my life by marrying her if she would accept me. My wife must be a woman, not merely a doll."

That was all, but that evening at the Central depot, a pale little woman with one modest trunk for luggage, bought a ticket for an obscure little way-station in Kansas.

"Oh, Bessie, I'm so glad to see you and to get home!" and Bessie was caught up in Kitty's strong arms, while the bucket of peas she was shelling went skimming over the floor and Kitty gave vent to her feelings in peal of girlish laughter, and she exclaimed: "Oh, how good it seems to even laugh naturally. Where is one of my old dresses, Bessie? Right here in the closet; how lucky!" And amid a torrent of questions and answers she exchanged the traveling dress for a neat calico and gingham apron.

"But Kitty, why did you come?" Bessie asked. "Oh, I had a fit of home-sickness and just got up and started," and Kitty changed the subject with a directness that told Bessie there was something back of this, but like a wise woman she waited for the explanation she knew would come in Kitty's own time.

"By the way, Kitty, we have a boarder—a young man who is studying the geology of this section. He usually takes a lunch and spends the day hunting for specimens. He left just before you came."

Could Bessie have looked into the room above and seen a dignified young man with grave gray eyes, down on his hands and knees peering through a crack in the loose board floor, she might have changed her mind. Her words seemed to give him an idea, and he softly arose, deposited his hat, coat and lunch basket on the bed and proceeded to make a pallet on the floor, where he could comfortably see most of the room below and hear every word of the conversation. Windows on the south and east overlooked the barn and garden, enabling him to watch Kitty's trim figure flitting about as she mixed biscuit, made coffee, cut and fried meat, dug, peeled and cooked potatoes, and after dinner washed dishes and swept the floor in a way that alternately mystified and delighted the grave young man.

Kitty's chatter as she told Bessie of the places she had seen, the people she had met and the part she had played often provoked a smile; and his amusement, when she casually asked Bessie how much wheat their crop was likely to yield per acre, was only equalled by that experienced when, in the evening she went out, and, after caressing a beautiful Jersey cow with long, graceful horns, proceeded to milk her in a highly satisfactory manner.

The day passed and with the twilight came Baby May to his door, calling "Fessor," supper's ready. Tomin?"

"Yes, May, coming," in a voice slightly unsteady. As they passed down stairs he heard Kitty say, "I'm going to the hammock, Bessie; I don't care for supper."

Evidently the professor did not care for much supper, either, for he soon excused himself and passed out. He went directly to the hammock, and as Kitty sprang up with a startled exclamation he clasped her hand, saying, "Kitty, I love you. Will you be my wife?" And with the smiles and tears mingling, Kitty said, "Yes, if you love me well enough to take me just as I am." With a happy laugh Kenneth said, "That is just what I wish to do. I have been watching you for the last ten hours."

Explanations followed, and when Kitty told him of the letter she had found Kenneth smiled and said, "Yes, that was a bit of strategy. I dropped it purposely, not dreaming of this happy *Anale*, but half hoping if you did really love me as I dared to suspect, that it would arouse your better self to be something more than a mere doll. However, I am better satisfied as it is and freely forgive you your deception, on condition you promise to never repeat it." And Kitty gave the required promise.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Her Papa's Easter.

BY BESSIE RILEY.

'Twas Saturday night, the night before Easter, and little Sylvia Grey sat by the cold, cheerless fire, hovering near her mamma to keep her poor little feet warm. Alas, sighed the widow, to-morrow is Easter, and all the grand folks will attend the new church, attired in new dresses, new bonnets and new shoes. The minister will relate the same story of how our blessed Saviour arose from the tomb, and the grand pipe organ will peal forth its sweet and joyous anthem. The choir will sing sweet Easter carols, and all will look bright and happy. Christ is risen from the dead; yes, Christ is risen from the dead, mused the widow, half aloud.

"Mamma, tell me all about Christ rising from the dead," said little Sylvia; and her

mamma told the same sweet story that never grows old. "Maybe papa will rise from the dead just as Jesus did, mamma," said little Sylvia.

"No! no! darling," said the widow, "papa has been dead three long years, Sylvia. Three long, dreary years for you and me, and we can never hope to see him on earth again. Now let us kneel and pray for God to care for us and feed us as he did the children of Israel," and they knelt and prayed for God to keep them on the right path, the road to heaven, and still another prayer was offered from the baby lips.

"Please, Jesus, make papa rise from the dead to-morrow, 'cause Sylvia wants to see him so bad, and mamma's so sick, and if papa would come mamma never would have to work hard again. Dear Jesus, if you'll let him come I'll be a good girl forever, amen." So they closed their eyes in sleep and slept till dawn awoke them. Mrs. Grey had scarcely risen from her bed when a tap came at the worn-out door. She hastened to open it, when a beggar, arrayed in tattered clothes asked for a mouthful of food; she turned to get a portion of the loaf she had, and while she turned, off came the tattered coat and there stood before her the husband so long mourned for dead—not dead, but alive and well. You can easily picture the joy that beamed from her eyes as she listened to the loved one relate his sad story. He was a sailor and sailed from New York harbor just three years ago. "Just one more trip and he would never sail away again," he said, as he kissed his wife good-bye. They had sailed just four days when a gale blew up at sea and that dark, awful night the ship and crew went down, leaving no one but him, who was saved by the natives of an island in the Atlantic. He was sick just two more years, and by the careful attention and the herbs that the natives gave him he was finally restored to health. The past year he had spent in gathering herbs to sell when he should arrive home. At last he got passage back to New York, and by hard struggling learned the whereabouts of his wife and child. He had saved enough for them to be comfortable, and little Sylvia still believes that her papa really arose from the dead.

Mrs. Languish. "Tired! Oh, so tired, all the time!" Mrs. Smart. "Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure to get Ayer's."

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are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes—yet only cost about half as much as an out-and-out solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, at no extra cost, with the great bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or twisted off the case—the

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# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The Topeka Weekly *Capital* has discontinued its agricultural features, and Mr. P. S. Cregar, who edited this department, has accepted an editorial position on the *Field and Forum*, of Denver. Instead of the *Capital's* farm features it will be strictly a news and family paper. This will make that paper more valuable to its readers than heretofore.

The Kansas City *Drovers' Telegram* of April 1, says: "The increase in local consumption of cattle during the first quarter of 1893, at Chicago, was 68,000 head, and compared pretty closely with the decrease of cattle at Chicago during the same period. 'There is a nigger in Chicago's wood-pile.' Query: What about the supply and demand idea being the basis for prices."

The outlook for the swine-breeder in this country could not well be more promising than at this time. The official reports show that the export pork product to foreign countries since last November, as compared with the corresponding period one year ago, has fallen off as follows: 65,000,000 pounds of lard, 64,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams and 40,000 barrels of pork. Taking into consideration, too, the fact that our home consumption is sufficient to consume all the surplus, and that the offerings on the market are steadily decreasing, confirms one in the belief that a period of undoubted prosperity is at hand for the swine-breeder.

The cotton planters of the South succeeded last year, by a combined effort, in reducing the acreage planted to cotton to that degree that an appreciable effect was had on the price. The *Minneapolis Market Record* of February 28 says that prices of wheat are now so low that there is more or less talk amongst farmers whether or not it will pay to sow much spring wheat this season, and the area sown is therefore likely to be reduced. Commenting on this the *Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal* of London, England, says that western farmers are now realizing less than 20 shillings per quarter [about \$5 for eight bushels] for most of their wheat, and Argentine farmers are in the same plight; whilst Australian farmers have to be satisfied with about 22 shillings per 480 pounds. Continuing, the English paper says: "These prices must, in their degree, be as ruinous to the grower as the present price of 24 to 25 shillings per 504 pounds is to the English farmers; and it is at any rate quite reasonable to expect that less wheat would be grown if farmers generally anticipated that no better values than those now ruling would in the future be obtainable for wheat."

## AMONG THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Are bugs, and worms, and "things," worse in disposition or more pestiferous than they used to be? Most certainly they are, if the kinds which affect farm crops are the ones referred to.

In a state of nature there exists a kind of equilibrium in which the conditions, food supply, etc., which foster the development of any species are nearly balanced by the enemies, diseases, etc., which prey upon it. When man cultivates any given crop he changes these natural conditions by placing the cultivated plant in the most favorable circumstances for growth and maturity, and so at once makes available a vastly increased food supply for any species of insect which naturally feeds upon it. One cannot wonder, then, that the species in question will increase in numbers and apparent voracity. We can only admit that this is true and prepare to fight. Various experiment stations are doing good work in this line, and the real results obtained should have the widest possible circulation among the farmers.

Bulletin No. 9, of the New Mexico Station at Las Cruces, treats upon "Insecticides and their Appliances," and announces the following conclusions:

"The very best, safest, most efficient and most reliable insecticides known for biting and masticating insects are the arsenites—London purple, Paris green and white arsenic (the latter is not often used). They stand alone at the head of the list, and are not approached by any others of that class."

"At the head of the other class—those which kill by contact and are designed for use against sucking insects—stand kerosene (and perhaps some other oils), resin and the alkalies. The hydrocyanic acid gas also belongs here, and is perhaps even more valuable, but will not be considered in this bulletin. With this exception, the arsenites, kerosene, resin and the alkalies are universally recognized by experienced persons as the sovereign insecticides. It is therefore useless at the present day to question their efficacy."

