

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



Frank Iams  
1st Prize 1yr old  
Percheron Stallion at St Louis and Neb. State Fairs 92-93  
and over CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS Wt 1620 lbs.  
"Iams Bon Ton 17443"

Frank Iams Sweepstakes  
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St Louis Kan. and Neb. State Fairs 91-92-93  
and over Paris and Chicago  
Worlds Fair Winners  
Wt. 2240 lbs  
"Iris (9223) 14595"

A PAIR OF PRIZE-WINNERS—PROPERTY OF FRANK IAMS, ST. PAUL, NEB.

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## HORSES.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for sale. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.—From this herd were furnished some of the winners at the World's Fair. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.

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H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Farm four miles north of town.

### SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutger Farm, Russell, Kansas. Choice February and March pigs. Young boars ready for service. Young sows bred. Good individuals and choicest breeding.

DIETRICH & GENTRY, Ottawa, Kas.—Choice POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Fancy pedigrees. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

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J. F. BISHOP & SONS, LINCOLN, NEB.—We have J. 250 Poland-China pigs for the 1893 trade up to date. Our seven boars are all tops. Sows mostly aged. Pigs tip-top. Write us.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Also M. B. Turkeys, Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and S. Wyandotte chickens. Of the best. Oheap.

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M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Orders booked now for pigs and eggs.

MIDLAND STOCK FARM.—F. M. OWENS, Melvern, Kas., breeder of Galloway and Holstein cattle, Poland-China swine and thoroughbred poultry. Best of strains. Come, send or write.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—Archibald 1st 39258 and Cheerful Anxiety 4233 service bulls. One car bulls and one car heifers for sale. Leading families. Also Poland-Chinas. J. F. Waters, Savannah, Mo.

CHOICE Poland-Chinas J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Short-horns.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 23351, full brother to second-prize yearling at Worlds Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. O. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

### POULTRY.

IF YOU WANT A START OF THE NEW BREEDS that are having such a boom, send \$1.50 for a setting of eggs—Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rock or Silver Wyandottes. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

A. B. DILLE & SONS, EDGERTON, KAS., breeders of choice B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and M. B. turkeys. Chicken eggs \$1 to \$2 per 15; turkey eggs \$3 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PIT GAME CHICKENS.—My chickens are known as the "Ray chickens." They are bred up from crosses of Nigger Foot Chabourns, Blue Shufflers, Georgia Shawinecks, Arkansas Travelers and Irish Pyles. They are dead game fighters. One cock, \$3; one cock and two hens, \$5; 13 eggs \$1.50, 26 eggs \$2.50. Address B. V. Ray, Klown, Kas.

\$1.25 FOR FIFTEEN EGGS.—B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, B. Minorcas and P. Games. Also Fox hounds. H. P. Hawkins, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PURE-BRED LANGSHAN, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Row, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

HARRY T. FORBES—FINE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. Eggs for sale, safely packed and sent by express to any part of the United States. Address 701 Polk St., Topeka, Kas.

PUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langhans, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin ducks. Chickens at all times. Eggs in season.

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

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

SIXTEEN YEARS breeders of P. Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on four farms. Shipped 5,600 eggs into seventeen States and Canada in 1893. Eggs \$1 for 13 or \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. A good hatch guaranteed. Send for circular. Joe Cunningham & Co., Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

(Continued on page 16.)

## Agricultural Matters.

### Broomcorn Culture--No. 5.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Nine good cutters will cut for a full machine crew, (understand, we are operating a double-cylinder machine now). A man with a good smart boy, one team and two wagons can draw the broomcorn from the field to the shed. The lower box of a 3½ wagon does first-rate to draw in. Don't undertake to put more brush on the wagon than can be kept in good shape. Provide a long double-tree and neck-yoke for one wagon. By so doing you are enabled to straddle the vacant table when gathering the broomcorn. Drive the load to a convenient place near the tables (mentioned in a former article) at the machine. Transfer team, neck-yoke, double-trees, man and boy to the empty wagon, and go for more brush. If everything in the field moves as it should the haulers will have all they can do.

Provide one good trusty man—a man that will keep his "weather eye" on the entire machine crew, to transfer the brush from the wagon to the tables. This man's business is to keep the tables full of straight brush and not allow any to be tramped under foot. If the brush comes to him straight, he can put it on the tables straight, but to allow it to come, as it will come if the proper attention is not given the matter, no half dozen men can put it on the table straight as fast as two men will take the seed off.

The man who shelves the brush wants to be strong, quick and of light weight. You will find the requirements none too great when 3,000 pounds per day of brush is spread on shelves running eighteen feet high. To manage the thing right, the lath will be placed, three on each bunch in the stall last filled, and as each bunch is spread the lath for the next bunch can be brought out from off of the bunch in the next stall and put in place for next bunch without moving a foot. Lath thus arranged effects quite a saving of time. This man wants a short and a long step-ladder, made strong and light. A boy 10 or 12 years old can carry the brush from the feeder's box to the spreader. Brush should not be spread more than two and one-half inches deep on the shelf. Now, here is something that must be pasted in the hat worn on the occasion: You may plow your ground good, have your seed clean, have your ground as smooth as a floor, seed put in right depth, get a good stand, a large yield, cut just at the right time (which is very important also), in fact, everything done in the best manner possible up to shelving, and if that be done poorly or indifferently, everything is lost—your labor, use of land, expense of harvesting and threshing, color, pliability, durability, (and in the end) sale of your brush is gone. The bane of the broomcorn-raiser is the crowded shelf. There is nothing that will so effectually take the "stiffening" out of a man or make him so faint at heart as to have what might otherwise have been a first-class article of brush, come off of the shelf musty, discolored, brittle, in fact, the very life knocked out of it, and to "cap the climax" a buyer comes along and says: "I will give so-and-so for those few bales of pea green brush you have there." And I remark (noticeably affected): "What about the other (the greater, the larger part of my year's work in bulk), what will you give for it?" "Oh!" says he, "I will give you so-and-so for it"—all the way from 15 to 20 or possibly 30 per cent. of the offer for the pea green. Then is when you can sympathize with the 10-cent wool man. I have had hold of both horns of the dilemma. The sensations are about the same—nothing in them.

There is no economy in insufficient room in a broomcorn drying shed. Shelves close. Make shelves six inches deep and not over four feet wide. On wider shelves the slats will sag and often fall together, and you will suffer in the same way as with the crowded shelf. It's the freshly-cleaned brush that is so heavy as to make one bunch fall on another, and the two on another, and so on throughout the building. The

result is an uneven lot of brush. There is nothing so easily handled with a profit when certain principles are observed, and nothing so disastrous when those principles are violated, as broomcorn. Two and one-half inches is the outside depth on the shelf of long brush, one year with another. In fact, the brush must be evenly spread to admit of that much.

Commence at the end of the building farthest from the machine, by putting the butts of first tier out, using three laths for each bunch. After first or end tier is built up, reverse the bunches. Have the boy that carries to straighten brush in feeder's box before taking out. Better have feeder's box too small than too large, which will, to some extent, prevent large bunches going to the spreader; but should they be large, better have them divided, than to crowd the shelf. Should room become scarce and there is brush on the shelf dry enough, tie in bunches what will dry on each shelf and put away in dark place. But be very certain the brush is dry before tying or it will heat and mould. When broomcorn is dry enough to tie up the dark green will have entirely disappeared from the part where the straw branches out from the stalk, also when the stalk will break square in two at same place. These are points that every broomcorn-raiser should know. Broomcorn should not go into bulk until thoroughly cured. It will stand some moisture on the shelf but none in bulk. A. H. COX. Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

### "How Shall Kaffir Corn Be Stored?"

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to the inquiries J. T. Maudlin, of Mound Valley, Kas., in the FARMER of February 21, would say: Am a small farmer and have raised and fed from four to ten acres of Kaffir corn per year for six consecutive years, the object being grain, for horses, hogs, cattle and poultry, also roughness, fodder, for cattle and horses, fed by scattering on the ground in the ordinary way, with much better results, both in grain and fodder, than was obtained the same year from equal areas of maize, fertility of soil and labor being equal.

After trying different methods, have settled on about the following: Row one way with a two-horse planter, hills about two and one-half feet apart in row, about six grains in a hill (better less than more); most planters will put in too many. Tend as corn, giving clean culture. When ripe, gather in wagons, like gathering corn off the stalk, taking care to straddle a row with the wagon. For one man with a wagon two rows are convenient; for two men three rows are best, working, of course, only on one side of the wagon, using jack-knife instead of husking-peg, pitching the heads in the wagon, like ears of corn. The horses should be muzzled.

Store in an open crib, bottom raised a foot above the surface—not more than four feet wide inside. Rails or poles make a convenient crib, building up the sides as it is filled. Stored in this way allows the sun and winds to dry it, whilst filling. When a load is thrown in the crib it should lie loose, without tramping, until the next is ready to throw in. When filled it should be securely covered, leaving a small space between the roof and the top of the corn. Cribbed in this way, have never known it to heat or mold to injure. If heating is feared a few pieces of wood or a few bricks would certainly secure it against heating.

I feed it to everything in the head, to avoid waste from shelling. Find it sometimes best to chop the heads in two or three pieces, to prevent the horses from rooting out of their troughs. For hogs, in a muddy time, it should be threshed and fed in troughs to prevent waste. I never tried grinding. Of course, it would be a saving.

After the grain is gathered as above, the fodder is readily and cheaply saved by cutting with a common horse cutter, taking two rows at a time, setting the fodder in shocks or laying it in piles. Garnett, Kas. W. SPINDLER.

A subscriber inquires for a practicable method of tanning beef hides. It is probably cheaper to have this done at

a tannery than to do it at home, but the KANSAS FARMER will be glad to print directions for tanning if any reader has a good method to suggest.

### Alfalfa in Rice County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write you my experience with alfalfa clover in Rice county, on the Arkansas river, without irrigation. I have fifty acres, from one to three years old. At this writing my hogs are able to fill themselves on it, and have since March 10. Where I have not pastured it it is now five inches high and has had no rain to speak of since last fall. Last year I cut two crops of hay, and the third time cut it for seed. That is where I made a mistake—should have saved the second crop for seed. As it was, I only had one and one-half bushels of seed to the acre, while one party near Sterling had ninety-six bushels of cleaned seed from twelve acres, and another forty bushels of seed from five acres, and each had two crops of hay. Last season was a very dry one. I will sow 100 acres more this spring, and continue sowing until I get in 300 acres, and when I get that accomplished I will be independent and not have to watch the manipulations of the grain markets in Chicago, or worry about it being a dry season or a hard winter to destroy the wheat, for once a good stand of alfalfa, after the first season, you have a sure crop and revenue for years to come.

Stock of all kinds like and thrive on it; at same time, cattle will bloat on it if put on while dew is on.

The party who raised the ninety-six bushels of seed received \$6 per bushel for it. I think that is hard to beat from twelve acres—\$576. And though I had but one and one-half bushels to the acre, I can sell it for \$6 per bushel, or \$9.25 per acre, besides the two cuttings of hay, three-fourths of a ton each time. The hay is worth \$5 per ton, and my clover last year was but two years old.

In my opinion, the half has never been told about alfalfa clover. I have not been able to make it grow on light, sandy land, and the richer the land the better it does for me.

Sterling, Kas. C. K. BECKETT.

### The Use of the Forge on the Farm.

There is no farmer but has plows to sharpen, bolts to make, rods to weld or form, hooks to bend, tires to set, and many other of the thousand and one uses for forge and anvil. If he does not have these on his farm, he must spend from two to twelve hours in going to the nearest shop for each need of blacksmithing. Many times this trip must be made for a single bolt or nut of certain size, or to get a hook of certain shape, his machinery lying idle at home for want of it. I myself have been in the middle of the hay field with only a few acres of grass mowed, when, snap!—whoa-a-a! I must go at least three miles to a blacksmith shop (fortunate, too, in being so near one) to have a pitman-rod welded. As I near the shop a man drives in ahead of me with a two hours' job and I must wait my turn. After four or five hours' loss of time I am ready to start again, but with the possibility of a poor job of welding which will break in less than half an hour. During this time the mower was not the only thing that had stopped, but the whole work of raking, stacking, etc., lost a corresponding amount of time.

This experience is, I believe, not uncommon. I am certain that the time saved to other work, when added to the blacksmith's bills, will justify one-half the farmers of the State in buying a few of the common tools and doing their own work. They are not expensive, but, even if they required an investment of \$50, the saving to most farmers in a year would make them profitable. Their elementary uses are not hard to learn. Any one can soon learn to keep a clean fire and do quite well the simpler problems in the work, which include practically all the farmer's blacksmithing. Then, too, the saving is not all in time going to and from the shop, nor in blacksmith's bills, but the old maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine" will apply especially here. Many a farm machine has been permanently injured by running with a

## Weakness

may be inherited, or it may result from neglect and carelessness. Thin, weak, "run down" persons need

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and the most nourishing food known to science. It is palatable and more effective than plain oil. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!  
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

loose bolt, when fifteen minutes of time and another bolt would have prevented it all. If a forge and anvil were in every farmer's possession, his machinery could be made to last 50 per cent. longer, and give better results while in use. Farm blacksmith outfits can be secured at prices from \$15 upward, and experience and observation lead to the belief that nothing will pay a farmer better.—Chas. R. Hutchings, ('94), in *Industrialist*.

### Facts About Millet.

The following valuable points appeared in a recent number of the *Breeder's Gazette*, from the pen of Mr. A. E. Jones, of Shawnee county, Kas., who conducts the Dairy department of the KANSAS FARMER:

"I have been feeding millet hay more or less for the past ten years to all kinds of stock, being careful, however, to feed the large variety very sparingly to work horses. The common or Hungarian millet if cut before the seed has ripened can be fed indiscriminately even to horses without the evil effects mentioned by some in regard to excessive urination. For all kinds of cattle there is no better or cheaper hay grown on the farm than this, and for milk cows it would be hard to find a substitute. During this time I have fed hundreds of cows in calf, and have yet to note a single case of abortion traceable to its use.

"Following are some of its advantages in this section of country: It can be raised on nearly any kind of soil very cheaply and is almost a sure cropper. On land foul with weeds it is a great exterminator, and leaves the soil in good shape for the next crop. On good land it will produce three to three and one-half tons per acre, cures very quickly in the sun, and will not take water in the stack like many kinds of tame hay. Throughout the ten years more than half of our hay crop has been millet. There is nothing in cold weather that looks better to the farmer than a good big stack of well-saved millet."

### Notes From the College Farm.

The college has leased the Williston farm, which borders the college farm on the north. Since 1891 a portion of this place has been rented by the year, but the present lease includes all the farm and for a number of years. This year's addition is to be forty acres of tillable land and thirty-eight acres of prairie pasture. The pasture consists of rocky bluffs. The cultivated land is a red clay, varying considerably, and in some places might be called a clay loam. A stiff clay subsoil underlies this and crops out in places in quite large patches, which are almost impossible to plow and raise anything on. Several ravines run through the field, and the land is very foul with weeds. This year it will be put into crops for the herd.

Alfalfa seeding was done this week. It was "cross-drilled" with the grain drill. Eighteen pounds of seed was put on the acre. This was nicely done by the drill by mixing the seed with its bulk of wheat bran, and setting the

drill to sow two and three-fourths pecks of wheat. Land-plaster was tried as a substitute for the bran, but it was too heavy and would pack and not drill out.

Field peas and oats grown together for feed will be tried this spring. One and a half bushels of each will be seeded to the acre. The seed will be mixed and drilled in.

Samuel Gardon, of Espanola, N. M., sends a sample of Mexican peas for trial here. He says they are much used by the natives of Mexico as coffee. The peas are very hard, and will probably have little value as stock food.

The fine growth of oats was nipped to the ground on the 23d by a temperature of 12 degrees below freezing. This will check the growth somewhat, but will not injure the plants if it does not stay cold too long. The ground is dry on top, so it does not freeze.—F. C. Burtis, in *Industrialist*.

#### Practical Suggestions.

Jno. J. Cass, of Allison, Decatur county, writes the following practical suggestions:

"Every farmer in western Kansas should plant a field of red Kafir corn, to take the place of wheat as a grain crop to feed, and of corn as a fodder crop. It is said to give a heavy yield of grain which matures early, even in a drought. It is 25 per cent. more nutritious than corn and is said to be a perfectly balanced ration, being rich in proteine. Chickens, hogs and horses eat it eagerly. It yields more fodder to the acre than corn or sugar cane and cattle eat the stalks clean.

"Every farmer should sow a small field of flax to feed, ground or cooked, in place of oil cake. No condition powders are needed for any kind of animals, by the man who feeds flaxseed or oil cake. Cattle take the straw.

"Every farmer should plant a grove of shade trees and some fruit trees near his home. Not only to increase its cash value, but that his sense of beauty and that of his neighbor and of the passing traveler may be gratified; and where he can in his declining years enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* under his own vine and fig tree.

"Every farmer should sow a field of alfalfa for hog pasture and for hay. The cheapest pork is made from green food, and often therein is found the only profit in hogs.

"Every farmer with a water privilege should put in dams, at frequent intervals, for surface or sub-irrigation. It will pay, even for wild meadow lands. The wash of the fields, waste brush, etc., will permanently raise the beds of the streams and from the increased area of water surface and irrigated lands, the evaporation will increase the store of permanent moisture in our atmosphere and attract more rains.

"Every farmer with a wind privilege—and beyond dispute there are many with a 'plentiful sufficiency,' and even the poorest among us may draw without limit from this bounty of our noble State, without money and without price, should harness this element also, and with a large windmill pump water for house and stock and to irrigate, to shell and grind his corn, to saw his wood and churn his cream. The lightning we may make use of in some future decade, but for too long have we allowed the elements free range over this fair land of ours; it is time they were harnessed and put to work."

J. W. Wampler, State Fish Commissioner, has given notice that no persons are allowed to fish or attempt to fish, by any method whatsoever, in any of the waters in the State of Kansas, during the months of May and June, as these are the spawning months, and fishing at this time is not allowed. Parties buying or selling fish during these months will be considered guilty of violating the law. Any person seeing any one fishing or attempting to fish should report them to the County Attorney, whose business it will be to prosecute the case. The Commissioner appeals to all law-abiding citizens to assist in enforcing the laws and protecting the fish. All persons owning dams across streams are required by law to build proper fish-ways without delay. The Commissioner states that he has a few annual reports left, which he will send out to those applying with stamps. His address is Brazilton, Kas.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

#### Improvement of Berkshires.

"The Berkshires have been improved in some very important points in the past two years," says W. G. Riley, of Thornton, Ind., "and that they are gaining in popularity is clearly demonstrated by the number of herds being established all over the United States. As a rule they are showing more size, bone and feeding qualities, are shorter legged and have better under line, are deeper bodied and have better hams. At the grand World's Fair held at Chicago, the Berkshire made a grand showing, and one that will add greatly to his already famous name. The Hon. Mr. Coburn, in his article entitled, 'Swine at the World's Exhibit,' in Christmas number of the *Breeder's Gazette*, says: 'In numbers there were three Poland-Chinas to one of any other breed, but in my opinion the larger percentage of high-class animals in any breed shown was to be found among the Berkshires, which at least unmistakably surpassed any others by its high ratio of superior youngsters. A noticeable fact in connection with this breed was that while there were in the competition animals selected and imported to win with, and said to have been winners at the latest royal show in England, there was but a single instance in which one was adjudged superior to the home-bred stock in the same classes; and the striking excellence of that strictly United States product, the Poland-China was such as to make every true American's heart swell with proper pride.'

"The Hon. Mr. S. M. Shepard, of Indianapolis, in same number of the *Gazette*, says of the Berkshire, 'that he is trailing along close up to the Poland-China in quality.' This acknowledgment on the part of a judge and successful hog-breeder as Mr. Shepard ought also to make the heart of every Berkshire breeder swell with pride. By carefully studying the history of the Berkshire for the past twenty years you will find that he has labored under great disadvantage (and is today a breed second to none in quality and nearly so in popularity). About twenty years ago there came a craze for imported stock; the demand became so great that the English breeders could hardly supply it, and in consequence priced their best stock so high that the importers could not afford to pay it and bought their culls, brought them over and dumped them off on to our breeders, who seemed to have lost all sight of individual merit and would not keep a hog for a breeder unless he was imported or the direct get of imported animals. There were a few breeders, however, who paid no attention to this craze and were not so misled, but bred for individual merit, and would not use an imported hog unless he had some quality. The consequence was that their sales were but few and prices very low. I believe that my friends, Mr. Gilmore, Barker and Roush will bear me out in this statement. I do not want to be understood as being opposed to imported stock, as old England has the honor of originating this grand breed of hogs, the Berkshire, which I believe is the best hog in the world; he has so many good qualities, some of which have already been alluded to. I am a young man but have had extensive experience with hog breeding. My father, James Riley, has bred Berkshires for over twenty-five years. I learned the art of carrying the slop bucket when very young. I bred Poland-Chinas for five years and think that I had some very good specimens of the breed. I found that the Berkshire sows would raise more pigs at a litter, were better sucklers, would raise a larger per cent. of their pigs farrowed, the pigs were less inclined to thumps and sore mouth, which I think in some instances is caused by pigs lying around the bed or dusty, dirty places or manure piles.

The Berkshires being better rustlers were out grazing, thereby developing the bone and muscle which, I think, to some extent, accounts for their reaching the 200 to 250 pounds quicker than any other breed of hogs. Some people are under the impression that the Berkshires are too small; that is a mistake. We sometimes hear parties at the fairs say that if they could raise such Berkshires as they see exhibited that they would breed them, but that the Berkshires they had were small. The fact is they have some of the off-spring of the narrow-hammed, fox-eared, slim-legged culls that were imported and sold to cranks for breeders. If you call their attention to these defects they will say, 'Why, they are direct from imported stock. The Berkshires have undoubtedly gained in the show ring. In conclusion, let me urge that we, as members of the National Berkshire Association, breed for individual merit, regardless of where the ancestors of our favorite were bred, and show to the world that we can produce a hog with size, good feeding qualities, quick growers, and with that symmetrical form so much desired by the latter day swine-breeder.'

#### Care of the Brood Sow.

Paper read at the Missouri Swine Breeders' Association, held at Moberly, February 13 and 14, by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

The question of the care of the brood sow before and after farrowing is one of much consequence to the breeder of thoroughbred swine. On it depends his success as a breeder; on it depends the quality and finish of the pigs. If we expect to raise prize-winners we must feed it into them through their dams. First, then, the care of the sow before farrowing. If she is somewhat thin in flesh so much the better, as she is so much more sure to be in pig the first service. A week or two before mating I would begin feeding some new corn. After mating I would feed, if yearling sows, three to four ears twice a day; if older sows two ears twice a day. That, with a run on grass, will make them improve in flesh. I would keep yearling sows separate from the older ones; they need more feed to develop their frames; the larger the better if they have finish with it. About two months after mating I make a change of feed. I find ship-stuff, bran and oil cake meal a fine feed, but they are both scarce and high this year, so I substituted oats, wheat and corn in proportion of three parts oats, two parts wheat and one part corn, ground fine and made into a slop. I have fed them one good feed a day; that, with what they get after the milch cows, keeps them in good condition, and those of them that have farrowed have large, uniform, vigorous pigs. For gilts, I take a different course. As soon as they are well used to green corn I feed plenty of it, and I know of nothing better to make growth of bone. As the corn becomes ripe I feed less of it and feed slops to avoid too much fat. Feed them enough to keep up a uniform growth, and give it regularly and keep it up until time for them to farrow, giving them the freedom of the fields every day, and if they won't take exercise take off enough of the feed to make them hunt for something to eat. When farrowing time comes have the houses close, warm and dry, and above all have the pens in a dry place. If there is a rocky point on the farm put the pens there, if possible. No matter if the rains do wash the manure off to the creek, it leaves the pens pure and healthy and that is of much more value. A few days before her time put the sow in the pen you intend for her to use; have a guard in the house on the side where the ground is the lowest; or, better still, have a floor of plank with a slope of about four inches close to the ground to exclude air; have the guard placed along the lowest side eight or ten inches from the floor and the sow will lie down to the guard to farrow unless you bed her heavy. A sow will farrow with her feet down hill. Keep her quiet; allow no one near but the person who is her regular attendant, as a stranger will make her cross and irritable. Give her nothing but water the first day; watch her closely, as a sow sometimes has a dead pig that is swollen so she

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cannot pass it. Watch the pigs closely the second day; if they pile up and sleep contentedly they get enough milk, and it is best to go very slow on feed, but if they are restless, keep tugging at the sow and their skin looks wrinkled, they are not getting enough milk and the sow should be fed enough to make more milk.

It sometimes happens that one or two pigs in a litter are troubled with scours, while the other pigs are all right; to cut down the sow's feed is to starve the thrifty pigs. In such cases I give the sow one large tablespoonful of ginger in her feed once or twice a day, as the case may require; two or three doses are generally sufficient to effect a cure. If the whole litter is affected, it is best to feed the sow less and feed the ginger, as it will set the pigs right in a short time. Some time ago I read a statement in *Colman's Rural World* from a man inquiring what was the matter with his pigs. He stated that he had twelve sows with young pigs; he had treated these sows all alike; the pigs from six of those sows were nice and thrifty and those from the other half had died. I do not understand why that man could not discover the cause of his loss. One-half of those sows undoubtedly were heavy milkers; to feed them heavy was to increase the flow of milk to more than the pigs could take and scours and death were the result. The other sows being light milkers needed heavy feed to furnish enough milk. I frequently read statements that a brood sow should be on full feed by the time the pigs are two weeks old. My own experience is that all depends on the sow as a milker.

I once put a sow on full feed five days after farrowing and no harm resulted to either sow or pigs, but she would not milk without it.

I would turn the sow on grass every day, if possible, after she shows a disposition to leave her bed, but I prefer to keep each sow to herself at night until the pigs are three weeks old. It is some trouble, but it prevents the larger pigs robbing the smaller ones, and they make a more uniform growth.

#### Sore Mouth in Pigs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will give a recipe for sore mouth in pigs, worth millions to the breeders. I have tried for several years to cope with this dread disease, but have never found out how to cure it until now: Chlorate of potassium, dissolved in pure water, as (much as will dissolve); swab the mouth, and in three hours they are cured, if not too far gone. First, bathe off sow's teats thoroughly with cold water, with carbolic acid, not too strong; wash well the teats to kill all germs of the disease. I lost three February litters trying other recipes, but not a pig with above cure. I will also give cure for scours next week.

J. H. SAYLES.

Breeder of Poland-Chinas.

Norcastur, Kas.

#### "Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Irrigation.

### SOME KANSAS DELUSIONS.

By H. V. Hinckley, Consulting Engineer Kansas Irrigation Association, read at Omaha Interstate Irrigation Convention, March 21, 1894.

The irrigation movement has come upon us with such force that there are people in Kansas, as well as other States, who are enthusiastic on every irrigation idea that crops out. I am glad to see this. Enthusiasm is what we want, and I hope that every idea presented may be carefully and fully considered by every one having an interest in this great work.

I trust I shall not dampen the ardor of any friend of the cause in Kansas if I explain a few points on which some have entertained groundless hopes.

One man expects to have the water taken from the Missouri river where it is crossed by the one hundredth meridian, and conveyed by a canal to irrigate western Kansas. There are three reasons why this will never be done. First—On account of easier handling and less loss by seepage and evaporation the waters could be more economically used nearer their sources. Second—The amount of water flowing at any or all times through South Dakota in the Missouri is not one-quarter enough to irrigate the territory through which such a canal would have to pass before it would reach Kansas, and as a government proposition, with due regard for economy of water, the first lands reached by the water should be first irrigated. Third—The distance from Pierre, South Dakota, to, say, Dodge City, Kas., in a straight line is about 600 miles. By a reasonable canal route it may be placed at 2,000 miles, requiring a fall of several hundred feet, while the elevation of the water in the Missouri at the point mentioned (1,400 feet above sea) is lower than any point in western Kansas, Dodge being 2,500, Garden City 2,800, Wallace 3,300, and (further east) Great Bend 1,800, Hutchinson 1,500.

The idea of using the waters that go to make up the Missouri for irrigation is all right, and Kansas may be depended upon to help such a movement, but she cannot expect any of the Missouri waters for her own use.

Another man wants to get water for Kansas from the Rocky mountain reservoirs. I need only say all the reservoirs that can ever be built on the eastern slope of the Rockies will not catch and hold water enough to irrigate half the lands in Colorado that are now waiting for their construction. I do not say that Kansas has not grounds for a claim against Colorado for some of her water by reason of priority of appropriation, but I do say that as an economic government proposition, the Rocky mountain reservoirs can never furnish water for Kansas irrigation.

Another man wants an endorsement of his patent pump, which is to reduce the cost of raising water very materially. He has two vertical pipes, connected at bottom in the water to be pumped, and the plunger going down in one pushes the water up in the other, so that the weight of the plunger balances that of the water, thus saving a large percentage of the work to be done. This is only one of many similar delusions. There has never been (and there will never be) devised a pump that will raise 1,000 pounds of water twenty feet high without exerting at least 20,000 foot pounds of energy.