Bulletin No. 45, of the Ohio Station at Wooster, reports upon eighty-eight different insects affecting the blackberry and raspberry, and gives methods of destroying them. Of the latter the use of the arsenites reaches by far the greater number of cases, owing to the fact that most of these insects are leaf and stem-feeders. Hellebore, pyrethrum and kerosene emulsion were used for the sap-suckers.

One of the wonders of our latter day civilization lies in the celerity with which find a method of using to our profit what was before considered as waste or "by products" of manufacture. Noticeable among these is the slag of the iron furnace, which always became so bulky and cumbersome about the furnaces that it was a serious matter to dispose of it until some genius discovered that, by finely pulverizing it, the phosphoric acid which it contained could be made available as a fertilizer for wheat and other crops. This discovery has placed many thousand dollars into the pockets of the German and other farmers who have applied it to their grass lands and wheat fields. We are told that this slag is being ground for this purpose in this country, and, if the price is reasonable enough to admit of its use, and if the published reports of the wonderful yields obtained elsewhere may be depended upon, it will prove a boon to our great wheat-raising States.

Even more disastrous in results and more difficult to successfully combat than the insect hosts which yearly prey upon the crops, are the many forms of fungus diseases which come to our notice. The Delaware Station has been conducting a series of experiments, during the past two years, to decide the question, "Can peach rot be controlled by spraying?" and has found that by spraying with a solution of eight ounces of copper carbonate and one pound of ammonium carbonate dissolved in hot water and then diluted with twenty-five gallons of water, the percentage of sound fruit is enormously increased. The details of the work are

given in Bulletin No. 19, which may be had by writing to the station at Newark.

The Wisconsin Station at Madison reports, in Bulletin No. 34, upon preventive treatment for apple scab, downy mildew and brown rot of the grape and potato blight by the application of fungicides through the spraying nozzle, and of the smut of wheat and oats by disinfecting the seed through the hot water treatment.

Bordeaux mixture is the effective agent in spraying solutions for the scab, mildew and rot above mentioned, and the Texas Station has found it effective in combating the black rot of the grape as well.

At New Haven the Connecticut Station has experimented with the Bordeaux and other mixtures as a preventive of various fungus diseases of the apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, cherry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, onion, potato, tomato and celery. Bulletin No. 115 contains the results arrived at and also a provisional spraying calendar which outlines the duties of the progressive fruit-grower for the twelve months of the year.

The possibility of growing the sugar beet as the basis of possible sugar manufacturing industries has long interested the Western farmer. The Kansas Station, after experimenting several years in all parts of the State, holds out little hope in the results obtained for the success of the industry here. This result does not and should not condemn the beet. It has a most valuable place in diversified farming. It is an excellent cattle food, and its cultivation "renders the farmer less subject to embarrassment from low prices of any single product, and it maintains the fertility of the soil at its highest point."

Beets are an excellent crop for this purpose. German states which were poor before the establishment of the beet-sugar industry, are now wealthy. The aggregate of other crops obtained is greater than before, and the beet crop is obtained beside. This is because of the added capacity given to the soil by reason of the culture given the beets and the rotation of crops incident to their cultivation. The successful planting of this industry in our State would be of inestimable value to us.

The Nebraska Station concludes, in Bulletin No. 27, that certain commercial fertilizers increase the sugar content and the yield of beets, but not enough to pay for cost of fertilizers. New Mexico, from limited experiments, promises well for the sugar beet, and Oregon, from much more extensive experiment and observation, concludes that "if any State can manufacture its own sugar, or any part of it, successfully, Oregon should be able to do so, since she has all the natural requirements."

At the Vermont station a feeding test was conducted, for the purpose of determining the feeding value of certain by-products arising from manufactures.

"Gluten feed," or "sugar meal," a by-product of the manufacture of glucose sugar from corn, and "cream gluten meal" and "corn germ feed," other and like by-products, were used in the test in comparison with a mixed grain ration composed of equal parts, by weight, of corn meal and wheat bran. The conclusions are announced as follows:

"Hence we are led to the conclusion that the germ feed has about the same feeding value as a mixture of equal parts by weight of wheat bran and corn meal; that sugar meal and cream gluten meal both have a higher feeding value than the above, and that these latter also have a slight effect on the richness of the milk."

A wool-grower in Hodgeman county who keeps a flock of about 1,500 head of sheep, reports that his "Delaines" shear about nine pounds per head. He is well pleased with the profits of growing wool under conditions in which his principal feed is grass, which costs him nothing.

## TREES IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Professor A. B. Baker, of the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., and formerly County Superintendent of Trego county, Kansas, is very much interested in the welfare of western Kansas, and especially in the matter of tree growing. In a recent letter upon this subject he says:

"I have had opportunity to become pretty well acquainted with nearly the whole of Trego county. I have seen there hundreds of plantations, large and small, of trees; and not more than one in ten of these plantations was alive and thrifty. The nine dead or moribund were on high and dry ground; the thrifty one nearly always had the advantage of low ground and moist soil, often with roots reaching to water. In such a position trees have sturdily withstood drouth and grown vigorously during the hottest and driest seasons. I have never, anywhere, seen trees make a better growth than those so situated did in western Kansas during the worst summers which that region ever experienced."

"There is an abundance of land suitable for this purpose. In the county of Trego alone there are several thousand acres of land which afford every advantageous condition for the growth of certain kinds of forest trees. Such land is usually in small tracts lying along streams or around and below springs. All that trees need there is to be given a fair start and protection from stock and fire."

"Concerning the great desirability of having timber grown on the treeless prairies every one is agreed. It must be evident to all who are familiar with the conditions there, that trees cannot be grown successfully on the upland. Enough has been accomplished to prove that they can be on low, moist land. Unfortunately very little has been done, so far as I know, in the way of such timber culture. If a systematic effort in this direction could be made, I believe that it would result in a great improvement in the appearance and value of western Kansas."

The weather report for March, 1893, prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, says: "This month was marked by a heavy snowfall, being double the average of the twenty-five preceding years. The rainfall was above the average, although the per cent. of cloudiness was low. The season is later than usual, as is shown by the first blossoms of the maples, which were observed on the 9th. The rainfall, including melted snow, was 3 inches, which is .68 inch above the March average. Rain or snow fell in measureable quantities on five days. The entire depth of snow was nine inches. There were three thunder showers and one fog. The entire rainfall for the three months of 1893 now completed is 5.69 inches, which is .53 above the average for the twenty-five years preceding."

The Superintendent of Census has issued the statistics of sugar and rice production in the United States compiled under the supervision of Special Agent Hyde. The production of cane sugar in the year ending May 31, 1890, was 302,731,895 pounds, valued at \$12,829,824 on the plantation. The total production of merchantable cane molasses was 25,398,954 gallons, valued at \$8,076,575. The total production of rice was 130,019,123 pounds, valued at \$3,951,119. Ninety-six and five-tenths per cent. of the sugar and 58.6 per cent. of the rice were produced in the State of Louisiana.

As is well-known, farmers as a rule, have not educated themselves for the farm, have not studied the books and agricultural and stock journals, and hence have not adopted the new and improved farm methods by which their profits might be doubled, nor have they been enterprising in seeking the best methods of marketing their crops. In other words, they have not kept abreast with the times, but are mostly walking in beaten tracks of the ages gone by, while all else has been rushing past them and outstripping them in the race of life.



## LIVE STOCK MARKET REVIEWED.

On reviewing the Kansas City market, as reported in the *Daily Drivers' Telegram*, an occasional item causes one to look about for data on which to make comparisons. The *Telegram* says: "Notwithstanding the very high price that feeders brought, a satisfactory business was done. Prices were higher than for several years during the same month. A total of 420 cars were taken to the country against 406 cars in 1892. This indicates about 11,000 head the past month, and 10,500 a year ago. During the past three months 1,143 cars of stockers went out, but a shortage was had in January and February over last year, although a gain in March was made of fourteen cars." Perhaps no one item attracts more attention than does this one: "There were 106 cars of cattle in the Texas division this week, against ninety-four last week, ninety-three two weeks ago, and 103 three weeks ago, making the past week the largest of the year." That the corn feeder contiguous to the Kansas City market may better understand the reason for the influx of beef cattle on the market during the winter months of the year from northern and northwest Texas, perhaps the information given out by Mr. Winfield Scott, one of the most successful cattle growers in that State, in an interview found in a late issue of the *Dallas (Tex.) News*, is to the point in question: "Last year the cattle-raisers fed 250,000 head on cottonseed meal, which was a tremendous increase over the previous year. I believe the number of meal fed bees in Texas this year will foot up half a million. The stockmen are waking up to the fact that cottonseed meal is the very best and cheapest feed obtainable. Practical results have demonstrated that it is preferable to almost anything else, and cattle-raisers are using it without reserve. There will soon be enough meal to feed all the cattle and then you will see it come into general use. A large number of progressive ranchmen would have been feeding meal before this, but they were located a long way from the mills and could not easily obtain a supply."

The following review for March, made especially for the *KANSAS FARMER* by the well-known Campbell Commission company, we think to the point:

"Reviewing the cattle market for the month of March, the highest prices were reached on the 4th, the lowest on the 18th. Taking the general course of trade we have had some dull times, but on the whole it has been a very satisfactory month to shippers, excepting those who have paid too high for their cattle in the country:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts for March were.....	92,013	139,322	50,333
Corresponding time last year.....	76,787	165,561	40,999
Increase.....	15,226		9,334
Decrease.....		25,739	

"The principal decline this month has been on cattle weighing from 1,250 to 1,350; not for the reason of heavy offerings, but affected by the bad state of the beef trade through the East and possibly caused by the period of Lent. The lighter weights, or dressed beef steers, declined some, but not so much, the demand from day to day being sufficient to absorb offerings without any great loss to prices. Export and finished cattle have not been in heavy enough supply to enable buyers to get off but a small slice.

"The trade for good cows and heifers has been active, with sustained prices throughout, although commoner and canning kinds have lost considerable. It has been hard to fill orders on well bred feeders, and their price has not varied. Owing to their scarcity, we have seen the country pay higher prices for this stock than the dressed beef dealers would give. Bulls steady and calves strong.

"Taking a general view of the trade for the month of April we can but consider the outlook favorable for good, healthy markets, even if we do not see some increase to prices. Of course, opinions as to the probable course of prices differ, and it is right we should be of many minds. But taking into consideration the supply and demand, we can but think there are more chances for an advance than a decline.

An advance in the prices of cattle in London should be some help to our market.

"Hogs have worked to considerably lower prices, being nearly \$1.50 lower than the first of the month. The increased receipts have enabled buyers to obtain this reduction in prices. The fat, heavy hogs which have been so far mostly sought for, are likely to be displaced before long by the lighter weights. Generally during the spring and summer months there is a greater demand for them, and if disease amongst hogs, which has been so prevalent, can be checked, and, taking into consideration the relative cheapness of feed and prices of hogs, the good light weights before long are likely to be most sought for, and sell at a premium over heavy weights.

We have seen quite a spurt to the values of sheep. Notwithstanding receipts continue liberal, there is quite a good demand, which is likely to continue."

## GOVERNMENT RULING REGARDING LIVE STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

Importers of live stock will no doubt be pleased to learn of the modifications pertaining to importations that have been lately made by Secretary Morton, of the department at Washington.

The reader will remember that Secretary Rusk ruled that every animal in order to be passed through the ports of entry free of duty must have been recorded in a regularly established record book for the breed to which it belonged, its sire and dam recorded, and in addition thereto not less than four top crossed of recorded sires on the side of the dam. It is generally admitted that there is no absolutely fixed data or rules by which an animal may be termed pure-bred other than those of common consent or the established regulations agreed upon by an association whereby individual animals may be eligible to registry in a record of its adoption. In view of these facts we believe that the ruling of the department under Secretary Rusk might have been more considerate and more in concord with the views of the foreign breeder, that establishes by consent the lines of blood and the distance from an original ancestor necessary for qualification pertaining to registry in order to be termed a pure-bred.

The ruling of Secretary Morton is much less stringent, as it requires but two recorded ancestors on the side of the dam and adds but one on that of the sire. In other words, the pedigree of the animal need not trace back its breeding beyond that of its grandsires and grand dams. This new ruling of Secretary Morton's we think is more in rapport with the views of the breeders of Great Britain and those of the continent, and will be hailed with great delight and much satisfaction by the American importer.

## THE STATE VETERINARIAN.

The new State Veterinarian, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, of Topeka, who assumed his duties on April 1, and succeeded Dr. W. H. Going, is a man who by successful practice and energetic attention to business bids fair to become the most valuable man for the stock interests of the State as well as for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission the State has ever had.

Dr. Pritchard was born in Huntingdon, Lorain county, O., in 1852, moved to Michigan in 1865. He commenced the veterinary practice in the fall of 1883, having graduated at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. He was associated with Dr. A. J. Chandler, of Detroit, Mich., who had a very extensive practice, until the spring of 1887, when he moved to Kansas, where has enjoyed a very successful and lucrative practice.

In February he was appointed State Veterinarian by Governor Lewelling. All communications intended for the State Veterinarian or the Live Stock Sanitary Commission should be addressed to the secretary, Geo. C. Pritchard, V. S., Topeka, Kansas.

There are 30,000 persons engaged in bee culture in the United States, and the product of honey and wax amounts to \$20,000,000 annually.

## THE WHEAT MARKET THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

The depressed prices of wheat are not more surprising to producers in this country than to those on the other side of the Atlantic and to traders and consumers. Whether these prices are artificially low or are depressed simply on account of the production of vast quantities of this cereal beyond the demands of consumers, is a question on which students of markets are not agreed. In an able review of the situation for the week ending March 20, the *Miller's Gazette and Corn Trade Journal* of London, Eng., presents important considerations as seen on that side of the water. It says:

"The effect of the Washington bureau's estimate of stocks in farmers' hands at the close of last week, and in the early part of the present week, was a very depressing one, and prices must be quoted fully 6d.\* lower on the week, 28s. 7½d. being accepted for a large Californian December bill of lading; 25s. 9d. for La Plata steamer April and May, and as low as 26s. 6d. for parcels of hard winter, March and April shipments to London. These prices show to what an extraordinarily low point the market has dropped under the force of a combination of circumstances such as never before existed, and probably never will again. That the market ought to be sensitive to a degree at the present low level of prices is what one might expect; but the fact is that the complaints of serious damage to the winter wheat crop in America do not bestir buyers apparently in the least. Operators may ere long regret their present apathy, for the most powerful lever in raising prices will be found in America if, as now seems tolerably certain, the crop has sustained any real damage.

"Meanwhile, the business done during the past week has been most limited in extent; neither Australian, Indian nor Californian shippers offer much at present prices, whilst Russian wheats are still entirely out of the question, the prices asked being 2d. to 4d. above our present limits. The absence of Russian and Indian wheat, however, has so far had very little effect in presence of the continually increasing quantity afloat.

"In the country markets farmers complain bitterly of the low prices, 25s. to 26s. being the value of best red wheats. Millers, however, are unable to pay more, having to face a greater extent of American competition than ever before, and at ruinously low prices.

"In Mark Lane there has been further decline of fully 6d. on English wheat this week, whilst foreign is also lower to that extent, 28s. 6d. being accepted for hard Kansas ex-quay, and 31s. 9d. for hard Manitoba. On Friday Mark Lane was firmer and held higher but quiet.

"In Liverpool on Tuesday there was a very slow demand for wheat at ½d. to 1d. decline. Friday that market was ½d. to 1d. dearer but only a limited business done.

"In France the wheat markets have continued in a very dull state, the trade being of a hand-to-mouth character owing to the unremunerative sale of flour. At Wednesday's Paris market 25c less money had to be accepted in order to do business, and the same has been the case in many of the country markets. Foreign wheat continues to meet only a very poor demand, and during the past three months not more than 50,000 quarters per week have been delivered for consumption. The stocks of foreign wheat in bond in the ports on March 1 are now officially given at 465,000 quarters, against 2,138,000 quarters last year. In the Paris term market there has been a further rather important decline in both wheat and flour, the discouragement amongst buyers being apparently very great. Friday, however, the market was much firmer owing to the rise in America.

"At Antwerp there has been a further decline in foreign wheat this week, especially in Californian, which is now quoted at equal to 29s. per 500 lbs. delivered, whilst red winter is held at 27s. 6d. per 480 lbs. The quantity of foreign wheat afloat for Antwerp is

\* English money, 1 shilling—24½ cents; 1d.—2 cents. The unit of quantity of grain is the quarter—8 bushels.

about 300,000 quarters, but stocks on the spot are decreasing owing to the continued small arrivals.

"At Berlin term wheat prices close rather than lower, and at Amsterdam, too, May term is 2 fr. lower on the week, whilst at Buda Pesth prices show very little change.

"Friday morning the wheat market opened decidedly stronger under the influence of the advance in America, and of the more serious complaints regarding winter wheat. In an ordinary case, and, at an ordinary level of values, the writer would be disposed to deprecate any serious action on crop scares in America, in the face of a quantity afloat for the United Kingdom of approaching three and one-half million quarters, and with such an enormous bulk of wheat on hand in America; but there is probably more solid ground than usual for the present crop complaints, and above all prices are so unduly depressed that a recovery of several shillings per quarter would merely place values on a reasonable, legitimate level; it is in fact perfectly self-evident that at such prices as are now current, the buyer has a much greater advantage than if wheat were selling at, say, its normal price of 30s. to 35s. per quarter."

## The Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas was called to meet at the State House, in Topeka, March 28, 1893, by Commissioner John T. White, of Ada, Kas. The board consists of the following members: John T. White, of Ada; P. E. Hull, of Eureka, and E. N. Turner, of Marysville.

An organization was effected by electing John T. White, Chairman. The State Veterinarian, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, acted as Secretary. A number of important matters were brought before the board for investigation. Among others was the matter pertaining to the temporary quarantine placed upon several small bunches of cattle, said to have been shipped from south of the Texas fever line in Arkansas, to Independence, Kas., after February 1, 1893. After a thorough discussion, a motion was made to adjourn to meet at Independence, Kas., March 29. Motion prevailed.

Pursuant to adjournment, the board met at Independence on March 29; was called to order by the Chairman, and the following cases were brought up for investigation: Messrs. Bowing & Co., of Independence, Kas., had twenty-nine head of cattle, which upon investigation were found to have been shipped from Arkansas, south of the Texas fever line, and unloaded at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas, after February 1, 1893. This was in direct violation of the laws of the State, and the cattle were accordingly placed under temporary quarantine by the board. By request of Messrs. Bowing & Co., the temporary quarantine was continued to September 1, 1893, pending a hearing relative to a permanent quarantine. The following parties, all of Independence, were in the same situation, and were disposed of in a like manner. A Mr. Taster had thirty-eight head, Messrs. Cox & Drybread thirty-one head, C. H. Millihan and T. H. Stanford 106 head, and Mr. Baughman thirty-one head. All were left in the hands of the Sheriff of Montgomery county, away from all other cattle, under temporary quarantine.