Another man wants dams built across all the streams and draws in the State, while in at least nine out of ten cases such dams would be a total failure.

Kansas must depend mainly on her sub-surface waters or "underflow." In the favorable portions of western Kansas water can be raised to the surface at such cost that the capitalization of the entire investment (covering first cost of plant, renewal, operation and maintenance) may be paid out of the net profits of one year's crops. I am not making this as a random statement, but as the result of several months of labor upon water supply tests, investigations as to cost of power, plants, etc. Windmills, horse-power, gasoline engines, centrifugal and auger pumps, water-works, steam pumps and electric

distribution by motors, all have their place in the solution of the problem, and when Kansas gets down to business on the development of her underflow and Colorado and the Dakotas develop their several supplies, the result will be published to the world.

### Piping Water.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Nine hundred feet from my barn is a pond of about three acres, five feet deep. The ground between pond and barn varies in height from one to seven feet below surface of water in pond, and at barn the ground is five feet below said surface. What is best method of piping the water to a trough in barn yard? If pipe is laid even depth below ground will sediment interfere with flow, and how much will an inch pipe deliver in a day? Will pond water rust common iron pipe? Thirty head of cattle and as many hogs to be watered. As piping water under various conditions is a matter of interest, please refer to some one thoroughly competent and publish the answer. Have thought some of turning water into a cistern at the barn and put up a windmill and pipe the water to higher ground and arrange to water the garden. W. S. HOUGHTON.

Emporia, Kas., March 16, 1894.  
[Referred to the Consulting Engineer of the Kansas Irrigation Association.—EDITOR.]

Assuming that a low trough is used, so that faucet may be four feet below surface of pond, a one-inch pipe will deliver a bucketful a minute or five barrels an hour, provided, one inch of the pipe at upper end is heated and rounded out, like the end of a trumpet, to two inches in diameter, otherwise the delivery will be only one-third as much. A two-inch pipe will deliver six times as much as a one-inch pipe. For trough purposes a one-inch pipe would be ample. I recommend a level pipe from the trough to the pond, four feet lower than the surface of water. The head of the pipe should be protected with a hood of wire screening, large enough to clear the entrance at least one inch all round. Where pipe is above ground it may be stapled every ten feet to 2x4 stakes. Iron pipe will rust with any water (or without), but rain water will do less corroding than any other. The delivery end will freeze up at least once every winter, so that laying under ground would not help winter delivery, and the sediment would give trouble in an undulating pipe where the pressure is so slight.

If drainage area that feeds pond is ample—in other words, if pond is full every spring, it will pay to put in windmill for garden. A small reservoir should be thrown up near the garden for the accumulation of slow pumping. By erecting windmill at pond instead of barn, a smaller mill will deliver the same amount of water to the reservoir. H. V. HINCKLEY.

### The Irrigation Movement.

The following circular has just been issued by the Secretary of the Executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress:

"Active preparations are now being made for the next National Irrigation Congress to be held about September 15, at some point in the West not yet determined on. The last congress, which was in session an entire week in Los Angeles, October, 1893, appointed commissioners in every Western State and Territory, whose duty it is to prepare a report to be submitted to the coming congress, covering all the features of special interest in each State and Territory of the arid West. These reports will show the amount of arid and semi-arid land; the amount of land now irrigated and the acreage believed to be irrigable; the sources of water supply, developed and possible of development; the cost of procuring, storing and delivering water on lands; State legislation in force and needed; national legislation as to the disposition of arid lands and government control of water sources, and such other points as may suggest themselves to each commission as being pertinent to their own State.

"The commission for Kansas is composed of J. W. Gregory, Garden City, Chairman; V. H. Grinstead, Dighton; F. D. Coburn, Topeka; L. Baldwin, Great Bend; A. B. Montgomery, Goodland.

"The citizens of this State are cordially invited to correspond with any of these gentlemen, and give them such

information as they may possess on the points to be covered by their report, as it is designed to cover every point of interest which can be suggested. Information covering the work of the national committee can be obtained from Fred L. Alles, Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal., and information as to the work in this State from any of the Commissioners named above."

### Pumping Directly to the Land or Using from Reservoir.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I regret very much not to have heard your lecture on irrigation at the Hutchinson Institute. It was the one thing I particularly wished to hear, as I am very much interested in that subject.

I have lately returned from western Texas, where almost everything in field and garden is raised by irrigation.

The principal point on which I should like to get some light is: Can we use the cold water, as pumped up from a depth of eight feet or more, immediately for irrigation, without the use of a reservoir, to let it get partly warm, and how does it affect the orchard, vineyard, garden and field in this frigid condition? If this cold water is not objectionable, the question of sufficient water in our Arkansas valley is a very simple one. For a large portion of the time we have sufficient water by rain, and when it gets too dry, we can use a steam pump and raise sufficient water, at a cost of perhaps \$1 for fuel, to thoroughly wet perhaps ten acres.

Of course, water should be taken from an open well, some six feet in diameter, and be located at ground, perhaps three to five feet higher than the ground sought to be irrigated, so that the latter could be done by gravity.

F. A. GARTNER.

Without doubt the better plan is to reservoir the water, although there is considerable question whether serious disadvantage results from the low temperature of water as it comes from the pump. Few persons who have not engaged practically in irrigation realize the advantage of a large supply of water which may be quickly applied. Unless immense pumping machines are used the volume of water as raised is so small at any given moment that it can be spread over only a small area. With a reservoir full of water sufficient volume can be used at once to properly water a large area without keeping the water too long on the nearest portions and without consuming needlessly the time of the person in charge.

Reservoirs are cheaply made with plow and scraper by throwing up an embankment four or five feet high around the desired area. These reservoirs are made to hold water by making the soil in the bottom very fine to a depth of two or three inches, then wetting, and either tramping with stock or dragging with a plank drag.

The subject of irrigation is so great and so important, and the irrigation literature increases so rapidly that this department of the FARMER is likely to be one of the most interesting and instructive in the paper.

### Dr. Thornton & Minor,

Bunker building, Kansas City, Mo., the well-known specialists in the treatment of all rectal troubles, have established a principle in connection with their ever-increasing clientele that is well calculated to inspire confidence in their integrity and ability to perform to the last degree that which they promise when assuming to cure their patients, and that is, they decline to accept a fee until they have clearly demonstrated that a cure has been accomplished. Thousands testify to the efficiency of their treatment. Another specialty of theirs is diseases of women, and of the skin. Beware of quacks. Ask for their circulars, giving testimonials of leading business men and high officials—they contain special information for the afflicted. Address, DR. THORNTON & MINOR, Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.

### If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

### The Sotham Hereford Farm.

Last week our field man paid a day's visit to the Sotham stock farm, situated three miles from the sprightly little city of Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, where he reports finding over one hundred head of richly-bred Herefords quartered on the 400-acre farm. Directly on his arrival he was met by the well-known breeder of "white faces," Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, whose father, Mr. Wm. H. Sotham, in 1840 made, in company with Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., the first important importation of Herefords. Of this importation the Albany *Cultivator*, the first agricultural paper ever published in America, and the only one at that time, said: "The most important importation of cattle that has ever taken place in this country has been made by the Hon. Erastus Corning, of this city, and William H. Sotham, Esq., of Jefferson county; it consists of twelve cows, heifers and calves, and twenty-five sheep. The cattle are of the Hereford breed, from Herefordshire, and the very best animals that could be selected. No one can help being struck with the extraordinary size of the cows, and their fine form and muscular development, denoting strength and power, and showing the basis of the reputation which the Herefords formerly had for working cattle and now have for breeding." The sheep referred to were Cotswolds. Thus the reader will see that Mr. Sotham, the son and manager at Chillicothe, comes by his Hereford tendencies from his youth up. Space forbids that extended notice the herd deserves, and in proof of which the reader is referred to the very excellent catalogue that has just been compiled and will be sent free to any one desiring the same. A few brief notes on the herd, however, will be in place. In order to understand the breeding of the thirty cows and young things that will be included in the offerings on the day of sale, April 18, send for the list that accompanies the catalogue. One of the handsomest and most interesting lots inspected by the FARMER man was a leet of young bulls that were led out in the paddock by and under the direction of Mr. Harry Yeld, Mr. Sotham's herdsman. Mr. Yeld had the honor of feeding and finishing up the World's Fair prize-winners. His life-long experience on his native heath in "ye old country" and subsequent ten years here in the United States add much to the future of the herd and guarantees strong aid in Mr. Sotham's future success. The leet was composed of the yearlings Gratitude, Cadillac, Advance, Woodlands and Diligence. The field man thinks that in all conformation points they would rank as above named, yet on changing by displacement the first and second choice became confused, so good are they all. The third fellow, Advance, may be said and will probably be, the strongest in prepotency and the "steer-getter" of the leet. These were followed by Eureka, a royally-made Hereford, twenty-one months old. By his side stood the two ten-months little chaps, Alliant and Horatian. The former is out of the prize-winner The Grove Maid 23d 26575, a granddaughter of Anxiety 2298. She cost Mr. Sotham \$305 at Culbertson's sale. The other, Horatian, sired by Corrector 48976, and out of Lady Dedlock 41049, she by Star Wilton 15th, and he by Lord Wilton 5739, while on the side of her dam the pedigree runs back through The Grove Maid 3d 16756; her grandfather on the side of her dam was The Grove 3d 2490. A portion of the offerings at the coming sale were sired by Harold 2d, a four times sweepstakes winner over all breeds, and his actual cash winnings were over \$600. Corrector 48976, the sire of a major portion of the young things in the list, is by Harold 21141, and out of Coral 13526. After a close inspection of his get he bids fair to surpass all his famous brothers. He is now installed as head of the harem. His show ring record began when in his calf form, and as a two-year-old won first at Iowa State fair, Kansas City and St. Louis also. Thirty aged cows might be written about and a host of young things ranging up to 2 years old, but space forbids. To learn of the superiority of the herd, send for catalogue and sale list. Look it over carefully and visit the Sotham farm on Wednesday, April 18, the sale day.

See Chicago Sewing Machine Co.'s advertisement in next week's issue.

## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

### Surgical Emergencies.

(NUMBER 14.)

"Dog bites are very dangerous." Thus you will hear croakers croaking from Maine to California, and probably a majority of people stand ready to echo the cry. It takes a brave man to face a multitude and boldly question their edict. It took a very brave man to tell the Christian world from a Christian pulpit that there is no such thing in the universe as a literal physical hell—a great lake forever boiling with fire and brimstone. But Henry Ward Beecher, the earth's greatest preacher, said it, and then thousands cried out, "Of course not. How absurd!" But I suppose there may be found a good many eminent surgeons who are wise and brave enough to tell us that dog bites are, *per se*, no more dangerous than cat bites, or rat bites, or cow bites, or any other bite that simply lacerates the tissues. Of course the fear of "mad dog," of rabies, lies at the bottom of the hue and cry about dog bites. But that is seldom a valid fear. By the State Agricultural report of 1892 there were 162,427 dogs in the State, but there were considerably over one million people in the State. And how many cases of genuine rabies can be found recorded in the whole State? They were so few that I can find no record of them. True, there are many mad dog scares. If a dog bites any one, the cry goes up, "Mad! mad!" But is he mad? Ten thousand times not. He may be vicious, very vicious, and still as free from rabies as a new-born baby or a silver dollar. But the fear that he might be hurries everybody off for a policeman and a doctor or a druggist, and the poor brute must be killed at once and the wound must be burned or cut out and made ten times worse, for nothing in the world but to conform to a superstition. Killing the dog destroys all means of determining whether he really was mad or only vicious, and then the poor human victim drags on through a miserable life of fear and anxiety lest he or she may go mad, and that haunting fear often sends them to a mad-house instead of a rabid grave. If there is any possible suspicion that a dog is really rabid, by all means shut him up securely and watch him until he demonstrates his rabidity, then shoot him at once. Otherwise you doom the person bitten to a life of terrible mental torture. They stand day and night face to face with the killing fear of rabies. If the dog is shut up securely and does not go mad but only shows himself vicious, then you may kill him for his viciousness, but let the verdict be plain and undoubted to his victim.

Probably a million dogs bite viciously where one does rabidly. Rabies is a terrible disease, but it is not nearly so prevalent as people imagine. I am an old gray-headed doctor, and in a very large practice have yet to see my first case of rabies in man or beast. But I have seen many, many cases of dog bite, and none of them were ever fatal. So that the bite of a dog is little or no more dangerous than the same degree of laceration of the tissues by machinery.

Then, if the above statements are correct, how absolutely vicious and pernicious is the prevailing practice of burning or cutting, or in any way increasing the wound or aggravating it? That practice alone has many times been the sole cause of death by blood-poisoning. It sets up suppuration that is followed by absorption of pus.

This should be our rule: Treat a dog bite just as you would a hen bite, if it broke through the skin or lacerated the tissues. If there be dirt in it, clean it out by hot washing with boiled water, and then apply a perfectly clean dressing of cloths scalded in hot water, and applied as hot as can be borne. Heat kills all animal poisons, even rabies. Dr. Hering, while at Pernambuco, South America, was bitten by one of the most venomous serpents in the world. He at once thrust the wounded hand into a hot oven, almost hot enough to cook it, and held it there until the pain of the bite and the swelling subsided and he went on his way rejoicing.

If there is much laceration a surgeon should be called to adjust and stitch up the torn parts, but not to burn and torture the patient with hot irons or caustics. In case of actual and undoubted rabies, then it is right to burn or cut out the wound thoroughly if it can be done at once, before the poison can be absorbed into the circulation. But after absorption of the poison, you might as well burn the man's coat or cut his shoe to pieces. In twenty seconds from the time a poison enters the circulation it has traveled beyond the reach of all burning or cutting. And it is not possible to say just how soon after the bite the poison actually enters the circulation. It may be rapid or slow about it. If the dog's teeth pass through one or

more thicknesses of clothing, that very greatly reduces the danger even of a rabid dog's bite. The cloth wipes backward upon the teeth the virus that they would otherwise carry into the wound, so that people often escape rabies in that way.

A prominent business man of Topeka, ten or twelve years ago, was bitten in the palm of the hand by a vicious dog. The canine tooth was driven viciously and deeply into the palm. The cry of "Mad dog!" went up from bystanders and the poor dog made one more snap and "bit the dust." The crowd hurried the young man into the nearest drug store and the silly druggist at once thrust a stick of lunar caustic deep down into the wound, and the resulting pain nearly threw the young man into lock-jaw. He had a terrible hand. It swelled up tremendously and suppurated and sloughed out a great cavity, in the heart of the hand, and one night about midnight his mother felt something trickling down upon her bed. Getting a light she discovered that it was blood, and looking up saw it coming through the ceiling, under the son's bed. Rushing upstairs she found the son nearly dead from hemorrhage from the hand. I was summoned in great haste and found that the suppuration had cut off the main artery in the hand and the life current was making good time through bed and floor and ceiling below. With quick pressure over the artery, I stopped the flow, and when help arrived I opened the wrist in two places and tied both arteries that were feeding the severed one, and thus saved the man's life. All this because an ignorant druggist did what nobody but a madman should be excused for doing. The gentleman still lives in the very best of health, has a good hand and is likely to outlive all of us who took any part in the threatened tragedy.