In justice to the gentlemen that have been so unfortunate in this matter, we would like to explain that it was wholly due to a misunderstanding of the law, which formerly read: "Cattle to be admitted must be shipped before the 1st of March," but by recommendation of the board an earlier date was fixed, i. e., 1st of February. Everything has been done to avoid a possibility of these southern cattle coming in contact with the native cattle, and we are in hopes that Montgomery county will be able to clear herself of this danger without any loss.

GEO. C. PRITCHARD,  
Secretary

## Cherokee Strip Will Be Opened.

The dispatches from Tahlequah, Indian Territory, announce as we go to press that Chief Harris signed the bill for ratification for the amended strip treaty. This was the last step necessary to assure the opening of the Cherokee Strip for settlement. The date when the public may avail themselves of the land has not been named.



## Horticulture.

### GROWING STRAWBERRIES BY IRRIGATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first thing required to make the growing of strawberries for market a success by irrigation is good plants and plenty of water. Do not be induced to buy plants from parties you do not know to be responsible, simply because they are cheap, as they are nearly always taken from old, worn-out plantations, and are expensive at any price. As to water, if you have land anywhere in the valley or where it is not more than twenty-five feet to water, I would advise putting up a windmill, unless you are situated so you can get clear water from a ditch early and late in the season, as clear water is so much nicer to use. Now select a piece of land with an even, gradual slope away from your water supply, and if there are any uneven places see that they are put in shape so you can run water through a four inch furrow across any part of the land without flooding. This is a matter you must be very particular about, as it will be too late after plants are set, and if neglected it will prove a great loss of time, berries and water, to say nothing of the annoyance.

Now, having selected your site, if the land is not fairly rich you had better give it a good dressing of well rotted barnyard manure.

I am aware that most of the writers say that any land that will grow a fair crop of corn is good enough for strawberries, but I have never yet known of a failure caused by land being too rich. The strawberry is a gross feeder, and should be liberally supplied with potash and nitrogenous manures.

Now thoroughly stir your soil to a depth of at least ten inches, harrowing and floating until the surface is thoroughly pulverized and smoothed. You can now take a small bar, or medium shovel plow, and mark off your rows four feet apart, being sure to start them in such a way that you can run water through them. A good plan, I think, where you are planting several acres, is to make head ditches across the field at least every twenty rods, as the amount of water you will be able to turn in so small a furrow would be so long getting through longer rows that the plants next the head ditch would get more water than necessary before the water would reach the lower end, unless the land has considerable fall.

Now you are ready for your plants, which should previously have been ordered from some reliable party, the nearer home the better. Assuming you have them ready you will now proceed to set them out, beginning on one side of the furrows and continuing on the same side all through the field, so as to have rows of equal distance apart, setting plants about eighteen inches apart in rows close enough to furrows to get the benefit of water. As so many have such positive views as to how a strawberry plant should be set, I will say I have found not so much depending on the way they are set as the way they are taken care of afterwards. I usually take either spade or trowel and open the ground sufficiently deep to allow the roots to drop down straight, then take the plant by the top or crown and give it a slight shake so as to separate the roots and spread them out fan-shaped, then drop them in, being very careful not to let the crown drop below the surface of the surrounding soil. Now press the soil firmly against the roots and the operation is complete. The sooner you turn water in after they are set the better, and let it run through the furrow until the soil is well soaked out beyond the plants.

I also find shading very beneficial to newly set plants, especially those set in late summer or early fall. Now keep the cultivator going, and do not let them suffer for water, and as the runners put out let the inside plow on cultivator draw them lengthwise of the rows until the intervening space is filled, and then gradually let the rows spread to a width of about twelve to sixteen inches, that is, so there will be what is called a matted row twelve to sixteen inches wide. As soon as the

ground freezes up in winter cover the entire patch with coarse straw or barn yard manure (as free of weed seed as possible). Leave on until plants show signs of blooming in the spring, then rake it off the plants, leaving all except the coarsest between the rows; then open furrows on one, (or if rows are sixteen inches wide) on both sides of row for watering. Now if you will not let them suffer for water, and pick them when ripe, you will be well paid for your trouble.

I have as yet only tested two varieties here, Crescent and Cumberland, both of which have done remarkably well, but I have ready for fruiting this season Sharpless, Jessie, Bubach No. 5, Parker Earle, the great Texas berry, and the Jucunda, the favorite berry around Denver, Colorado. The Jucunda has not done well in the East, being almost entirely discarded, but under irrigation around Denver, it is certainly a wonderful berry, being one of the finest and most attractive of strawberries, excellent for the home garden, and near a market where large, fancy fruit is in demand.

A. S. PARSON.

## The Poultry Yard.

### MAKING CHICKENS GROW RAPIDLY.

The following hints are furnished by Webb Donnell, of Worcester county, Mass., to the Country Gentleman:

I like to see everything about a farm—except weeds—growing at the top of its speed. Thrift, which is but another name for prosperity, is pretty closely connected with thriftiness of growth, both in crops and animals. The calf, of however good promise at the start, will never make quite the success in the dairy that it might have achieved, if it is not developed to its full capacity by steady growth—a growth that I have found can come only by proper feeding and proper conditions of cleanliness and protection.

I have never found poultry an exception to this general rule. Chickens are decidedly unprofitable and unsatisfactory when improperly fed and neglected. I find no difficulty in bringing Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas to a weight of four pounds in four months by supplying them just the kind of food that makes bone, muscle, tissue and feathers, and in such a condition that they can digest it with the least possible effort. It makes no difference whether chickens are hatched artificially or by the hen, or whether they are brooded artificially or not; the system of feeding should be the same. Full thirty hours should elapse after the chick leaves the shell before it is given food.

The best thing that I know for the first few meals is stale graham bread crumbs, rolled fine and mixed to a dry, crumbly state with a little raw egg—preferably with the yolk of the egg, as this is nature's first food, the yolk of the egg being taken into the body of the chick just before it is hatched, as it is reasonable to suppose. At any rate, dry crumbs and a little raw egg agree splendidly with the young bird and starts its little body into growth at once, and may well be continued for a week, varying the food occasionally with a little stiff-boiled rice or dry rolled oat meal, which comes already steam-cooked, and which chickens delight to pick at. No cooked egg should be given, as in the raw state it is much more easily digested.

I have no patience with the set bills of fare that are often given for every day of a chicken's life—such a plan of feeding is full of needless work. I try simply to furnish such foods as will most readily promote growth and furnish them with reference to the chick's increasing ability to digest what is given it. It is for this reason that only easily digested food is furnished for the first week or two. Stale graham bread, or muffins, may well be the basis of the meals for several weeks, being moistened with milk, if convenient, or with hot water into which an egg is occasionally stirred, or a little "animal meat" added—which is lean meat and bones ground to a powder and steam-cooked, and is to be had at the feed

stores. But little of this latter should be used, however, and the whole should be fed in a dry, crumbly state. Sloppy food does not agree with poultry, either young or old. Boiled wheat will soon be relished and will cause rapid growth.

When about two weeks old I mix up their feed in somewhat the following manner: I place the mixing dish on the stove, and into it put a veritable "olla podrida"—a collection of good things that may one day consist of bits of vegetables and bread left from the table, a little oat meal and bran, or middlings, with a bit of salt and a little "animal meat," the whole being allowed to cook together for awhile. On another day the combination may be varied, but for the first two months the chicks are fed almost nothing that is not cooked or that is not largely nitrogenous in its composition—oat meal, wheat, meat, eggs, milk, steamed clover leaves, with some cooked vegetables to help the other food to digest. When two months old the food may be scalded, being allowed to stand and cook in its own heat. It is easy to do this by mixing up the following meal with boiling water, as soon as the mixing dish has been emptied at the preceding meal, and allowing the dish to stand till wanted.

Little chicks should be fed as often as every two hours and a half, lengthening the time as they grow older. Where chickens are brooder-raised a little cracked wheat or broken rice must be scattered in their chaff, to induce scratching for needed exercise, together with coarse sand to provide necessary grit. When they are confined away from fresh grass, some bulky food must be supplied, and for this purpose nothing is better than chopped clover, steamed or soaked in boiling water, the "clover tea" thus resulting being especially good to mix food with or to furnish drink, a constant supply of which is important. I have but little use for corn meal in the food that I furnish my growing chickens. It is of small value in securing growth, but it is the best food when one desires to fatten his fowls.

James Bingham, of Jewell county, inquires where he can get some chickens or eggs of the Black Spanish variety, and complains that none are advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. Are there no live breeders of these fine birds?

### Poultry Notes.

Have the poultry house low behind and high in front.

Pure water is really of more importance than clean grain.

Cotton seed meal fed in small quantities makes an agreeable change.

When plenty of milk can be supplied the necessity for meat is largely avoided.

Crude petroleum liberally applied with a large paint brush will free the poultry house of lice.

Mix a little powdered charcoal with the soft feed. It will assist digestion and prevent disease.

Meat fills a want that cannot be supplied from any other source, when the hen is laying regularly.

Water should be given to young chicks in a manner to permit only of the beaks entering the drinking vessel.

It will pay you to throw the hens some of your cheap wheat. There is no better feed for poultry than good wheat.

The best remedy for chicken cholera is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in half a gallon of water, allowing no other drink.

The small breeds, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, etc., are layers of the greatest number of eggs. They also require less feed.