Before that case ceased to be talked about, a gentleman brought me in great excitement a child that had its leg badly torn by a wicked bulldog. The leg was split and ripped open almost from knee to ankle. The friends were frightened nearly to death, and were hurrying after a policeman to kill the dog. I telephoned the police at once to capture and shut up the dog and be sure not to kill him. Then I cleaned up the wound thoroughly, sewed up the rent in the leg and dressed it in hot water, as hot as the child could bear. In ten days the leg was well and remains so, at least ten years after. The dog never went mad, but after being kept long enough to make sure of it he was sentenced to be shot for viciousness, and paid the penalty, and the boy has no fear of rabies, which will be a boon all his life. The man who has the fear of rabies always in mind is as much tortured as the man who sat under the sword of Damocles, suspended above him by a single thread and likely to drop at any moment. It is most cruel to subject anybody to such a living death.

### Answers to Correspondents.

(NUMBER 15.)

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—Last summer, by stacking oats, diarrhoea attacked me. Since then every five or six days I get a scouring. After Christmas I got the grippe, many boils and a few chills. Last week I had rheumatism three days. Could walk very little. Thursday and Saturday I had light chills. I used medicine and practiced dietetics, without effect. Should good advice reach me before I am overboard it will be very thankfully received. I am a German, 58 years old. Lived since the sixties here on the farm on a rather high elevation. Winkler's Mills, Kas. HENRY W.

The above letter reminds us of a great many things. A celebrated humorist said once, that because more people die in bed than anywhere else, therefore nobody ought to go to bed, on account of the danger of dying there. And our esteemed correspondent is advised never to stack oats. If you have a neighbor or relative you dislike very much, get him to stack the oats and let him have the consequent "scouring." This correspondent's calamities are surely great, and all seem to follow that one unfortunate act of stacking oats. See how they come marching along like soldiers to battle. First diarrhoea, then every five or six days a scouring, which seems to have gone right on until after Christmas, when a new recruit, the grippe, joined the army of invasion. That recruit brought in others, "many boils and a few chills." From about Christmas time to March those several recruits had the field to themselves and held high carnival. Then that rude, savage, old, old, tramp, rheumatism, enlists and goes marching through the man's economy along with the rest, like Coxey's army towards Washington. This army of ills, like all great armies of invasion, naturally attracts some camp followers, and so we see coming along in rear of column "light chills," like light infantry or light cavalry or light artillery. Getting very tired of having all these invaders camping and foraging so long about his liver and spleen and on the banks of his alimentary canal, he orders up the heavy ordnance of the drug shops and the light infantry of "dietetics," and gives the invaders a taste of modern warfare, the grape and cannister from the mortars of pharma-

## HORSE SENSE

IN A FEW WORDS



Stubblefield  
April 8/94

"Ordinary" Mower Co. Gentlemen  
You have got the  
hardest pulling mower I  
ever backed up against.  
I stacked one of them two  
years ago and stuck to it  
till it knocked me out.  
The draft is the heaviest I  
ever saw - Why don't you  
pattern after the McCormick  
No. 4 Steel Mower? Its draft  
is extremely light making it  
very easy on horse flesh.  
Yours Truly  
Ch. Horse

McCormick Binders, Reapers and Mowers are built by the McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, and are for sale wherever grain or grass is grown.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR

Committee, who tested the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower in the only regular exposition field trials, in a heavy growth of timothy and clover, said, in their official report: "The efficiency of the machine is thus, under fair conditions, nearly 70 per cent. Ordinary figures for ordinary mowers are at least twenty pounds higher in total draft, with an efficiency of not above 60 per cent., which latter figure good machines should be expected to exceed." The McCormick is the lightest draft, and most effective grass cutter yet produced. [Highest Medal awarded.]

ceutical battery, and then sends the dietetic reserves around on the flank to cut off the enemy's commissary supplies. Such tactics will usually put almost any belligerent host to flight. By fighting and flanking, Gen Sherman went through the Confederacy. But in this case, history tells us these stratagems were "without effect." That is all the more inscrutable, because usually drugging and dieting combined bring down one or the other, the man or his malady, and sometimes both. And the only reason that assault was unsuccessful here seems to be that the man has been strongly entrenched on a "high elevation" since the sixties.

You say, that should good advice reach you before you are overboard, it will be thankfully received. If you will please defer going overboard until this issue of the FARMER reaches you, you will get the good advice. Our advice is always good and may be depended on. It is this: Sit down and have a good hearty laugh with the rest of us over this friendly correspondence. "Fun is better than physic," so take that first. Then try to forget that you are sick. Thinking seriously over it makes it worse. You will not die from these few troubles. There are not enough of them. Then leave off all dietetic frills and eat three good square meals a day. Go to bed early and get a good night's rest. Sleep nine hours if possible every night. Take a good warm sponge bath all over in a warm room just before going to bed. At meals, take what drink your thirst calls for before eating and then drink nothing while eating nor for three hours afterwards. Eat slowly and work moderately—just enough to make you feel fairly tired at night, and as your strength increases, increase your exertions till up to the point of being fairly tired at night and no more. See that you don't go about with wet feet, nor sit or lie in a draft of air. Don't talk about your ills, but talk of fishing, or hunting, or horse races, or plowing matches, or husking bees, or singing and spelling schools, the girls and boys and the good times coming. Eschew politics, tobacco and drink, and let up on so much coffee and tea. And finally, send the Family Doctor a dollar and he will send you the little medicine you need to set your system once more tingling with the now forgotten sensations of health.

P. S.—Don't forget to start in with a good jolly laugh over our correspondence.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.:—Will you be kind enough to prescribe, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, a sure cure for dandruff. I have been troubled with it for a long time and have tried several different remedies, but they never seemed to do any good. My scalp is covered with white dry scales and at times is very itchy. My hair is very dry and keeps falling out all the time.

Also, a friend of mine requests to know what to do for her face. There is a kind of rash breaking out around her nose, mouth and chin, and has a hot, burning feeling. Elmdale, Kas. M. M.

No, I will not. Nor will nor can any other doctor. There is no such thing as a sure cure. But sulphur in a high potency (from the 30x to the 200x) will very often cure such a case. Wash the scalp twice a week with hot soft water and Castile soap and then rub in a little glycerine and rose-

water, made up of three parts of rose-water to one of glycerine.

As to your friend, there are so many rash outbreaks about the human mouth that it is a great puzzle to prescribe for any variety that is not well defined. Guessing at the particular variety of outbreak in this particular case, I should try hepar sulphur, 3x, internally, four times a day, and the hot water and glycerine and rose-water lotion as in your case.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1894.

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by A. P. Lates, in Grant tp., January 29, 1894, one black mare, white spot in face, fifteen hands high, 7 years old; valued at \$15.  
COLT—By same, one gray mare colt, 2 years old, thirteen hands high; valued at \$8.  
COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, thirteen hands high, long white spot in face; valued at \$10.  
Hodgeman county—John L. Wyatt, clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by W. A. McAnulty, in Marana tp., P. O. Burdette, March 3, 1894, one sorrel mare pony, four feet high, branded AA on left shoulder and bar on left hip; valued at \$15.

**WORLD'S PRIZE WINNERS**  
Buff Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans and S. O. White Leghorns. Send for Circular.  
DAVIS BROS., WASHINGTON, N. J.

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Unless they contain sufficient Potash. Complete fertilizers should contain at least 6 per cent of Potash. Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables should contain from 10 to 15 per cent of Potash. Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Potash or apply Potash salts, such as Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Kainit. For information and pamphlets, address

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For Sale at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale on easy terms and at low prices, 150,000 acres of choice fruit, gardening, farm and grazing lands located in

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

They are also largely interested in, and call special attention to the 600,000 acres of land in the famous

## YAZOO DELTA OF MISSISSIPPI

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

## 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.

### The Croaker.

He's a very funny comforter—the man who told you so—  
A kind of patent right he's got on what he doesn't know;  
He has a morbid appetite for everything that falls,  
In fact, his life is all made up of walls, and walls, and walls,  
I must allow at farming I have been a poor success,  
A kind o' sort of average one, to put it mild, I guess;  
This comforter who visits me—just call him who you please—  
He always has some fault to find with everything he sees,  
And he can theorize away the profits of my land,  
Until I see them slip away like little grains of sand.

"Now take, for instance," he will say, "the wheat you raised this year,  
And sell it at the market price, and you have nothing clear;  
For every acre that you sowed it cost you—let us count  
And see which side the balance sheet we find the big amount—  
For bone dust, plowing, harrowing, and seeding wheat and grass  
And opening up the furrows for to let the water pass,  
Twelve dollars for each acre, it is safely to compute;  
For harvesting and threshing it, four more to follow suit,  
Then add to this the taxes, and interest on the land,  
The wear and tear of harness, the board of team and hand,  
The hauling it to market, the tile and under-drain,  
Makes five and twenty dollars, cost per acre of your grain.  
You got but thirty bushels per acre from your field,  
At sixty cents per bushel, will eighteen dollars yield,  
And so you see you're poorer for every acre sown  
By seven times the dollars of acres you have grown."

Or, "Let me try another sum—for figures never lie—  
And on the dairy question a balance sheet we'll try.  
Your cows an average season will yield from products sold,  
On an average forty dollars, that's counting young and old;  
And now to feed these cattle, sir, on fodder, grain and hay,  
Will cost you, at a moderate guess, full twenty cents a day.  
In the year it's seventy dollars, which brings you out behind  
An even thirty dollars for each of the milking kind."

I almost was discouraged at the out the figures made,  
'Twould surely make me bankrupt within the next decade;  
So I hastened to the woodshed and got a shingle out,  
And wrote "For Sale" upon it and tacked it to the spout.  
But then I got to thinking—the figures there and me—  
Each with a trial balance could never make agree,  
For while the figures made me poorer and poorer every day,  
My tank account was looming up, my barns were full of hay,  
And the mistake my friend had made—the cost of raising grain—  
Was simply work that I had done with brawn as well as brain;  
And so my friends discover—you can theorize and plan,  
But the great successful farmer is the honest workingman.  
—L. M. Stanley, in Ohio Farmer.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

### PRELUDE.

On several occasions Mrs. Belle L. Sproul, of Frankfort, Kas., has favored us with articles on woman suffrage, and, as the question is to be voted on next November, it perhaps is well for us to consider it occasionally and use our influence with the "lords of creation"—otherwise known as men—to get them to vote for or against the proposition, according as our inclinations dictate. While the editor of this department doesn't wish it known outside that he intends to vote for the amendment, yet he is inclined to invite any lady in Kansas to furnish an article for "Home Circle" in opposition to "female suffrage." Of course, the lady would be expected to do as Mrs. Sproul does, viz., to sign her own name to the article.

On the 28th day of September, Mrs. DeVoe, national lecturer on equal suffrage, and several earnest workers were at Mrs. McElroy's, in Frankfort, and organized committees in some of the townships in Marshall county. I've never met a more earnest band of workers than ours, and the good that is being accomplished is very gratifying to us. We never expect to neglect the equal suffrage movement. It has been neglected too long. Many men are very anxious for women to vote, and the women must come to the front and help themselves and humanity along with this work. We don't need simper women or men in it. What we want is thorough going, business-like people—people who are honest in their intentions. About eight months from now the people of Kansas will be greatly interested in our work. Kansas

people are liberal in their views of the different reforms that are brought about, therefore I don't think we'll fail in this work. We are kept back, intellectually, so long as only half of the people vote. This is a far-reaching subject, and many cannot understand why women want to vote. They want the right to vote for the same reason that men want it—because it is justice. Anti-suffragists say women must not vote because they don't understand politics well enough, but they don't want to deprive men of that right for the same reason. They even want men to vote if they can make a mark—not so much as write their names. Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston university, has the following to say about suffrage: "As to suffrage, my creed, ever since I can remember, has consisted of two articles: First, no man or woman should be permitted to vote who desires the right predominantly for his or her own sake. Second, no man or woman should be forbidden to vote who desires the right predominantly for the good of society as a whole. I should like to enlarge the suffrage of women and restrict the suffrage of men until law and practice should conform to these two principles." Dr. Warren will be remembered by the women of this nation. It is such men who do a world of good. He feels the injustice of women being deprived of giving their opinion at the ballot-box.

Here is some good news from a leading Kansas paper of March 15, 1898: "The concurrent resolution submitting the constitutional amendment granting right of suffrage to women upon the terms of equality with men has passed both houses of the Kansas Legislature and has been signed by the Governor. The people will vote upon the proposition at the general election of 1894. So plain an act of justice should not need a single word of argument in support of it. If there is any reason under heaven why the amendment should not be ratified at the polls we are too dumb to know what it can be. The proposition will have our earnest support, and if any opposition should develop against it we will attend to it in proper time and in a proper manner." What we want is more such editors. It surprises me that we women have to carry these enrollment books from place to place and that so much law has to be gone through with in order to place the ballot in woman's hands. Webster defines people as "nation" and "nation" is a "people living under one government," and the papers state that "the people" will vote upon the suffrage amendment next fall. Who are the people? What are women? Are women people? Don't women live under one government, the same as men? Why can't they vote upon the suffrage amendment, as well as the men? Let us be as one united family. Are women citizens? A "freeman" is one who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of "citizenship." "Citizenship" means the rights of a citizen, and one of the rights is to vote, so if a woman is a citizen she can vote without more ado. If she is not a citizen I'm puzzled to know what she is.

Article 15, Section 1, of the constitution of the United States says: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." There is not a sentence in the constitution of the United States where it tells you women shall not vote. Here is more of the constitution: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." I suppose you notice that word "justice" in the above sentence. "Justice" is giving to every one his due. If you remember correctly you know that the pronoun "his" has always been used to designate both male and female, but you plainly see that only half of the people are given "justice," or the right to vote. In the Declaration of Independence we have this to notice: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." I don't see how they can "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" when the women don't help make the laws. To be sure the women are governed, but they have not the ballot the same as the men.