There should be no dampness in your hen-house. A good plan is to clean it

out every two or three days, putting in nice dry straw for them to scratch their feed out of.

Poultry require plenty of house room, for crowding them on their roosts, or having ill built, dilapidated or damp houses is conducive to disease.

Put bones in the stove and allow them to burn white, when they can be easily pulverized. Mix this with corn meal and feed twice a day to the fowls.

Grit produces health. Health produces eggs. Eggs produce profit. It is poor poultry farming without hens' teeth, and hens' teeth mean good, sharp grit.

Meat or bone at 3 cents per pound is cheaper than any kind of grain. The bones supply the albumen, lime and grit, and also lessen the liability of making the hens too fat.

Let farmers encourage their sons and daughters to take an interest in poultry. Give them a share of the profits, an interest in the business, and they will fix things up and keep them in good shape.

## For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

## La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

## Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

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## In the Dairy.

### A DANISH DAIRY FARM.

From Prof. Georgeson's Preliminary Report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

At this stage I cannot do better, perhaps, than describe briefly the practice followed in a large private dairy which I have visited. I refer to the farm named Rosenfeldt, situated near the city of Vordingborg, and which belongs to Kammerherre Oxholm. The farm contains 1,300 acres. The actual number of cows on the place was 276, which number will, however, be increased to upwards of 300 by the addition of heifers soon to come in. Of the above number of cows 223 were in milk at the time of my visit, and they produced on the average 3,400 Danish pounds per day, or 3,747 pounds avoirdupois. This gives an average of but seventeen pounds per day per cow, or say, two gallons. If this seems like a small output, it should be remembered that it was right in mid-winter, when many of them were about to go dry, and that the native Danish dairy cow is but a small animal. The average weight would perhaps scarcely reach 900 pounds per head. When these things are taken into consideration, the milk yield was not small. These cattle were fed as follows: The first feed was given them at 4 o'clock in the morning and consisted of oats straw or barley straw as the case might be. They got a liberal amount and what was left was used for bedding. At 7 a. m. they were fed their grain, which averaged about seven pounds per head, consisted of three pounds barley and oats mixed and crushed, two pounds oil cake, usually half rapeseed cake and half palm cake, or sunflower cake (of rapeseed cake they never fed more than one and one-half pounds), and two pounds bran. At 8:30 a. m. they got twenty pounds sugar beet refuse each. The beets are grown on the farm and delivered to a neighboring sugar factory, but the refuse pulp is always hauled back for feed. Or if the pulp is missing mangles are fed instead. Next they are watered in the stable, the water being turned right into the mangers, and after this they get ten pounds each of hay from the meadow. The hay is of mixed grasses, containing also some clover. This completes the feeding for the forenoon. At 1 p. m. the feeding begins again with the same feeds in the same quantities, beginning first with the grain, then roots, water, hay and straw, keeping them busy eating all the afternoon, the straw being fed at 7 p. m., and this time wheat straw.

The milking begins at 4 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is all done by women, who each milk twenty cows, and they do it in two to two and one-half hours. The churning temperature is 55° F., and butter comes in about thirty minutes.

The particular ferment which was used in this dairy received the following treatment: It is sold in bottles holding about a pint, all of which is used at one time. It is not added directly to the cream, but is first propagated in skim-milk. For this purpose the milk from a fresh cow should, if possible, be selected. The milk is set in ice water for twelve hours and then skimmed by hand. It is next sterilized by being heated to 180° F., at which temperature it should be kept for two hours. It is then cooled to 82° F. and the bottle of ferment is added, and this temperature should, as far as practicable, be maintained during the next twenty or twenty-four hours while the ferment is growing, which takes about that time. At the close of this process another batch of skim-milk is sterilized as before. It is next cooled to 50° F., then again warmed to 82° F., and 10 per cent. of its weight is added to it from the ferment made the previous day. This stands again another twenty-four hours at the same temperature as near as may be, and then it is ready to be added to the cream, for which purpose the cream should be at 70° F.

A herdsman, styled "feed-master," has charge of the feeding. The milk is, of course, weighed as fast as it arrives at the dairy, but twice a month there is a "trial-milking," at which the milk is weighed from each cow, which enables them to get an approximately correct idea of the yield of each cow. The cows do not get out of the barn all winter. When tied up in the fall they remain there till they are put in pasture the following spring, which usually occurs the latter part of May. This, I find, is the practice on nearly all dairy farms.

The morning milk is run through the separator as fast as it arrives in the dairy from the barn, and the evening milk stands in the vat and is separated also in the morning.

The cream runs from the separator into the "pasteurizing" or sterilizing apparatus, where it is heated to 167° F., after which it is at once cooled on the cooling apparatus to 44° F. This heating and cooling is completed by about 7:30 in the morning, and from that hour until 10 a. m. it stands in ice water. It is then heated again, but this time only to 70° F., at which temperature the prepared cream ferment is added, and it now stands for about twenty hours, or until 6 a. m. the next morning, at a temperature of 56° to 58° F. as far as possible, while the ferment does its work, and then it is churned. The amount of ferment added to the cream will in a measure depend upon the season, the cows, and other conditions. In the dairy to which this refers it was found that of this impregnated milk 4 to 5 per cent. of the weight of the cream should be added at this season to have the proper effect. And now to perpetuate the ferment another batch of skim-milk is prepared, as before described, to which 10 per cent. of its weight is added from the lot used to impregnate the cream. And so it goes on from day to day. The ferment is perpetuated in sterilized skim-milk, which is prepared fresh every day, and what was made yesterday is to-day used both to ferment the cream and to start a new lot in fresh skim-milk. On Mr. Oxholm's dairy farm it is found necessary to get a fresh lot of ferment from the laboratory about once in six weeks.

I have briefly described the process followed on this farm because the butter made there stands in high repute. It frequently takes prizes at the national butter exhibits, and I was told that it brought usually 6 crowns per 100 pounds above the top market quotation. It is all exported to England. Nearly all the work in this dairy was done by women, and the chief dairymaid was certainly a competent person. Most of the skim-milk was made into cheese of good quality. It is possible to make good cheese from skim-milk, but the success lies in the knowing how, and I believe the time is coming when good skim-milk cheese will find a market in America.

At Rosenfeldt it required at this season twenty-nine pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. The cream loses some of its butter by being sterilized as it was here.

### Milk in Solid Form.

In Siberia the milk freezes naturally during the severe frosts experienced in that country; but in France the freezing is done artificially. The Siberian winter lasts so long and the cold is so intense that milk is there bought in solid form, the people buying it in chunks instead of quarts. For convenience it is sometimes allowed to freeze round a stick which is then used as a handle to carry it by, and the milkman leaves a chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the homes of his customers. An important industry in France has arisen for selling milk in solid form, it having been ascertained that milk can be kept perfectly fresh in a frozen condition for more than a month. The milk is frozen in cans by means of the ordinary ice making machine and afterwards dispatched by road, rail or steamer to its destination. The customer who purchases the solid milk has simply to thaw it for a minute or two when it is required for use. In a paper read before a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of France, M. Guerin, of Grandville, stated that in cooking, yield of cream, and every other respect the frozen corresponded

with quite new milk, and that on the fourth day the cream was still excellent in the frozen, which was not the case with the new. Butter and cheese can be prepared from the frozen as well as from new milk.

### The Kicking Cow.

C. L. Hill, of Minnesota, writing to the *Ohio Farmer*, makes the following sensible remarks:

"A good cow is built on the nervous plan. The longer the line of heavy milkers in her pedigree, the more highly and finely strung is likely to be the animal's temperament. She is not of material to be taught or subdued by rough treatment. Harshness irritates and stirs up rebellion; gentleness soothes and promotes a spirit of compliance. Her nature inclines to friendliness, and she may nearly always be petted into obedient docility.

But among the gentlest of cows are some which will show occasional signs of resentment under the slightest provocation, or seemingly none at all. The only cow that ever squarely floored me with her foot was one I had milked four years without ever knowing her heel to be lifted against anything. I was on a stool at her side when the blow struck near the middle button of my vest, and I was on my back in a second. The attack was not premeditated; for the cow seemed as surprised as myself, which is not putting it very mild. For two years longer I continued milking that cow, with a corner of my eye on that belligerent foot; but that once was the only time it was ever raised even in threatening attitude. As to the cause of the strange act I have no idea. The cow was so gentle that I often allowed my mind to wander when milking her, and it happened to be on an errand far from my work when the thing occurred. I may unconsciously have given some provocation. One thing was certain, I was in fault for not having my mind on my work; and the cow was not punished.

"Some years ago one of my best cows was spoiled through certain remonstrances of mine against her carrying concealed weapons in her hind feet. The cow had been bought of a neighbor, at 7 years of age, and brought unquestionable credentials of docility from her former owner. It was clear, however, that she was an unusually nervous animal. She had known no petting, and rather repelled it after so long neglect. At milking time she behaved quite well, only she had a way of stepping nervously aside as soon as I was through, as though glad it was over. A year passed before she gave me any trouble. But one morning as I arose from the stool, instead of her usual stepping aside, she gave a kick, barely missing me. There seemed no excuse for the act, and I thought it deserved punishment; so I gave a few slaps on the leg with a strap. The fury that the cow flew into was really astonishing. Such kicking I never

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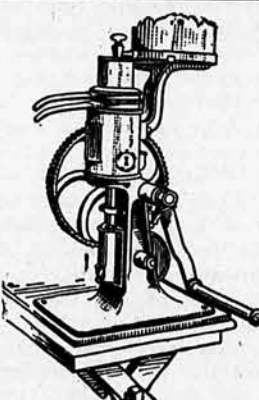
saw before, and every blow was aimed straight at me, whichever way I turned. Discipline with the lash was as much out of place as though she had been a victim of hydrophobia. The punishment had ceased with the first few strokes, but the heels kept up an incessant fire, and it took fully fifteen minutes to soothe her into anything like calmness. After this a kick was expected every few days. Various experiments were tried with different kinds of fastenings, but any attempt to abridge her liberty threw her into a rage. She grew worse and worse, until I concluded to drop everything else save the kindest treatment. This soon improved matters, but it came too late. Her disposition had been ruined. I felt no confidence in her, and she reciprocated the feeling with interest. Her attitude was one of constant watchfulness, distrust and readiness for action—mine ditto. However, a few months of kind treatment got her so I could milk her with little danger of disturbance if everything went just right. I must approach her carefully, speak kindly, gently stroke her with my hand, sit down quietly, milk steadily and quickly, and rise promptly when through. These were her conditions of peace, and she would not stand much deviation from them.

"Considerable experience since then convinces me that I could now take that cow as she stood at the moment she gave that first kick, and through kind treatment alone, get her docile enough for a child to milk her. That kick should have told me that a little more care must be exercised, a little more gentleness brought to bear, a little more confidence won (not lost). Such to me now is the language of a first offense or the occasional unfriendly greeting of a nervous cow."

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## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers 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.

### Hide-bound.

The world is full of hide-bound people as well as cattle. The latter are found only in the spring, as a rule, while the former are found in church and state, in city and hamlet, in field and forest, wherever the sun shines or the clouds lower above the heads of men. But the hide-bound man is worse than the hide-bound brute, because he puts more into the bondage. Usually his soul and intellect, as well as his physical frame, feel the constriction. There are cases of skull-bound where the skillful surgeon may open up the bony prison house of the brain and set the prisoner free, just as when a tree is bark-bound the orchardist splits the tough bark and the tree in a single season shows a broad line of growth. But the hide-bound man needs more than the surgeon's knife to set him free.

There are wall-bound men, who for some offense against society or law are shut into narrow cells and locked there whom the sheriff's key may unbind in a moment. But no turnkey can liberate the hide-bound man. He is confined in a more infinite and frowning fortress than the bastille of Paris, or the round tower of London or Gibraltar's inaccessible rock, or the great Dyonissian cavern.

The bird or the hare in the forest before the gleaming eyes of the cobra is spell-bound; the feeble mind of man or woman before the wicked eyes of a criminal hypnotist may be led captive into crime, but the crack of a rifle at the forest edge or the cough of the officer of the law may break the spell and set them free. But not so with the hide-bound man. The crack of doom or Gabriel's cough alone can break his spell. The dogma-bound priest or parishoner; the sect-bound doctor; the theory-bound scientist; the party-bound statesman or politician may be set free, may be enlarged and broadened by a single wave of ever-changing public sentiment or a new discovery or invention. But the hide-bound man, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever.

The purse-bound man who recently declined to give the Sisters of Charity 25 cents to help support the hospital has, under the glowing warmth and heat expansion of the "itch for office," thrown his miser's vault wide open and said to the bidders and ward politicians, "Here is no stint, gentlemen, only let me be the next mayor!" But no itch for office, no longing for power and place can rend the everlasting thralldom of the hide-bound man. Like the Egyptian mummy he is wrapped in eternal cements.

The high and heady, the iron willed, the proud and vain may all be turned by some of the eternal verities of life into patterns of leadership, creative energy and constructive ability. But the hide-bound man keeps right on in his little channel of existence as if he were the tiniest of all the planets in the sky strung on the smallest thread of existence and set to make the circuit of eternity on it.

The home-bound man may never leave the township of his nativity, never see a railway train, never quit the paved streets of his city and imagine the whole earth a continuing pavement, may never see the Atlantic or the Andes and wonder if there really is such a thing as sea or mountain. But the hide-bound man knows there is nothing beyond the rim of the horizon, beyond the city's pavement, no sea, or snow clad peaks. He lies beneath a weight of knowledge that the piled up pyramids of Andes and Apennines are mere feather weights by the side of.

The confined foot of the Chinese woman may grow somewhat when from its little casket it is lifted into the sunlight and set to pressing the genial earth and bearing its daily burden of life. But the little coffin in which the hide-bound man spends all his days and nights, like the parchment binding of an old, old book, becomes daily smaller and tighter and more and more distorted and "the last end of that man is worse than the first."

The ophidians shed their skins when the sun swings away from the zodiac, and each year puts on a new and larger one, but he clings to his shrinking investiture forever, and still shrinks himself to fit it.

The tongue-bound man or woman who in the presence of greater minds is totally tongue-tied may, in the presence of still others, snap their bonds and become as eloquent as Demosthenes.

As the internal fires of the globe burn out and the molten mass of fused rock cools down the crust of the earth shrinks down to fit the shrivelling center until at last it becomes a dead planet, that shall finally drop out of the sky to be lost forever in the trackless void, and that is the only similitude in nature to the hide-bound man,

and the only excuse he can give for his narrow existence is that the same God who set the bounds to the sea and land and set orbits to planets, currents to the rivers and tides to the ocean, also set him in the midst of his little hide, from which there is no escape.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—My wife has for two years been troubled with dropsy, but not bad until the last four months. Her whole body is swollen so that when she lies down the water collects on the side she lies on. Her normal weight is one hundred and twenty pounds, but she now weighs one hundred and sixty-five. The water is mostly in her bowels. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER and advise me what to do. F. C.

El Dorado Springs, Mo.  
Consult some first-class physician. It is not enough to say she has dropsy for that may come from different causes and be associated with a variety of diseases and disorders. For the most part it is only a symptom and not a disease. It may arise from a deranged heart, or deranged kidneys, or from hemorrhoids or some lung trouble. You must have some physician study the case carefully and find out the real cause and then address his treatment to removing the cause of the dropsy as well as the dropsy itself. If the surplus water were removed and the cause left it would re-accumulate.

## The Apiary.

Edited by REV. E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Enclose 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.

### Economical Bee-Keeping.

The annual meeting of Kansas Bee-Keepers will be held this week at Olathe, and if substantial progress is to be made with this industry it is absolutely necessary that the business be made generally profitable, and to insure this economy must be practiced.

Some bee-keepers would greatly enhance their profits, says the *Western Bee-keeper*, if they would more closely follow the example that their industrious subjects give them, in doing things economically. Economy in nature is one of its most striking features and there are various illustrations of it in the hive. Cells are constructed without loss of space. Drones are killed when the flow of honey ceases. Brood-rearing nearly ceases also when there is no honey coming in, thus preventing wasted effort and an unnecessary consumption of honey. Everything about the hive is done on the "short-cut" principle. I have known a good season to benefit some bee-keepers very little, though they had good-sized apiaries. They would allow their bees to become crowded, then they would swarm and swarm until chasing after swarms was the principal work. The business of chasing after swarms always reminded me of some doctor who was trying to cure a disease by doctoring the effect of it. Have less swarms and you will have more honey. Have less by cutting out queen cells or by some other good economic method. Don't think such time is wasted, for you will waste more time chasing these swarms and then get very little honey.

But someone says: "Have I not practiced the greatest economy?" That may all be true. There is a "penny wise and pound foolish" sort of economy that is sometimes practiced. For instance, allowing bees to become so reduced in stores that they will have to take a fast and suspend brood-rearing and all work of the hive to bridge over until the next lot of flowers make their appearance.

Having nothing at hand or ready is another source of loss, and then doing things half because there is not time for doing them right, as is supposed. Using nail kegs for hives or using last year's supers that are filled with dusty, black, uncared-for combs and sections just because they are handy. A timely preparation is necessary. But someone will say, I don't like to carry stock ahead. But it is true, nevertheless, that at least a limited amount of stock one should always have, and have it ready. I am acquainted at least with one party who has a large apiary. He says he runs his bees close, for the times demand it. When bees would be storing honey rapidly in the supers

he says he will invest in stock, because he knows to a certainty that the bees are going to make honey. The bulk of the surplus honey last year was made in sixteen days. That wouldn't have given very long time to discuss the matter, saying nothing about sending for stock and putting it up. Of course, there was honey made more than sixteen days, but these sixteen days were the most profitable. Bees work fast when they do work, and do not require very much time to fill their supers, as every experienced apiarist knows. The necessity of carrying a limited stock, at least, should be considered as part of the capital required in running an apiary.

Then waste not any part of the honey season in discussing it.

There are other sources of waste about an apiary, all of which could not be enumerated. I know that a very great portion of the beeswax is wasted. Every bit of comb should be saved, and one would be surprised at the amount of wax he will collect in a season.

### Anti-Option Criticized.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—The FARMER and other papers have had a great deal to say in favor of the anti-option law, and seem to think that dealing in "futures" is bad for the producer. I once thought so, but have changed my opinion. While dealing in futures is injurious to all and ruinous to many who engage in it, I believe in general the producer is benefitted. One example now. Last year there was a very large crop of wheat, and prices ruled low. What would have been the price if producers had been compelled to rely alone on the millers, whether in or out of a "combine?" The mills would soon have filled up, their capital exhausted, and in my judgment utter stagnation would have ensued. The gamblers believed prices would in the future rule higher, and thus prices were sustained. The anti-option bill was brought forward by a miller and fought for by the millers. What for? To raise the price of wheat to the farmer? Not much; but as I believe, for the very purpose of controlling the market in their own interest. And who doubts, that if the bill had become a law, there would have been a miller's "combine?" Topeka, Kas. N. C. McFARLAND.