A Kansas paper is interested in the enrollment books and says the following: "The women of Kansas, irrespective of party, should push the work of enrollment. Let every voter of every party be put on record on the suffrage question as soon as possible in order that the friends and the enemies of the amendment may be known. We shall have use for this information in due time. In making the enrollment, due diligence should also be exercised to deter-

# IVORY SOAP

99 1/2% PURE

DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

mine the sincerity of certain classes. Office-seekers may sign the roll with no intention of supporting the amendment. Women are pretty good detectives, and they should check the doubtful names on their roll, so as to be able to estimate the result of the election with a fair degree of accuracy before the ballots are cast."

BELLE L. SPROUL.

### Answers Some Questions.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE:—It is with pleasure that I recognize several familiar names, but owing to the many letters of inquiry from persons wanting information about this country, I must forego pleasant reminiscences and confine my pen to the endeavor of answering some practical questions of those who expect to come to the Territory. And I must begin with the causes in order to explain results.

The question of health depended upon conditions. Some of the Indian tribes have been active and industrious, improving, planting large orchards, building houses to rent, and thus becoming wealthy (as the Creek Indians). Others lazy and shiftless, living in tepees and log huts and depending solely on the government. This was the case with the Sac and Fox, with few exceptions, and the exception no doubt the result of some "half-breed" energy. For this cause we found Lincoln county, at the opening, a houseless, unbroken wilderness. It took time to cut trees and saw lumber and build log houses. People were in tents and covered wagons, shanties made of green lumber. There was hardly a roof in Chandler that did not leak the first winter. This exposure made sickness and suffering. People who saw it could not see the causes, and in going back looked only on the worst side. Added to these causes were others affecting the general health. Both people and animals coming here must become acclimated. We have our semi-annual rainy season, as California, when the air is full of moisture, cold or warm, as the temperature varies. Coming from the dry and arid regions of the Northwest, people are careless, and sick before they understand why. Another cause, the water, and soil, too, are different. Our geologists tell us there is a greater or less deficit of lime and potash in the soil, and alkali more or less throughout the Territory. While there is no perceptible alkali taste in the waters of Lincoln county, the Cimarron river (runs through the Strip) is an alkali stream. The underflow here appears to be pure and sweet. I never tasted sweeter water than from some of our bored wells here; also some springs. It is soft. We have used spring water three years, and our children's average attendance in school is 95—a "bad cold" the only trouble then. For the last year the general health of the people is as good as you will find anywhere, and you cannot find on the face of the broad earth a healthier, fatter, lazier-looking class of people than the Indians who have lived here for years. The men are much larger than our people from the North. The storms and climate affect the physical growth of people as well as that of vegetables.

As people cut out the timber here the "cold waves" from the north will have more effect, but if we cultivate the lands we must clear. The Indians say: "Cold weather follows the white man."

I would advise those coming here not to bring cows. Think I am safe in saying one-half of the cows brought here from the north died the first year. The price of milk cows about the same as in Kansas. I suppose the same causes that affect people affect them—horses, too, though not so fatal, but mules are hardy.

Schools.—There is a school house (log or frame) in nearly every district. As to teachers, don't you know a large per cent. of this country is settled by old teachers? So you'll find just as intelligent and as many Christian people here as anywhere.

Claims.—It is those unable to improve and speculators who want to sell, about one-third population. Sometimes a good claim can be got for a team, and some ask \$2,000, owing to condition. People who came to make homes don't want to sell. No aid needed in our county since the first winter.

Products.—Corn, wheat and cotton our staple and sure products. All other cereals grow where these do, of course, though

sweet potatoes do better than Irish, because of the midsummer dry season. Still we raise plenty, and good. Alfalfa will do well here on bottom land, and fruit on all grades of land. Corn is sweeter here than in Kansas. But "time's up." Good-bye.

Yours,

Mrs. M. J. HUNTER.

March 27, 1894.

To the "Home Circle":—In answer to "Englishwoman" I will say the gasoline stoves are a blessing to farmers' wives and not half as dangerous as our horses, for with care we can always control them. I have tried the Japanese climbing cucumber. It is as good as recommended to be.

N. V. B.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

### Pond's Business College,

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

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Have you visited it? If not, we are very sure you know its reputation through friends who have gazed on its mountains, inspected its fine stock and fruit farms, figured on its mineral and timber wealth, and were well pleased with its equable climate, its thriving towns, and the opportunities for securing the best of homes at surprising prices.

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is the time to take advantage of low railroad rates and see this grand valley.

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A box of  
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constitutes a family medicine chest. Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

# The Young Folks.

## On a Frolic.

The wind arose, one cold, dark night,  
When the earth was gowned in a garb of white,  
And he whistled aloud with all his might,  
And laughed with malicious glee.  
"I'll batter the farmer's door," he said,  
"I'll rattle the shingles above his head,  
And rattle him out of his cozy bed,  
What a frolic I'll have," cried he!

So he flew to a farm house which stood alone,  
Walled in with a fence of rough-hewn stone,  
And he sent down the chimney a curdling groan,  
Enough to awaken the dead.  
The farmer sprang up in sudden affright,  
Half wondering whether he'd heard aright,  
While the wind fairly howled in wicked delight  
And danced a jig overhead.

He tore a stone from the chimney tall,  
And tossed it over the garden wall;  
He tried through the shingled roof to crawl,  
But his efforts were all in vain.  
So he whirled away, with an angry roar,  
And scattered the chaff on the old barn floor,  
And piled the snowdrifts about the door,  
And shook the rafters again.

His racket startled the farmer's flocks—  
They thought 'twas a wolf, or a prowling fox;  
But the wind flew off to the farmer's shocks,  
And tossed them to left and to right.  
Then he tumbled the hay in the farmer's mow,  
Blew snow in the shed of the farmer's cow,  
And kicked up a very hilarious row,  
Ere he thought of taking his flight.

"I've done all the mischief I possibly could,"  
He said to himself in a p'nt mood,  
"But only an ill wind blows a no good,  
So I'll scatter those clouds away."  
Then off he whistled with a parting shout,  
And put the lowering clouds to rout,  
And when next morning the sun shone out  
It smiled on a peaceful day.

—Good Housekeeping

## HOW THE MESSAGE CAME.

Many a little hero is covered with fur or feathers, and dies as bravely while doing his duty as any soldier who ever laid down his life for his country or his king. Mr. Darwin tells of one such hero, an old baboon, which rushed out among some hunters who were shooting and capturing his companions, and rescued a little baboon which probably was a relative. But that now famous animal was no more a hero than any brave dog that loses his life while defending the property of his master, or any bluebird that dies while trying to drive a snake from the nest of his young ones. Almost any animal will face death without a second's hesitation in order to save a creature that it loves. Such cases are so common that little notice is taken of them, but we have learned of an instance of another sort of heroism in which a bird gallantly lost his life last autumn while trying to do a service to a young lady.

Everybody remembers the races of 1893 between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie for the possession of the America's cup—the international yachting trophy. It was during the first race that the feathered hero lost his life. Among the smaller craft that sailed down New York bay on the morning of October 5 was the schooner-yacht Yampa, and among the passengers on board were five carrier pigeons. They belonged to a gentleman living in West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and one of them was to be freed at each important point in the race, and bring the news back to the city to the daughter of the Yampa's owner. As a carrier-pigeon flies from fifty to one hundred miles an hour it is the best possible messenger between a vessel and the shore, and if all went well the exact condition of affairs in the regatta outside Sandy Hook would be known in West Fifty-seventh street thirty minutes after every critical period in the race. It may not be known generally, but the name of a carrier-pigeon's owner is usually stamped on the bird's larger feathers, so that if he is wounded or lost, and falls into the hands of persons who know a carrier-pigeon when they see him, word may be sent to his owner.

The starting point of the first international regatta last fall was the Sandy Hook lightship, which lies out in the Atlantic beyond New York bay. As persons interested in yachting may remember, the British yacht got away first, and as soon as she crossed the line a slip of thin paper bearing a message was fastened to the foot of a strong gray and white pigeon, and the bird was tossed into the air.

One side of the paper read: "11:20—Wind light, N. by West," and the other side read, "Valkyrie over first." If all had gone well, this message would have reached the house of the pigeon's owner sooner than any other news of the regatta. The pigeon rose high into the air, made several circles, each larger than the one before, and finally darted off like an arrow toward its home. Nobody has ever discovered how a pigeon finds out which way to fly on its return journey. If taken hundreds of miles from home in a basket, and then liberated, it will rise in the air, fly about in great circles for a few minutes, and then choose the direction which leads in a straight line to its cote. As the race progressed, changed into a drifting match, and the Vigilant overhauled and passed the Valkyrie, the other four pigeons were let loose from the Yampa, each with a message fastened to its leg.

When the passengers on the Yampa

reached home late at night their first inquiry was for the pigeons. Four had arrived safely, but the first one released—the one bearing the news that the Valkyrie had crossed the starting line first—had not been seen. It did not reach home the next day, nor the next, and was given up as lost. But though the pigeon never reached home, one of his feathers and the message did arrive there safely, as the following letter received by the bird's owner will show:

BARREN ISLAND, Oct. 7, '93.

Mr. HUSON:—I thought perhaps you would like to know what become of your pigeon. I hereby notify you that I saw a hawk flying with a pigeon, so I shot at him and the hawk dropped the pigeon; it was the hawk that killed him. This slip of paper was on his leg. Yours,

JAMES MCAVOY,  
Barren Island, N. Y.

The pigeon evidently got his bearings correctly, and was hurrying home with his message when death in the shape of a hungry hawk overtook him. Barren island lies in the middle of Jamaica bay, off the southern shore of Long Island, and in a straight line between Sandy Hook lightship and Fifty-seventh street, New York. It is one of the dreariest places on earth. On it are fish-oil manufactories and other devices for making bad odors, and to this ill-smelling place gulls and other birds of prey flock to feed on refuse. It was one of these highwaymen of the air that seized the carrier-pigeon and killed him before a shot from Mr. McAvoy's gun frightened the hawk so badly that he dropped his booty. The name on the pigeon's feather showed who his owner was, and so the feather with its stamped address and the blood-stained message reached their destination after all. —Harper's Young People.

## A Lapp Fairy Tale.

An old Lapp had started out one day to hunt squirrels, but he had not much luck. Not liking to go home with so poor a catch, he kept wandering farther and farther through the woods, until at last he lost his way altogether. He had about given up all hope of finding shelter when, all of a sudden, he espied an old rickety cottage among the trees.

There he went in, and finding it empty he sat down on a three-legged stool and began to make a fire upon the hearth. He fetched water from a brook near by, poured it into a kettle and began to prepare his supper, consisting of bread and squirrel stew.

But just as the water was boiling and bubbling and sending forth savory fumes, a sort of queer, shivery feeling came over him. He felt as if he were not alone in the room. Turning sharply about, he saw an old Troll-woman standing right behind him, and it did not take him long to make up his mind that she was the owner of the hut.

"What is your name?" she asked.  
"Myself," he answered.  
And so saying he dipped his ladle in the boiling soup and dashed it right into the face of the Troll-woman.

"Oh! oh! oh!" she yelled, so that you could have heard her a mile off. "Myself has burnt me! Myself has burnt me!"  
"Well, if you have burned yourself, you'll have to suffer for it yourself, too," shouted a voice back from the nearest mountain.

That, as the Lapp thought, was the husband, or her companions, who lived on the mountain. And they did not come to help her, as she had expected. Thus he escaped injury, and the burned Troll-woman, whimpering, scolding and growling, betook herself away. But just as she had reached the threshold, she turned about, and raising her hands, cried out:

"Myself did spurn me;  
Myself did burn me;  
Myself shall sleep a year and a day."

The Lapp, laughing at her threat, ate his supper with hearty zeal, and beginning to feel drowsy, crawled into bed and soon fell asleep.

When he woke up again the sun was shining down through the chimney, and he fancied he must have overslept himself. He therefore got up, feeling rather stiff in his joints and a trifle giddy and light-headed. He made fire once more upon the hearth, and opening his hunting-bag to cook his last squirrel for breakfast, he was astonished to find nothing but a worm-eaten skin and some crusts of bread that were covered with greenish mould. The wooden bucket in which he had fetched water had lost a couple of bands and was so leaky that the light peeped in through a dozen cracks. And so thick were the spider's webs in the chimney and under the roof that you could scarcely see the stones and the timbers.

The Lapp began to feel very queer and shaky when he noticed this, and he quite lost his appetite for breakfast. Picking up his gun, which was eaten up with rust, he took to his heels and ran as fast as he could and as long as his wind lasted. Toward evening he arrived, footsore and weary, at his own game, where his children started back with terror when they saw him, for they supposed he was a ghost. But when he related his story, they were rejoiced and

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The *KANSAS FARMER* and the *Advocate* to December 31, 1894, for \$1. To any old subscriber who sends a new yearly subscriber for one year and \$1 we will send the *Advocate* to the end of December, 1894, as a premium. Address all orders *KANSAS FARMER* Co., Topeka. A \$1 bill folded in a letter always reaches us.

During the month of April the *KANSAS FARMER* offers a special club rate with the *Weekly Capital*. For \$1 we will send to any address the *KANSAS FARMER* and the *Weekly Capital* to the end of December, 1894. Or for one new subscriber for one year with \$1 sent in by an old subscriber we will send the *KANSAS FARMER* for one year to the new subscriber and the *Weekly Capital* to the end of December to the old subscriber to pay for the trouble.

The following table gives the United States mint estimates of the gold production of the world for several years. The estimate for 1893 is only approximate:

1874.....	\$90,750,000	1884.....	\$101,700,000
1875.....	97,500,000	1885.....	108,400,000
1876.....	103,700,000	1886.....	103,000,000
1877.....	114,000,000	1887.....	105,775,000
1878.....	119,000,000	1888.....	110,197,000
1879.....	109,000,000	1889.....	123,489,000
1880.....	101,000,000	1890.....	118,848,700
1881.....	103,000,000	1891.....	128,183,500
1882.....	102,000,000	1892.....	138,841,000
1883.....	95,400,000	1893.....	150,000,000

N. C. Vale, Webber, Jewell county, writes the *KANSAS FARMER*: "The more I become acquainted with your paper the more valuable I find it. As a farmer, I located on this quarter section, three miles east of Webber, as a pre-emption, in 1870. I have been much interested in your alfalfa articles. The seed from my alfalfa last year was worth the price of the land it was raised on, aside from two crops of hay. I introduced the *FARMER* to a neighbor farmer a few years ago. They say he is 'crazy on alfalfa.' I am glad Jewell county is to the front on corn and is getting there on alfalfa. Oats mostly sown from the 15th to 20th. No spring wheat sown to speak of. More fall wheat sown than usual, which is generally looking fair, and some very good. More corn will be planted this year than usual, and less oats were sown than it is usual to sow. Mercury 5° above zero on March 26, 7 a. m."