The old reliable remedy for cough, cold, croup and sore throat, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, should be kept in every home.

The peach trees of the country cover 507,000 acres, and the value of the crop is \$76,000,000. Upward of \$90,000,000 were found invested in peach growing in the census year.

## ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.  
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.

## STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

## PIN WORMS IN HORSES

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

## ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

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

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

## AN OLD PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE TO HIS PATIENTS.

### What the Druggists Say About Spring Medicines.

Of course you will have to take something for your blood this spring. It is a foolish risk to do otherwise. May be you are subject to chronic catarrh during the winter, which has run you down. Perhaps you have had la grippe, from which you have never fully recovered. Your blood may be out of order, or possibly you are bilious or constipated, nervous or dull, sleepless or languid, restless or tired; at any rate, whatever may be your condition, you ought to, and probably will, take some spring medicine—something to invigorate, something to cleanse, something to strengthen. You will be lucky, indeed, if you happen to select from the multitude of spring medicines advertised the exact one you need—there are so many of them. One is for the blood, another for the liver, another for the nerves, and still others for the stomach. A great many failures and disappointments are inevitable.

Those who select Pe-ru-na run no risk, as this remedy covers the whole ground. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh. It cures hundreds of old cases that have resisted every other kind of treatment. Victims of the after-effects of la grippe find Pe-ru-na a specific. For the blood, Pe-ru-na has no superior; at the same time it strengthens the nerves, stimulates the liver and invigorates the stomach. Those who take Pe-ru-na never fail to have a good appetite, sleep well, have strong nerves and pure blood. So you see you can't go wrong if you select Pe-ru-na.

If you want to read upon the subject of spring medicines, send for the Family Physician No. 3, a medical book, sent free to any address by

THE PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG CO.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

### CHICKEN CHOLERA.

A positive cure and preventative has been found and tested. A sure thing. Easy used. Trial bottle, 50 cents. I. E. LAYTON, Solomon City, Kas.

## POULTRY PAYS THE FARMER.

Why not improve your stock? We have 15 Standard Varieties, handled by 15 experienced Fanciers, one business manager. Send 4 cents for 10 page catalogue. Fowls and Eggs in season. Albion Poultry Yards, Albion, Ill.

## CHOICE SEED CORN!

Early Mastodon, yellow dent, immense yield, 1 bu. \$1.50; 2 bu. \$2.50; 5 bu. \$5.00. German Millet, 1 bu. \$1.00; 5 bu. \$4.00. GEO. H. VALENTINE, Corning, Kas.

THIS \$11 TO \$17 SEWING MACHINE to examine in any where without any cost. Warranted the BEST made. Our terms and thing far more liberal ever offered. For full air, cut and send to Alvah Mfg. Co., Dept. C 22 Chicago, Ill.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff.

vs.

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

Case No. 14,260.

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



## 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.

**COLIC—LAMENESS.**—Please answer the two following questions regarding the KANSAS FARMER. (1) I have a horse troubled with water colic. What is the remedy? (2) The horse is lame after he gets up in the morning, but gets better through the day. I think that is rheumatism. Is there any remedy?

P. S.

**Republic, Kas.**  
**Answer.**—(1) Take of sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 1 ounce; add 12 ounces of water and give at one dose as a drench. This dose can be repeated in half an hour, and again in one hour after the second dose, if necessary. Give injections of warm water per rectum. (2) If your horse has rheumatism give him two drachms of bicarbonate of potassium and 40 grains of powdered colchicum seed in bran or oats, three times a day, for a couple of weeks. If this does not help him, write all symptoms plainly and we will tell you where he is lame. Say whether the lameness is in one leg or all.

**SORE EYE—WARTS.**—(1) My cow has an ulcer or something of the kind that eats the outer lining of the right eye; it affects only the lower side of the eye; it runs matter and smells badly. Just below the right ear a swelling appeared some time after the eye was first affected; it broke and run some matter at first, but now, when the scab is broken by rubbing, it bleeds quite freely. (2) My colt has a large wart on the top of its neck. Give remedy for this also.

J. A. M.

**Emporia, Kas.**  
**Answer.**—(1) It is impossible to give a definite opinion in regard to the cow's eye without an examination. It is probably fungus hematodes, or bleeding cancer, and will necessitate an operation by a veterinarian. We can recommend Dr. W. H. Richards, of Emporia. The eye is too delicate a structure to be tampered with by an inexperienced person. (2) If the wart is smallest at the base, you can tie a thread around it and let it slough off; if not, cut it out, including a quarter of an inch of the skin around it to make sure of getting the roots. Heal as an ordinary sore.

**LAME MARE.**—I have a mare, 5 years old, that got lame in the left leg, and, within an hour, fell and cannot use her hind legs. She will get up on her fore feet and go eight or ten feet and then fall. She was taken this way two days ago and she eats and drinks well yet. I have had two veterinarians to see her and they failed to do anything for her. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

A. A. W.

**Harper, Kas.**  
**Answer.**—After the failure of two men, who claim the title of veterinarian, to give relief after visiting your mare in person, you ask me to come to your rescue, giving me only a meager description of the case. You do not say whether the mare was working or standing in the stable; whether she received an injury or whether there was no apparent cause for the trouble. From the fact that she first became lame, now cannot get up, but will eat and drink, we can surmise only that she had been idle for a day or two on full feed and was then put to work, when she was taken with azoturia, showed pain and trembling, swelling of muscles, probably of the loins or shoulders, passed dark, coffee-colored urine and finally went down in the hind parts with paralysis. In that case she should have had a dose of aloes at once. Such cases require prompt treatment in the acute stage. If the mare is still alive it will be necessary to have a complete description of the case from the beginning up to the time of writing, with some account of how the mare was handled just previous to the attack.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## Sheep Notes.

The poor sheep give the most trouble. A small nostril is said to show a lack of vigor. Avoid any food, however cheap, if musty or spoiling. The finer the feed the better the sheep will eat it.

Learn to know the character of the foods that you feed.

It costs no more to keep the best than to keep the worst.

Comfort the year around is the rule in keeping animals.

Hold on to good young ewes, even if the butcher does tempt you.

Better have the ewes in a good thrifty condition at lambing than fat.

If the sheep must be sold, fatten them well and sell for mutton. Better prices can be realized.

Keep sheep out of the dirt; dirty, burry wool is always docked more than the value of the dirt.

Three beef animals can be grown and disposed of while one butter animal is being fully developed.

Sheep bear a strong relationship to mixed husbandry, and any attempt to separate will generally prove disastrous.

Better a small flock of the best sheep to start with than a large flock of poorer ones or a bargain in sheep not right in every way.

Fix the feed bin covers so they will close with their own weight and never stay open. Horses and rats cannot then help themselves.

A good stock farmer, one who knows what he is doing and understands his stock, will always be able to breed a better animal than he can buy.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Don't get the steers to kicking. They can be coaxed better than whipped out of it.



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

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

## Wanted.

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

J. P. DAVIS, President, Topeka, Kansas.

## We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1897 were \$1,842,177.72, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## Evergreen Nurseries.

Mr. D. Hill, the evergreen specialist, of Dundee, Ill., who is doubtless so well and favorably known by our readers, will make an exhibit at the World's Fair. Our Chicago representative reports a visit to this well-known evergreen nursery at Dundee, where he spent a day looking over the grounds and viewing trees by the millions. Thirty acres of solid evergreens! What a sight it was! No less than ten acres of seedlings of the various varieties, from the tiny plant just peering through the ground to the two and three year trees which are ready to transplant. Over twenty acres of transplanted evergreens from six inches to six feet. What a grand sight to look upon. And to note the various shades and colors of these trees, from the dark green pines to the delicate silvery tints of the Rocky Mountain spruces. The growing and cultivation of the various species of evergreens is an interesting process. Mr. Hill's trees are all grown with a view to the needs and wants of the various States. For wind-breaks and other purposes the Scotch, Austrian and white pines thrive as well in North and South Dakota as in the Middle States. With Mr. Hill's improved method of packing, evergreens can be sent 2,000 miles as safely as twenty. Nothing will enhance the value or add to the beauty and comfort of your farm more than a beautiful wind-break, shelter-belt, screen, or hedge with some of the various varieties adapted for this purpose. They are offered at reasonable prices and guaranteed to give satisfaction. His price list will be mailed free to all who will apply.

## The Grain-Yielding Lands

OF

## 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.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1893.

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by H. A. Bryant, in Longton tp., P. O. Longton, December 30, 1892, one dark brown gelding, weight 850 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$80.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by Bayles Shunate, in Eagle tp., P. O. Sexton, February 14, 1892, one two-year-old red and white speckled steer, branded A on left hip; valued at \$15.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by M. W. Shank, P. O. Terryton, March 1, 1893, one bay mare pony colt, star in face, left front foot and right hind foot white, branded bar X. A. on right shoulder, had rope around neck.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1893.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

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

**COLT**—By same, one dun mare colt, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

**HORSE**—Big and strong; best fitted for farm service or single draft. Sell cheap enough. Call 722 Jackson street, Topeka.