## AN ELEMENT OF THE TARIFF SITUATION.

The tariff debate in the Senate, the disagreement of the bill as it will probably eventually pass that body from the Wilson bill, already passed by the House, the work of the Conference committee, these, with all the speeches, the manipulations for special advantages for certain industries, and the various details incidental to the contest, will probably drag the consideration of tariff legislation far into the summer. The zest of the conflict will lose nothing, but will doubtless increase with the realization of the fact that great partisan advantage is now likely to accrue to the political organization which succeeds in impressing its policy on the legislation of the nation.

The great depression has come, and is now going, possibly but to return again, as did the evil spirit of old, but going, nevertheless, and is likely to be succeeded by an era of speculation, industrial activity, and accumulation of wealth in somebody's hands. Thus far the political parties have with equal vehemence attributed the depression to each other. Lower wages for labor are probably inevitable under any tariff policy, and this will doubtless become more apparent as time progresses, before final action on the bill. The revival of industry which will come may temporarily stay the depreciation of wages, or it may even cause a temporary advance. Thus, whatever policy is adopted, the advantage of the situation will be loudly claimed and will apparently lie with the party which succeeds. Quite the reverse would have been the case had the tariff matter been settled last fall. Then the responsibility for what has been suffered would have been thrust upon the party whose policy prevailed.

These conditions have doubtless been realized by party managers on both sides. Both have wanted delay—the Democratic majority until the financial storm should have blown over, so that whatever they do may appear on top of the returning wave of speculative and industrial activity; the Republican minority as the only means of retaining their policy as that of the nation. Under present and prospective conditions it is almost certain that the majority will pass such a measure as can be cited as representative of Democratic policy, and will profit by it, and that the minority will use every possible means to delay and to secure such concessions as will enable them to claim the credit of saving the nation's prosperity.

## THAT MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE (?)

Some three weeks ago there appeared in a Burlingame (Kansas) paper, a brief account of a "mysterious" disease that was said to be playing havoc with cattle in that vicinity. According to the story, the animals become afflicted with running sores, particularly on the hind legs and thighs. There was a marked tendency on the part of the animals to bite at these sores, which increased in number and extent till death ensued.

Now, Topeka is infested by a horde of newspaper correspondents whose prosperity depends upon the length of the "strings" which they have to send in each month, and who therefore feast and fatten on sensations, of whatever nature. They pounced upon this little Burlingame item, and the next morning there appeared in *Kansas City*, *St. Louis* and *Chicago* papers dispatches conveying the impression that "foot and mouth" disease had broken out in Kansas and that dire disaster to the cattle industry of that State was threatened.

Within three days State Veterinarian Pritchard, of Topeka, received letters from more than a dozen Eastern States inquiring about the outbreak, thus showing the extent of the harm done by the foolish and reprehensible acts of the correspondents in sending out dispatches concerning matters of which they were absolutely ignorant.

The facts in the case are these: A feeder near Burlingame had a mixed bunch of fattening cattle in one of his lots and was feeding them on "snapped" corn without fodder. The craving for

roughness was so strong that many of the animals ate greedily from a stack of half-rotten straw that was within their reach. As a very natural consequence there was derangement of the system and the outbreak which gave rise to the articles in question followed. State Veterinarian Pritchard was telegraphed for, but could not go down at once. His assistant, who did go, was disinclined to state positively the nature and the cause of the disease and so the mystery was apparently deepened. Later Dr. Pritchard went down himself. He at once became convinced that the consumption of the rotten straw was the cause of the outbreak and made such an announcement. It took some hours to persuade the owner of the cattle that this was the true explanation of the matter, but he finally accepted it fully.

One of the facts that seemed to aggravate the seriousness of the case was that there seemed to be almost an epidemic of abortion among the cows affected. When the rotten straw theory was accepted, however, no further explanation of the marked disposition to abort was needed.

The whole case was plainly due to malnutrition, nothing worse, and the Topeka correspondents overreached themselves and did the State serious injury in sending out the news of it in so sensational a manner. But perhaps there should be little criticism offered, for if these correspondents were to confine their stories to matters of which they have some definite knowledge, their strings would be shorter than Boss McKane's accounts.

## HOW AND WHERE TWENTY-TWO-CENT WHEAT IS GROWN.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Please tell us in your next *how* the figures of 22 cents per bushel as cost of growing wheat in California are arrived at. Does that represent bare cost, without interest on land or depreciation of horses and implements, or with? If said to be with such items inclusive, I beg to say I don't and will not believe it to be correct until, like Thomas, I see for myself. I do not believe wheat can be grown with a fair profit, added to actual cost and depreciations, under 60 cents.

J. BROWSE OLDRIVE.

Senator Peffer's report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on Agricultural Depression, says, on page 27:

"In California 'bonanza' wheat farms are larger than those of North Dakota. It is not uncommon to find one man in this State exercising rights of ownership over a tract of 50,000 acres of land, and from that up to 100,000. The committee heard of one case where two men claim to own 200,000 acres, and most of this is wheat land. Hon. John Boggs, President of the State Agricultural Society, thus describes the methods of raising wheat on the large farms of California:

"For instance, we do all our summer plowing (more properly speaking, spring plowing) with gang plows. As large farming is done with these gangs, which consist generally of eight plows attached together, or eight plows in one frame, one man with a team of six or eight horses can plow six acres per day. In seeding the ground we use the common broadcast seeder, followed by an eight-horse harrow. Under this system we can seed twenty acres per day in good order.

"In harvesting our crops we use the combined harvesters, which cut from twenty-eight to thirty acres per day. A harvester with an eighteen-foot cut of sickle will, in an average grain field, cut and thresh from 350 to 400 sacks, or 800 to 900 bushels, per day, at a cost, counting wear and tear of machinery, feed of animals, wages and board of men, not to exceed \$1 per acre."

"Under the old methods of farming in California the cost of producing an acre of wheat was from \$5 to \$6, while now it is done for half that amount, and the cost of producing a bushel of wheat has been reduced accordingly to about 22 cents on an average crop.

"The wheat harvest extends, usually, over a period of sixty to ninety days. It is rare that rain falls on the wheat fields between May and September. The straw is short and stands erect, curing in the warm sunshine, and the heads bend over gracefully, holding the berries in place firmly to the end of the season. During so long a harvest one machine can cut over an immense area, and a modern California harvester is a ponderous machine. It is drawn by a team consisting (according to size and capacity of the machine) of sixteen to thirty horses, and cuts, threshes and

sacks the grain at the rate of about an acre to the horse each day. The horses are worked eight abreast the first two or three tiers, with four or two in the lead. A twenty-six horse team has three tiers of eight horses each, with two horses in front, and a twenty-eight horse team has four horses leading. One man drives the team, one looks after the machine, while a third sews the sacks as they are filled. Thus three men dispose of twenty-five to thirty acres—often much more—of wheat in one day. Men with two or four-horse wagons follow the machines at proper intervals of distance and gather up the sacks and haul them to the owner's warehouses, on the railroad. These large farms extend many miles along the roads."

## KILLING OUR CROPS' ENEMIES.

The plan of battling against the chinch bug by spreading contagious diseases among them appears to have a counterpart in the introduction of a plant disease in combating a troublesome weed in New York. The following significant letter on this subject appeared in a recent number of the *National Stockman and Farmer*:

In answer to A. F. Meadville, Pa., who wants to know how to destroy live-forever, I would say there were introduced in this county (Chenango, New York), several years ago disease plants of the above pest, and wherever planted they have entirely killed it, root and branch. I have seen land that formerly was completely covered with it, where not a trace is left now.

M. M. E.

The *KANSAS FARMER* does not know who M. M. E. is, but the admission of his letter to the columns of the reliable *Stockman and Farmer* is in itself a sufficient endorsement of the correspondent.

The "diseases of our enemies" may constitute a subject of research well worth pursuing. The destruction of the enemies of our crops by bacteriological infection may be only at its beginning. We have now Chancellor Snow's white mould for chinch bugs, an enemy which destroys the orange scale in California, and last in the realm of vegetable diseases a fatal foe for at least one troublesome weed.

Further studies may reveal remedies for the much-dreaded Russian thistle, as well as for the various weeds, the question of whose usefulness has perplexed the farmer's boy from the date of his first experience with the hoe. Agriculture is continually becoming more and more a matter of the application of scientific methods and knowledge, and the fields for investigation along this line are presenting themselves more rapidly than they can be occupied by the present force of practical investigators.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Notice has been issued that there will be a public mass meeting of citizens, and all persons interested in the passage of the pending constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, for the discussion of that question, at Representative hall, Topeka, Kas., on May 9 and 10, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. All persons in favor of, opposed to, or neutral on the question as to whether this amendment be adopted are cordially invited to be present and participate in the meetings.

There will be present to address the people upon said question, the following distinguished speakers: Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Carrie Lane Chapman, Mrs. Therese Jenkins, of Wyoming, Mary E. Lease, Anna L. Diggs, Laura M. Johns and others.

The members of the local equal suffrage association propose to furnish entertainment for all who will notify its officers one week previous to the meeting, of their intention to be present. Address all communications to Dr. Eva Harding, Topeka, Kas.

Governor Lewelling has designated April 13 as Arbor day in Kansas.

The wheat market took a sharp upturn on account of last week's cold snap.

## Leasing Oklahoma School Lands.

All persons wanting to lease school land in Oklahoma will be rewarded by sending for a free sample copy of the *HOME, FIELD AND FORUM*, Guthrie, Okla., the leading agricultural paper of Oklahoma Territory.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S STORY.

As a result of a strange combination of circumstances and the dauntless enterprise backed by vast resources, an American magazine has just placed before the reading world the first publication of a bit of fiction written in his youth by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Cosmopolitan, whose publisher has in many ways astonished the printing world, brings this story to light after it had slumbered among practically unexamined relics for a hundred years. It was once sold with some other matters for \$40,000. The story has the merit of being characteristic of the bold and romantic spirit of the younger days of its remarkable author, but it will be read more on account of his subsequent career than on account of the intrinsic merit of the production itself.

The history of the manuscript is given in a foot-note, and all doubts as to its genuineness is obliterated by the reputation of the scholar who brings it out, as well as by the known history of the Napoleonic relics. To make the identification, if possible, more satisfactory, a fac simile of the first page of the manuscript has been printed by the Cosmopolitan Co. It is characterized by the same hand-writing and similar orthographic blunders to those found in the abdicacion written at Fontainebleau in 1814. Following is an outline of the history of the manuscript:

"It appears from the researches made by the French Napoleonic scholar, Frederic Masson, who vouches for the fact over his own signature, that Napoleon, when a young lieutenant, wrote a Corsican story. The manuscript of this he confided to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, then Archbishop of Lyons. When Cardinal Fesch died in 1839, his papers were intrusted to his Grand Vicar, Abbe Lyonnet. Napoleon's manuscript was sold by the Abbe to Libri, a member of the academy and inspector of French libraries. Libri sold this and some other manuscripts to Lord Ashburnham for \$40,000, and from 1842 to a recent date Napoleon's manuscripts slumbered in Ashburnham castle. The Cosmopolitan maintains staff editors in both London and Paris, men of wide acquirements, who spend their time in searching exclusively for what is likely to be of great value to the readers of the magazine. To the Paris editor belongs the honor of securing for an American periodical the interesting manuscript from the pen of the world's greatest personality."

The cold wave of March, 1890, sent wheat up from 76 1/2 cents in March to 92 1/2 cents in April and \$1 in May. A Chicago board of trade expert, who was in the field in March, 1890, examining crops for the information of a clique of speculators, said of last week's cold wave: "The effect on wheat this year will depend upon the length of this cold spell. If it keeps cold as it did in 1890 considerable damage will be done. If it should warm up promptly wheat might revive. This cold wave is about a week later than in 1890, and severer." This was undoubtedly spoken before the termination of the late cold spell. The meteorological records show that the cold wave of 1890 lasted five days, while that of 1894 lasted eight days and followed an abnormally warm spell.

An exceedingly interesting as well as practically important series of experiments with 100 varieties of grapes is described in bulletin No. 44 of the Kansas Experiment Station. These 100 varieties have resulted from one foreign and three native species. The bulletin deals not only with the botanical relations but also with questions of hardiness and methods of protecting those not hardy. Spraying is also considered, both as to practical effects and as to cost. One of the most interesting features of the experimental vineyards is found in the varieties which bloom very late—long after all danger from frost has passed. These are also suggested as to what can be expected from systematic work in the same direction with other fruits. May we not as well by the application of well-known scientific methods develop strains of peaches, cherries, plums, apples, pears and ber-

ries which shall have blooming seasons late enough to be safe from frost? Verily everything that our experiment stations learn points only to greater fields of usefulness for them. Every Kansan who produces or is interested in fruit should write to I. D. Graham, Secretary, Manhattan, Kas., for a copy of bulletin No. 44.

Gossip About Stock.

H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, shipped on the 2d inst., to E. H. Littlefield, of Newkirk, Okla., the grand young draft stallion Jonnie Coope, also the Cruickshank Short-horn bull 7th Earl of Valley Grove, and nine choice registered Short-horn cows. Mr. Littlefield has purchased an extra fine lot of stock for the foundation of his herd on Fairview stock farm. He believes it pays to buy the best.

M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, Kas., writes: "We are still in the Poland-China business and have added some choice Duroc-Jersey swine. Sales have been very satisfactory considering the hard times (sales mostly on time). We have disposed of five head of Holsteins, the last male calf going to Frank Mauk, Hamilton, Kas. A male calf and two cows went to A. L. Day, M-rehead, Kas. Another male calf went to Joseph Ozbun, Opolis, Kas. A pair of Poland-China pigs went to A. Lahey, Dodge City, Kas. These sales are all since January 1, and are all due to the KANSAS FARMER."

J. R. Killough & Sons, breeders of Poland-China swine, Richmond, Kas., came to this State in 1884 from Butler county, Ohio, the home of the Poland-Chinas, and brought with them the foundation of their herd, to which they have added as necessity required the best that money could buy. Their last purchase was Upright Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. This animal will be used on some fine gilts for the spring trade. A few of these are for sale, giving an opportunity to secure Wilkes blood at a small cost. In dealing with their customers they ship nothing but first-class stock. It will pay intending purchasers to call on or write to these breeders.

There are few farmers in Kansas who have farmed Kansas soil so long as A. B. Dille, of Edgerton, Johnson county, Kansas. Thirty-seven years ago he opened up the farm on which he now resides, and for the past twenty years has given special attention to developing a fine herd of Poland-China swine and the finest strains of excellently bred poultry. His stock at present, of both poultry and swine, comprises the best of animals and birds the country affords. From testimonials he has received and record of premiums taken by both pigs and poultry he has the satisfaction of knowing his efforts in his specialties have been entirely successful.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER who happen to have any coins dated before 1873 may find among them a quantity of varieties which are worth many times their face value. The National Coin Co., 832 Stock Exchange, Boston, Mass., sends out sixteen-page circular with illustrations of United States and foreign coins, stamps, Confederate and Continental currency. Cut this out and send stamps and you will receive book by return mail. Send now; it may mean a fortune to you.

It is acknowledged by every good farmer that the poultry business is a paying adjunct to every farm. It is also necessary to keep the chickens well housed in wet weather and warm in winter in order to get the best results and keep the hens laying. This can be done by roofing your buildings with the Red Rope roofing and lining them with carbonized tarred felt, manufactured by the W. E. Campe Roofing & Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo. Write them for samples, circulars, etc.

In the Literary Digest for March 29 there were forty-five magazines represented: American, English, Canadian, German, French, Dutch, Spanish and Russian. There were forty-one daily and weekly papers, some of them from the Japanese, Chinese, South African, also from India, Hawaii and New Zealand. In the Digest of April 5 are notable articles on nearly every living topic of general interest, from all over the world. The translations and condensations are made especially for it by its regular editorial staff. The number is fully illustrated.

Many people are dissatisfied with their present surroundings, especially those of limited means, where they have to pay annually as much for rent on the farms they are now occupying as would be required to make the annual cash payments on cheaper lands which they might be able to buy in the James river valley, South Dakota. There never was a time in the history of this country, and probably never will be again, when so many people will be seeking homes of their own, largely caused by the financial disturbance throughout the East. In consequence of this the value of land

must rapidly increase, and beyond doubt it will be worth double in one year what it can now be bought for. Most desirable terms of payment can be given. Prices range from \$5 to \$15 per acre, according to location and improvements. Occasionally parties can exchange Eastern property for Western lands where the same is owned by non-residents, and especially if the owner is not engaged in farming. Full description of this great valley and a list of cheap farms which are for sale or exchange can be had free by writing to S. W. Narregang, Aberdeen, S. D., who has the largest real estate agency in the State.

Our First-Page Illustration.

Our first-page illustration is of a champion pair of world-wide renowned prize-winners, drawn from Iams' "Sweepstakes Stud," the "home of the winners," at St. Paul, Neb. They are perfect models of draft horses (as near as they grow). Mr. Throop, the artist, was so enthusiastic over his model that he threw his whole soul into the work and did himself proud. The great "Iris" is a beautiful dapple gray Percheron mare, 7 years old, weight 2,240 pounds—largest mare in the United States, and only one her equal grown in fifty years. She is an artist's ideal model in form, style and finish, with the best of feet and such hard, flinty bone of real quality that her cords stand out in bold relief; massive body of size and finish; her well shaped neck, set well up on her shoulders, and that fire in her eye, makes the earth and her competitors tremble when she is on dress parade in the show yard. She can show the bottoms of her feet to any mare in America 1,800 pounds or over. She is royally bred, approved and stamped by the European government (as are all of Iams' imported horses). She is always a show mare and as good as she is handsome—both as a brood mare and a worker. She can be seen most any day at the "home of the winners" doing the work of two horses. She is the most noted prize-winning Percheron mare in the United States or France, having won all prizes on the plate and many more, and sweepstakes over Paris exposition winner at Kansas State fair ("Rosa Bonheur") and over Nebraska's World's Fair winners at Nebraska State fair, 1893. Her companion is her illustrious son, Iams' "Bon Ton," 20 months old, black Percheron stallion, weight, 1,620 pounds. He is a perfect model of a draft horse in form, smoothness and finish and a wonder in size, style and action. He takes no dirt from any man's "Coacher." He is bred in the "purple," as are his sire and dam. He won prizes as on cut and over the World's Fair winning yearlings. He will be heard from again as one of the "big guns."

This famous pair are two of Iams' select 400 that completely "snowed under" the Nebraska World's Fair winners at Nebraska State fair of 1893, and no man's full-blood draft horses "barred." In "best show or herd" Iams' black Percherons, French Draft, Clydes and Shires won every first prize and sweepstakes competed for at Nebraska State fair of 1893 (barring one) and six sweepstakes and "competition open to the world." This is a sample of the style of horses imported, bred and for sale at the "home of the winners," on one to three years' time at 5 per cent. interest and Iams pays the freight. Visit Iams. He will treat you white, entertain you royally and sell you a winner at hard time prices.

Fruit Safe in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since the late freeze, that was thought to have ruined much of our fruit crop, I have made quite a careful examination of apples and find they are all right. Pears and crab apples and a red fall kind called Haas have been hurt; so have apricots and a few plums and cherries, while the bulk of them are in good shape for a full crop; so is all small fruit. A. H. GRIESA. Lawrence, Kas., April 2, 1894.

A Wool Improver Wins a World's Fair Diploma.

It reads: "Excellent in its effective destruction of insects, promotes the health of the sheep, increases the strength of the fibre and weight and lustre of the 'fleece.'" This refers to the celebrated Cooper Sheep Dip. Two-dollar packet makes 100 gallons. Order of Cooper Dip Depot, 178 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill. "Guide to Dipping" mailed free.

What You Don't Know About California

Is told in a beautifully illustrated and entertaining book entitled "To California and Back." Ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy. It is free. The San Francisco Midwinter Exposition will attract tourists to the Pacific coast this winter. Write to above address for pamphlet describing World's Fair, Jr. The unexcelled climate, cheap lands and sunshiny skies of all California are attractive every day in the year. Low rates via the Santa Fe route.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams write us, under date of March 31, as follows:

"With moderate receipts of cattle, both here and in Chicago, we have been able to regain something of the decline we have lost during the month. This has been the first week since the beginning of March we have not lost ground. During the past ten days we have secured an advance of from 10 to 20 cents, possibly by reason of receipts being lighter, but generally from some little increase to the demand, which is shown by the advance being principally on light and medium weights of cattle which go to supply the home trade. The export trade has not gained any to mention this week, but cattle have been in fair demand at the prices. The demand for feeders is not quite so urgent as two or three weeks ago, but the buyers of dressed beef cattle have taken more of the light and medium weight cattle than heretofore. Undoubtedly the prospects are brighter; workmen are slowly getting back to work, and while it is not politic to look for a too rapid advance, we can but think there is now some show for a little better result than any time during the past thirty days, especially as when prices appear to be at bottom, if changes occur it is generally upward. We think with continued moderate receipts we will be able to advance prices a little more, though we cannot expect any material advance until the great mass of our working people are employed, thereby increasing the demand.

"The hog trade has developed some strength this week. Receipts have been moderate, which with a good demand from all classes of buyers has given us an undertone of strength which has enabled us to advance prices, the outlook being favorable for the near future, the tendency of values being to strengthen."

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing the usual activity. Prices no higher; if anything a little lower on draft and chunks. Smooth, shapely, well-broke Southerners and nice drivers were steady at last week's quotations, but there is nothing to indicate a rise in prices during the near future.

Prospects for the coming week are very fair, as there are a number of dealers on the market with loads partially filled, waiting and anxious for fresh stock.

The mule market shows an increased activity. Considerable trading in fifteen to sixteen-hand mules, and a good demand for fresh miners. Some little inquiry for fourteen and a half to fifteen hands, but this class must have quality and flesh.

HORSES.

Table listing horse prices: Extra draft, 1,500 lbs. \$100 @ 125; Good draft, 1,300 lbs. 80 @ 90; Extra drivers, 100 @ 175; Good drivers, 65 @ 90; Saddle, good to extra, 75 @ 175; Southern mares and geldings, 25 @ 75; Western range, unbroken, 20 @ 50; Western ponies, 12 1/2 @ 50.

MULES.

Table listing mule prices: 14 1/2 hand, 4 to 7 years, extra, \$45 @ 60; 14 1/2 hand, 4 to 7 years, good, 35 @ 50; 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra, 75 @ 90; 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good, 70 @ 80; 15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra, 100 @ 130; 15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, good, 90 @ 100; 16 to 16 1/2 hands, good to extra, 100 @ 135.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, reports:

"The receipts of horses this week are again on a liberal scale, but the buyers from all sections of the country are also present in large numbers and everything is selling freely and at firm prices. The private selling in the barns is on a larger scale than for some time and the auctions are largely attended, with prompt bidding and large buying orders to fill.

"Had the weather been milder and more springlike there is little doubt but that the market would have been an extraordinary good one. The private selling the first two days of the week averaged about forty horses daily, and 479 head were sold at auction Wednesday at satisfactory prices. Chunks up to 1,350 pounds and drivers continue strongest and in best demand, while draft horses remain nominally quiet and inactive. The following prices may be quoted as we go to press:

Table listing horse prices: 1,200-lb chunks, \$75 @ 90; 1,300-lb chunks, 90 @ 115; 1,400-lb chunks, 110 @ 135; 1,500-lb chunks, 145 @ 190; Drivers, 125 @ 200.

"Saddle horses hardly enough demand to warrant quoting prices."

Climate and Crops Just Right.

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

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

## Horticulture.

### The Ben Davis Apple.

So varying are the opinions as to this apple that its place is difficult to assign. The orchardist likes it because it produces well and sells well. But he is apt to sneer at the taste of the buyer. The dealer likes it because it keeps well, looks well and is a good seller. But for his use he takes some other apple. The cook likes it because it is large and smooth and cooks well. An agricultural writer says of it:

"It is a fact that no other apple is now being more extensively planted in the Western commercial apple district than the Ben Davis. The most sanguine planter confesses its poor quality, and acknowledges that the early bearing habit, good handling qualities and the productiveness of the variety is the reason for planting. This criticism of its quality is made by experts and those having a critical taste for all fruits. If the Ben Davis is picked and marketed at the right time, to the indiscriminating public it is not a bad apple. In saying this, we mean it to apply to the Western Ben Davis. There is one thing that should not be overlooked, and that is that if the orchardist deals direct with the consumer, and the apple is for early winter eating and cooking it should be 1-ft on the trees just as late as the season permits without freezing. The lateness of the last three falls has made it possible to so ripen up the Ben Davis on the trees that they could be used for dessert or in the kitchen in December and January, and classed as a good apple. The late keeping qualities and the rough handling this variety will bear are proverbial among apple-growers. To get the apple to keep well, it must be picked much earlier than for early winter use. Early picking is at the expense of its quality. But in the absence of all apples of high quality at a late season when the market is clear of all kinds of fruit, the off flavor is, in a measure, not noticeable. If one speaks of the good flavor of the Ben Davis at a horticultural gathering it is usually met with a laugh. There are growers of the Ben Davis, as there are growers of pork; they are producers of something for somebody else to eat. It is a question with many whether the public will not become so discriminating in the near future as to make the production of this variety unprofitable.

"We were standing in a grocery this summer, when a customer came in and inquired for eating apples. The proprietor inquired: "Which kind do you want?" pointing to two piles of apples in a show window, one of Duchess and the other Red June. The customer eyed them a moment, and said he would take a nickel's worth of those large striped ones (the Duchess), and went out eating the sour Duchess with a relish, leaving the toothsome small Red June for some more discriminating customer. This buyer of eating apples represents a much larger class than is supposed, and when it is taken into account that there is so large a shifting of population into cities where horticultural knowledge is not made a part of every-day life, the day in which the Ben Davis will be unpopular is far distant. Then there is no apple of high quality to take its place in its late season. But, on the other hand, since it is a fact that good fruit is a sort of a missionary, and one bushel of apples of a high quality paves the way for the sale of two or more, it is a fact that the extensive sale of apples of as low a quality as the Ben Davis will spoil the rapid extension of markets for all kinds of apple products. Extreme care should be taken that the Ben Davis for early markets, should not be gathered until late, and that those destined for late market should be gathered early. Care should be taken to sell such apples, as much as possible, for culinary purposes and export, and to an indiscriminating class of customers."

### Insect Killers.

A writer in an exchange says: "The fruit-grower who would be successful must decide upon being a constant user

of insecticides. To accomplish anything with them he must study their composition and uses, knowing what to apply in various emergencies. For instance, he must know whether the pests he means to combat belong to the foliage-eating class or to the sucking class. He can then determine the nature of the poison required. It would do no good at all to spray the trees with Paris green or London purple if the insects belonged to the second class, nor would it be of much more benefit to spray the leaves with kerosene or lye for the foliage-destroying insects. Find out what you want to do, and then the proper way to do it."

### Two Ornamental Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mountain ash, leaves composed of thirteen to fifteen leaflets; flowers white, in large clusters; fruit in large clusters, no larger than peas, bright scarlet, remaining on the tree until Christmas time. Trees do not bear flowers and fruit until considerable age has been attained. A handsome tree for ornamental planting; grows well in central and eastern Kansas. Should receive a fair amount of attention until it has become well established, afterwards not requiring any more care than ordinary trees. Naturally the tree is inclined to be rather trim and slender in habit. By trimming off leading shoots it becomes more stocky, making a tougher tree. Does well for planting in small yards, or is very convenient to plant in small corners, nooks and kindred places. The tree should never be allowed to become grass-bound, as it seems to choke the very life from the tree, making it look anything but beautiful. It is not much of a tree for shade, but the beauty is in the gracefulness of the rather long, slender branches, and the general trimness, together with the leaves remaining on until the fore part of November.

*Prunus Pissardi* (Purple-leaf plum).—A beautiful tree or shrub, growing to a height of ten to twelve or fourteen feet. The leaves are the beauty of the tree. Well-grown specimens are very fine during the hot dry times of July and August. By adding plenty of manure the tree will grow, no matter how hot and dry the weather is. The leaves in early spring are purple; as summer advances the early leaves turn to a maroon, and all new leaves during latter part of June and all of July are a beautiful purple or reddish in color. Many people in driving by have stopped and would ask: "What in the world do you call that pretty little tree with those colored leaves?" To such people it was always a pleasure to tell them. All nurserymen do not spell the name the same. Some spell it thus, *Prunus Pissardi*; others *Prunus pissardi*. In sending orders, either one would be correct. The leaves on this tree remain until the fore part of November. To make the best result, use plenty of manure, and you will be more surprised than any one else. The trees are cheap, and at least a specimen tree should be growing at most of the homes in Kansas. GEO. W. TINCHER.

Topeka, Kas.

In Bulletin 26 of the Illinois station some facts are given as illustrative of the effects of the forests and tree upon the climate and rainfall of any particular section of the country. There is no doubt but trees do change the amount of rainfall, and also the climate to a considerable extent. By having forests the moisture is better distributed throughout the year, and the running streams are less subject to overflow and freshets. Crops are protected by the trees from damages caused by frosts and sudden cold snaps. The extremes of heat and cold are tempered, and the whole climate made more equable. In the report of the Maine station for 1892 similar remarks are made. After careful observations it was found in that State that the excess of moisture in the forests above that in the open fields, from April to October, averaged between 6 and 14 per cent. It is recommended, consequently, that farmers should not only preserve all the woodland possible on the farms, but to plant new where there is none, simply to preserve the crops from extreme drought, and the land from excessive washouts and freshets.