**CHOICE SEED CORN**—Rankin's Mammoth Yellow Dent, 81 per bushel. Heaviest cropper and best feeding corn known. Send for sample. Address John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

**APPLES AND CHERRIES**—Apples, choice of 35 varieties, 4 to 6 feet high, at \$5 per hundred, and Early Richmond cherry on Mahaleb roots, 4 feet and up, at \$15, all f. o. b. at Pawnee Rock. Also 50,000 seedling peach, grown from good budded fruit. I offer at \$3 per 1,000, f. o. b., Pawnee Rock. W. M. Ziebler, proprietor Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kas.

## HORSES AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.

Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

## Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 8, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,596 cattle; 30 calves. Beef steers—Supply was moderate with a liberal proportion of good fed Texans. Heavy cattle were scarce and only a few lots weighed above 1,400 pounds. The attendance of buyers was better than Saturday and trade quicker, \$3 25@35 15; bulk of sales \$4 30@45 00. Range cattle—Demand good and trade active, \$3 75@4 10 for Texas steers; cows, \$2 40@2 75. Cows and mixed cattle run was tight and cows brought all the way from \$1 85@3 85. The bull market showed little

change and sold at 2 75@3 75. Stockers and feeders—Light supply; sales ranged \$3 25@4 25. **HOGS**—Receipts, 3,553. Prices declining. The top was only 7 1/2¢ lower, at \$6 60, but the bulk of sales was at \$5 25@5 50 against \$5 35@5 50 Saturday, showing 10 to 15¢ decline. Little 100-lb. pigs were not plenty and sold higher, around \$6. **SHEEP**—Receipts, 3,648. The supply was about 3,700, half of which belonged to a killer, and half were on sale. The demand was brisk, trade active and all the supply sold by noon. Prices were uneven, but good stuff brought good money. The Holt sheep sold at \$5 20, equalled only once before this year. Lambs opened higher and closed with the advance lost.

117.....83 4 70 733 Col.....113 5 20  
 146 ewes.....75 4 00 264 N M lambs. 62 5 25  
 270 lambs.....62 5 75

Chicago.

April 3, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 15,000. Market 10¢ lower. Beef steers, \$3 50@5 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 35; hogs, \$1 50@4 00; cows, \$2 00@3 90. **HOGS**—Receipts, 14,000. Market 10¢ lower. Mixed, \$6 25@7 30; heavy, \$5 25@5 90; light weights, \$6 15@6 70. **SHEEP**—Receipts, 13,000. Natives, \$3 75@5 50; lambs per cwt. \$4 75@5 50.

St. Louis.

April 3, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,500. No good natives. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 50@4 25; Texans, \$2 60@4 35. **HOGS**—Receipts, 2,900. Market lower. Sales were at \$6 00@7 40. **SHEEP**—Receipts, 2,900. Market strong. Natives, \$3 50@5 00.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 3, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,232,746 bushels; corn, 248,906 bushels; oats, 26,302 bushels, and rye, 11,491 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 38,000 bushels. The market yesterday was unsettled. Hard was in good demand and best samples firm, but red was dull and lower. Millers holding back and doing little, owing to a dull flour market. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 12 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 63 1/2¢; 5 cars 60 pounds at 63 1/2¢; 1 car 59 pounds at 63¢; 1 car 58 1/2 pounds at 62 1/2¢; 2 cars at 62¢; 1 car 61 pounds at 61¢; 1 car mixed with old 59 pounds at 61¢; No. 4 hard, 1 car 59 pounds at 60¢; 1 car choice 57 pounds at 61¢; 7 cars 54 pounds at 59¢; 1 car 53 1/2 pounds at 58 1/2¢; rejected, 45¢@55¢; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 67 1/2¢; 1 car choice 60 pounds at 68¢; No. 3 red, 62¢@64¢; 1 car 57 pounds at 62¢; No. 4 red, 58¢@60¢.

**CORN**—Receipts forty-eight hours, 33,000 bushels. More coming in and sales slow and values weak. Local feed dealers and order men both buying cautiously. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33 1/2¢@33 3/4¢; as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33¢@33 1/4¢; No. 2 white, 35¢@36¢; No. 3 white, 34 1/2¢.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 11,000 bushels. Demand good both from the local and order trade, and choice lots with good billing firm. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2¢@29 1/2¢; as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 28 1/2¢@27¢; No. 4 mixed, 26¢@26 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 31¢@31 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 29 1/2¢@30¢; No. 4 white, 28¢@28 1/2¢.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. Demand good and market firm. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52 1/2¢@53¢; No. 3, 51¢@52¢.

**MILLET**—Market dull and lower. German, 45¢@50¢ per bushel, and common 35¢@40¢ per bushel.

**CASTOR BEANS**—None coming. We quote at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10¢ less.

**BRAN**—Selling slowly at "old prices. We quote bulk at 58¢ and sacked at 63¢ per cwt.

**FLAXSEED**—Quiet but steady. We quote at \$1 04 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 250 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Market slow at old prices. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00@7 50; prime, \$5 50@6 50; common, \$4 50@5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50@9 00.

The following quotations on produce are for job lots: On small orders prices higher.

**BUTTER**—A firm and good market continues to be had for all table goods. Receipts still light. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28¢; finest gathered cream, 27¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 25¢; fair to good, 23¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 19¢@22¢; fair to good lines, 16¢@17¢. Country store packed—Fancy, 19¢@20¢; fresh and sweet packing, 16¢@17¢. Roll—Fancy, 19¢@22¢; choice, 18¢; fair to good, 16¢; poor and rancid, 12¢@13¢.

**POTATOES**—Market firm and in good demand. We quote table stock: Northern table, 90¢@1 00 per bushel; Colorado, \$1 05@1 10. Seed potatoes higher.

St. Louis.

April 3, 1893.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 17,000 bushels; shipments, 69,000 bushels. Market closed about unchanged. Cash, No. 2 red lower, 64¢; April, 64¢; May, 66¢; July, 68¢@69¢.

**CORN**—Receipts, 195,000 bushels; shipments, 69,000 bushels. Market easier. No. 2 mixed, cash, lower, 35¢; April, 35 1/2¢; May, 36¢@36 1/2¢; closing 36 1/2¢; July, 38 1/2¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 28,000 bushels; shipments, 44,000 bushels. Market lower. No. 2 cash, 30 1/2¢; May, 30¢.

**BRAN**—Market lower at 80¢.

**HAY**—Firm. Prime to strictly fancy, timothy, \$11 00@15 00.

**BUTTER**—Unchanged. Choice creamery, 29¢@30¢; dairy, 20¢@27¢.

**WOOL**—Market was firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 23¢@24¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 19¢@21¢; Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, 22¢@24¢; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16¢@22¢; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 17¢@21¢. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 21¢@22 1/2¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢@17¢ for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢@16¢; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 14¢@16¢. Best medium wool, 22¢@24¢; fine to fair, 17¢@22¢; light fine, 17¢@20¢; heavy fine, 18¢@16¢; choice tub-washed at 34¢@34¢.

Chicago.

April 3, 1893.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 111,000 bushels; shipments, 19,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 74¢@75¢; No. 3 spring, Northern, 68¢@70¢; No. 2 red, 74¢@75¢.

**CORN**—Receipts, 116,000 bushels; shipments, 81,000 bushels. No. 2, 39 1/2¢; No. 3, 38¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 182,000 bushels; shipments, 155,000 bushels. No. 2, 29¢; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34 1/2¢@35¢; No. 3 white, 30 1/2¢@32¢.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue in good demand, and are now very well sold out. Prices continue unchanged and range from 14¢@16¢ for the fine (heavy), 18¢@19¢ for light fine; half-blood and medium 20¢ and 40¢ per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.



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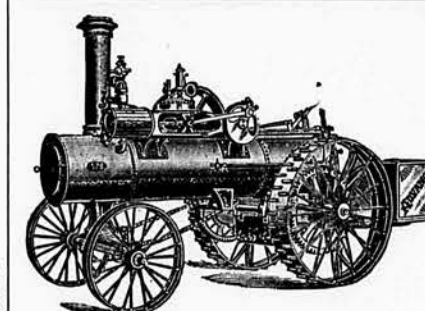
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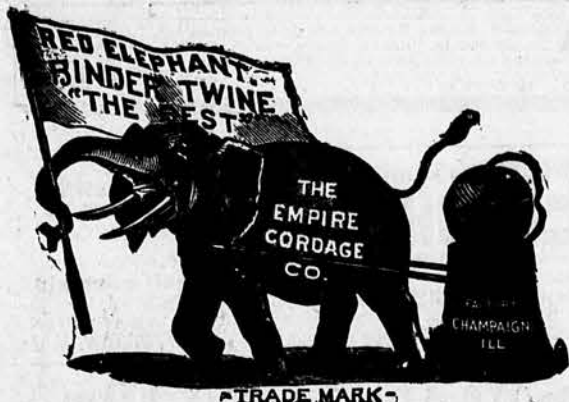
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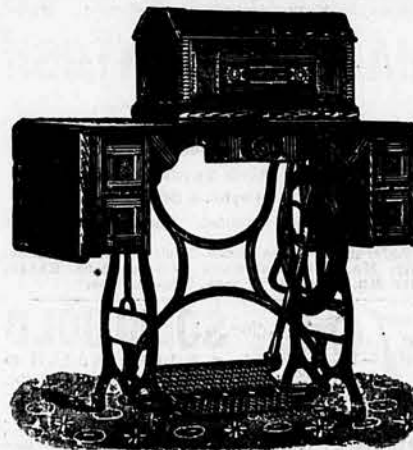
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