## The Poultry Yard.

### What Ails Them and How to Treat It.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing no reply in this week's issue to H. Taylor's inquiries, I venture to give my methods. I would say his poultry is suffering from cold and too much corn. My remedy is warm room, warm feed, plenty of fresh, clean water, being careful to frequently cleanse the drinking vessel; exclusion of corn in any form. There is a grand variety of suitable grains without that. In connection with exposure to cold and the presence of vermin, corn is a prolific cause of disease. Believing prevention better than cure, I seek to shut off all drafts from the hen-house; in cold weather feed warm food morning and evening; mix in my morning mash of wheat bran or shorts, salt and pepper or mustard seed, and occasionally sulphur, keeping the house and nests as clean as possible, fresh water—never dishwater. Question No. 2, I cannot answer.

Cure for chicken cholera: One part Cayenne pepper; two parts ginger; mix with lard and flour sufficient to form into pills size of peas.

SOPHIA RUSSELL.

Saffordville, Kas.

### An Object Lesson.

Armour & Co., Kansas City, Mo., recently placed an advertisement urging farmers to get pure-bred Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, or Indian Game males to improve the quality of their poultry. "That, certainly, is unique," we thought. "There is a meaning in that if we could only get at it. Business men are not, as a rule, paying advertising bills without there being reasonable grounds for expecting returns in the shape of profits."

Here is the secret: One day last fall there came to the slaughter houses, among a great many other coops of chickens, several coops containing "culls" from a farm where are kept Wyandottes only. Instructions were given to have that lot kept together and by themselves, so that they might be compared with the common "dunghills," of which the bulk of the receipts consisted. When dressed and arranged for comparison, it was easy to see that the pure-bred Wyandottes were far superior in plumpness, fullness of breast, smooth, fair skin, yellow legs, in fact, that it was a far better average lot of dressed poultry than the common stock. Mr. Armour's attention was called to the display, and he instructed the foreman in that department to pack five cases of 100 pounds each, ship one of them to each of five commission houses at different points in the East, and hand him a special report of the returns—also reporting prices returned on common chickens sent to same places the same day. When the returns came in it was found that the five cases of Wyandottes graded as "A No. 1," and the price was 3 cents a pound more than for the common chickens.

### What an object lesson!

Armour & Co. are killing 3,000 to 6,000 head a day—six to ten tons. Calling it an average of eight tons, 3 cents more a pound makes a difference of \$480 a day—\$144,000 a year. Is it any wonder that they urge farmers to improve the quality of their stock?

If it is worth the while of Armour & Co. to pay advertising rates to get that advice before the farmers, how much more it is worth to the farmers to heed



## INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast 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 and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

that advice, and improve the quality of their stock! The bulk of that additional \$144,000 a year goes into the pockets of the farmers. It is only their commission, a small per cent. for killing, dressing, packing and shipping that they get. With but 8 cents a pound for the common stuff, they can pay the farmers but 6½ or 7 cents a pound for it; while if they get 11 cents a pound for the "A No. 1" lot, they can pay the farmers 9½ or 10 cents for it. It costs as much, and takes as long, to kill and pick a scrub as it does a pure-bred—and the expense of handling (dressing, packing and shipping) is the same. If Armour & Co. get 3 cents a pound more for the good stuff they get their commission on a third more returns; but the farmer gets the full third more. It costs him no more to hatch and raise good stock than it does to hatch and raise scrubs, and he will get three cents (probably 33½ per cent.) more a pound for it.

The point would be better understood if one could walk through the cold storage room, where is about 300,000 pounds (150 tons) of dressed poultry and game, the good stuff carefully wrapped in paper and packed in boxes ready for shipping. Each box has stenciled on it the kind and quality of the contents; as, for example, "40 broiler chicks, 1½ pounds," "30 roaster chicks, 3½ pounds," "25 fowls, 4 pounds," etc. In one corner was half a car-load of lean, skinny things piled up. "What are those?" we asked. "Those are 'soupers'; 3 or 4 cents a pound for those," said our guide. Now, it cost as much to coop and send in those lean "soupers" as it did to coop and send in those "A No. 1" Wyandottes—and it takes just as long to dress, pack and ship them. The farmer gets almost nothing for the "soupers" he sends in, and Armour & Co. get hardly enough for them to pay for handling. After seeing that great pile of "dunghill soupers" we could well understand why Armour & Co. advise farmers to improve their stock.—*Farm Poultry.*

Use **ST. JACOBS OIL**  
FOR  
**PAINS** RHEUMATIC,  
NEURALGIC,  
SCIATIC,  
And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW  
**HENDERSON'S SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURES**  
FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURE.

These mixtures will give a pasture that will stand without renewal for 20 years. Thousands of acres are now sown with them annually. Far more profitable than Timothy.  
HENDERSON'S American Farmer's Manual, offering the most complete list of Grasses, Fodder Plants, Cereals and Root Crops, mailed free on application.

**PETER HENDERSON & CO.** 35 & 37  
Cortlandt St., New York

## In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

### Dairy Question Answered.

Mrs. Johnson saw in some paper that a large per cent. of butter is left in the buttermilk because the cream was not properly ripened, but the paper making the statement failed to inform her how one would know when cream is in a condition ripe enough for the churn. Please inform her in your Dairy department.

Success, Kas. J. J. JOHNSON.

**Answer.**—This question has puzzled dairymen and experts more than any other in the whole range of dairy work. And, in fact, unless, some elaborate tests are used, the degree of acidity in cream giving the largest yield of butter can only be approximately reached by the best of judgment and a keen sense of taste and smell. Widely varying conditions under which cream is managed by the average farmer makes it more difficult to establish any set formula that will apply to each individual case. By observing a few general rules, however, and noting the effect, the best results can be obtained.

1. Cream should not be too sour.
2. Always use a thermometer.
3. Churn when the cream has lapped and has a slight acid taste.
4. Churn at 58° or 60° in summer and 64° to 66° in winter.
5. Use artificial heat in cold weather to raise the temperature, and keep in a cool place in hot weather to keep from over-ripening.
6. Stir often, and pour from one can to another to aerate.
7. Do not mix sweet cream with sour just before churning.
8. Use a barrel churn; fill half full and draw off the buttermilk when the grains of butter are the size of wheat. Wash with clear water and salt one ounce to the pound.

### Dairy Hints.

Begin with the little wobbly calf if you wish to have the very best kind of a dairy cow. Gain its confidence from the word go, or soon after it comes into the world. If the calf's dam is a gentle cow, and knows from past experience that you will not harm her calf, then the calf will not be afraid of you when you go near it. Retain this confidence till the calf grows up and you will find it will pay.

If your cow has confidence in you, if she is sure you will never hurt her, it will be but seldom that any milk will be spilled on account of her carelessness. It works this way: If a cow is a little bit afraid of her owner and he should make a sudden movement while milking her, she will take a step and it may be that it will carry her foot into the milk bucket. Then, what! Like as not the cow will be stooled and "blanketed." Thus good morals as well as profitable dairying call for perfect confidence between cow and man.

With butter at 30 cents a pound—that's the price of fancy creamery at wholesale—and linseed meal and cottonseed meal at \$26 and \$27 per ton there ought to be a margin of profit in feeding these two meals, if any feed must be bought. There is not a big profit, but these are times of small profits or none.

The winter, so far, has been much milder than the weather prophets predicted, and if it continues so there will be a great saving of feed, especially to those who feed cows in stables that are ventilated by an inch crack between the boards that "cover" the outside of the stable. Stuffing up cracks with meal at \$15 a ton is expensive business; it is too expensive to allow of the slightest profit accruing from the transaction.

It won't do to trust to the cow going under shelter when her milk flow is in danger of being lessened on account of her exposure. A well-fed cow will stand out in the yard, contentedly chewing her cud, while the snow is piling six inches high on her back. Just so long as she doesn't suffer she will remain, but her feed goes to keep her warm, not to the making of rich milk.

If you keep the cream in a warm room, and don't churn oftener than once or twice a week, be careful that it

does not get too sour; very sour cream does not make good butter.

If you have only one or two cows and there is not enough cream to make the churn work right, put in enough skim-milk so that there will be sufficient concussion. A very small quantity of cream does not churn so quickly in a barrel churn.

The thermometer will often tell you why the butter doesn't come.

Too cold water used in washing the butter granules will chill them so much that it will be impossible to make the butter of a good texture.

Warm the washing water to from 62° to 66° and the brine—if you salt with brine—to the same temperature; this will make the working, printing or packing easy.

If you salt with dry salt use fine salt; if it is not fine roll it fine with a rolling-pin. The finer the salt the sooner it dissolves.

The quickest way to temper cream, in the private dairy, is to set the cream pail in another pail two inches larger in diameter and fill in between with hot water; then stir the cream with one hand while holding the thermometer in it with the other.

### Why Make Butter?

A Michigan dairyman at an institute summed up the why of butter-making, as follows:

First—That it is the business upon the farm that permits the most absolute control over conditions of production and distribution of product, hence the most profitable.

Second—It is the highest art of farming, because it combines all other lines and gives greater opportunity for executive and manufacturing skill.

Third—It is most free from irresponsible and destructive competition by necessity of its character, and by the personal equation of the individual producer.

Fourth—It is a more exact line of production, permitting gross receipts to be forecast with greater exactness, hence the greater possibilities of increasing net receipts, either by lowering expenses or increasing volume of product.

Fifth—It permits the employment of labor at a season of the year when farm labor is the cheapest, if winter dairying is followed.

Sixth—Of all products sold from the farm butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm, and it is well known that the most fertile sections of the country are where butter farming is followed.

### The National Dairy Union.

The National Dairy Union, if it accomplishes the objects for which it was organized, the universal dissemination of dairy knowledge and experience, and the passage and enforcement of laws that will protect the dairy industry from its enemies, will put thousands of dollars into the pockets of those engaged in dairying. It needs the individual, moral and financial support of every man and woman who is engaged in the production of milk or the manufacture of butter and cheese. Therefore write to D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., the Secretary, for blanks and literary matter to be used in securing membership for the union. To responsible parties they will be sent postpaid.

The idea that a thin cow is necessarily a good cow does not always hold true. While some cows remain poor on account of hard work, others remain poor because they do not properly digest and assimilate their food.

At the average table in Kansas City a man never says, without a blush: "Please pass me the butter," he says, "Please pass me 'that,'" and points to the article. He is too truthful by nature to attempt to play the role of an analytical chemist and call it what it is, so he just lets it go at "that."

It is not necessary to give the full text of the Hill anti-oleo bill now before Congress. Suffice it to say that it demands that all oleo, whether in the "original packages" of the manufacturer or otherwise, shall be subject to

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

the special laws of the State in which it is sold. That is to say, if one State requires that it be colored pink, it will have to be so colored before it can be lawfully sold in that State.

The Newton (Kas.) *Republican* gives the following facts concerning the "little creamery" of that city, of which T. L. Hoffman is the manager: During the year 1893 over \$37,000 was paid out to the farmers of Harvey county for milk used at the creamery. The weight of the milk used was 2,400 tons. There are 500 persons who send milk to the creamery. The total product of butter for the year was 200,000 pounds. If that is not a good showing for a comparatively new State, what is?

Senator Boardman has introduced in the Iowa Senate a bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, and fraudulent use of substitutes designed as a substitute for butter and cheese, and to regulate the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter and cheese. The provisions of the act are very plain, and aim at the one single purpose of preventing the sale and consumption of imitation butter or cheese for the real article. To protect the consumer from being imposed on by either the manufacturer, dealer, restaurant or hotel furnishing the substitute for the real article, a most excellent provision is that relating to the shipment of the bogus article, which provides that it must be billed and receipted for under its own name. The provision that the dealer shall inform the purchaser of the fact that the article offered or sold is an imitation is another good point.

### New Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Morton has created a new division in the Weather Bureau to be known as the Division of Agricultural Soils. Prof. Milton Whitney has been appointed chief of the new division. Prof. Whitney is well-known in agricultural, educational and scientific circles, and has been conducting investigations regarding the relations of climate and meteorological conditions to soils for some years, during which he has been connected with the Maryland Experiment Station and the Johns Hopkins University. He was also for some time temporarily employed in the Weather Bureau, and in 1892 prepared a special report on "Some physical properties of soils in their relation to moisture and crop distribution," which was published as Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 4. The purpose of the new division is to pursue investigations of an analogous character—carrying the climatic observations of the Weather Bureau into the soil, where the moisture effects its work and makes its influence felt upon the plant life. The Secretary's order briefly defines the work as follows:

"It shall be the duty of this division to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture under the surface of the ground, and the relation of these conditions to crop distribution."

It is hoped that the work of the new division will result in acquiring a great deal of information of value to farmers on the character of soils in relation to the distribution of moisture to plants. The solution of the problems involved will serve to determine the adaptability of certain kinds of soil to certain crops by which the value of land may be greatly increased. Instances of this kind are strikingly furnished by the utilization for truck farming in Maryland of lands unavailable for other crops and which as a result have increased ten and twenty-fold in value, and also by the adaptation in other

States of certain soils regarded theretofore as worthless for tillage, but which, having been found to be of a nature suited to the production of certain varieties of tobacco, are now among the most valuable in their respective States.

The appointment of an additional special agent in the Division of Botany, who shall be an expert on the subject of grasses, has been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The comparatively large salary of \$2,500 per annum has been decided upon in the hope that the best man available may be secured for this position.

The rapidity with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its visits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.



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Remit by postal note to S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

## INCUBATORS

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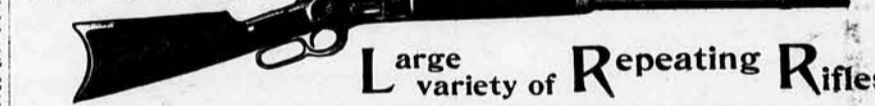
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**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m., April 25, 1894, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building at the State University, Lawrence, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No 281, approved March 11, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State Capitol grounds, on and after Monday, April 2, 1894.  
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated and ascertained damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before May 2, 1894.  
The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.  
No proposal will be received after the time above mentioned.  
Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the erection and completion of a Physics and Electrical Engineering building, at Lawrence, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.  
Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.  
The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.  
All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.  
S. M. SCOTT, President.  
WM. WYKES, Secretary.

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Official Receipts, 1893.....	1,746,828	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	541,019	510,469	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,828	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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(Continued from page 1.)

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