

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXXII, No. 11.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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**NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—Imported Buccaneer at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

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**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHBRED** Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 1919 and Abbottsford No. 2361, full brother to second-prize rooster at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

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**HICKORY HERD** of Poland-Chinas. Our 100 pigs for this year are of fine quality. They are highly bred and of outstanding individual merit. Orders booked now at reasonable prices. T. J. Beresford & Son, Ceresco, Neb.

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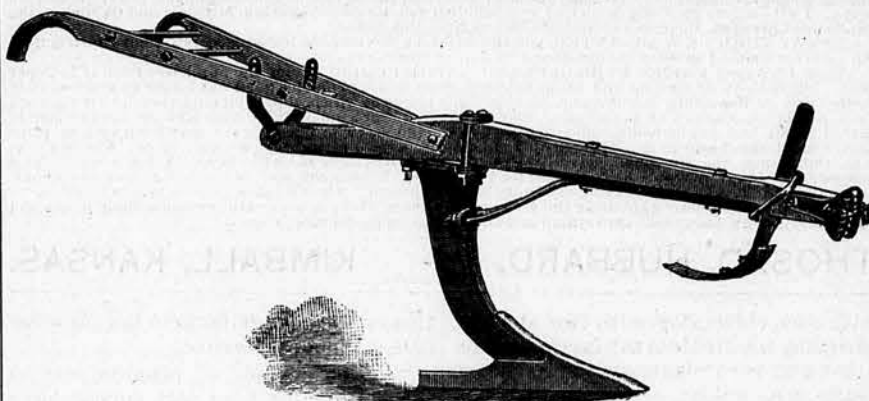
**CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS** \$2 each this month. Evergreen fruit farm for sale. It is a beautiful farm. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort Marshall Co., Kas.

**WHITE GUINEA FOWLS.**—\$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$2 each; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. White Holland Turkeys, \$3 each; eggs, \$2 per thirteen. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

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PERINE'S NEW SUBSOIL PLOW. (See Advertisement.)

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**PRINCETON HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**—A choice lot of pigs for sale. Write your wants, and if I can fill them I will tell you so and guarantee animals as represented. A fine lot of bred gilts now for sale at reasonable prices. H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

**KAW VALLEY HERD FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.**—Among the lot are ten Free Trade sows, and Bebout's Tecumseh at head. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kansas.

### POULTRY.

**MULBERRY GROVE FARM.**—Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 per thirteen, express prepaid. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas.

**SPECIAL SALE.**—Zachary Taylor, Marion, Kas. Fifty S. C. B. Leghorn hens and pullets (Munger, McClave, Geer Bro's. Hereford combination). Fifteen S. C. W. Leghorn hens and pullets (celebrated Knapp strain). All at the reduced price of \$5.50 per dozen, if taken in two weeks. Am now ready to fill orders for eggs—S. C. B., White and Buff Leghorns, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and Black Langshans.

**H. H. HAGUE & SON,** Walton, Kansas, will sell H. H. eggs from the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmans, 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.

**EGGS!** 50 cents and \$1 per setting, from seven-teen varieties of prize-winning Chickens. Largest company in the West. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue and price list. Harry E. Gavitt & Co., Topeka, Kas.

**200 EGG INCUBATOR ONLY \$10.00**  
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### 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.

**J. T. HARRAH,** Pomona, Kas., breeder of pure-bred B. Langshans, B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per thirteen. Young stock for sale after August 15.

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

### Pine Tree Stock Farm and Poultry Yards

Plymouth Rock, S. L. Wyandotte and S. C. Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.

**J. O. McDANIEL & SON,** Gardner, Johnson Co., Kansas.

### SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios.

**G. W. BERRY,** Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.**—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. THIRD ANNUAL SALE October 18, 1893.

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**Large Berkshires,**

S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 28 miles northeast of Kansas City.

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**T. A. HUBBARD** Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

**W. S. ATTEBURY,** Rossville, Kansas. BREEDER OF Chester Whites Exclusively. Young stock at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. E. GRESHAM,** Burrton, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS. Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

**HILLSDALE HERD.** Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, bred by C. C. KRYT, VERDON, NEB. Prince Byron 109513 heads the herd. Stock for sale at all times. Visitors welcome. A fine lot of young male pigs for sale. Farm two miles north of Verdon, Nebraska.

**R. S. COOK** Wichita, Kas., Breeder of Poland - Chinas. Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

### CIRCLE U HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

**W. H. Underwood,** Hutchinson, - Kansas. Graceful's Index 9289 S. 27089 O., sire Seldom Seen 2d 23045 O., dam Graceful L. 28768 O. He was the sire of the Kansas World's Fair winners that won first, third and fourth prizes.

### RIVERSIDE HERD Poland-China Swine.

For sale sows bred to farrow in March, April and May. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. **J. V. RANDOLPH,** [Established 1868.] Emporia, Kas.

### WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM.

### POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals. Call or write for catalogue. Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention.

**W. B. MCCOY,** Valley Falls, Kas.

## Wholesale Prices!

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### Broomcorn Culture--No. 3.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have used different kinds of sheds for drying, but the one most simple in construction, and which at the same time answered the purpose as well as a more costly one (except for storing baled broomcorn), was built by setting poles in the ground some two feet (diameter of poles at butt end need not be over six inches) and in rows eight feet apart and eight feet apart in the row. Eighteen feet is high enough for center of building, and one-fourth pitch is steep enough for the roof. By building an odd number of stalls in the building you will be able to use middle stall much nearer comb of roof. Regular roofing boards can now be had at almost any lumber yard, already guttered, ready to nail on. Cut poles off at proper height. For roof support use 2x4 scantling, running lengthwise of building. Set scantling in top of poles one inch, make secure by nailing, lay roof boards close together on scantling. Drive nails in two or three inches from edge of boards, which will allow the boards to cup after being exposed to the weather a short time. It will be unnecessary to batten cracks as the amount of rain that will fall between them will do the curing brush no harm. Board up the sides, and allow roof to extend past end of stalls twelve or fifteen inches. Midway between each row of poles (running lengthwise of building) set a row of four-inch fence boards eight feet apart, fasten top to roof and the bottom to a stake driven into the ground. Poles can be used just as well as four-inch boards, but the boards answer the purpose very well, besides they economize in space. This gives a row of poles or boards every four feet on which to nail strips to support the lath that the brush is spread on. These strips should be 1x2 inches, of some good stiff material—good four-inch pine fencing ripped in two is the best, as pine will not warp or sag and allow the bunches to fall together to heat and otherwise damage. Commence six inches above the ground and nail strips on every six inches to the roof throughout the building. This will give four-foot stalls, six-inch shelves and a space between strips of four inches. Plastering lath, everything considered, is the best and perhaps the cheapest material that can be had for shelving broomcorn brush on. They run even, both as to thickness and length; they are light and of sufficient strength to bear up all the brush that should go on a four-foot shelf. One thousand lath will shelve about three thousand pounds of brush—three pounds to the lath. Nine pounds to the shelf or bunch is about right. The kind of weather should govern the amount per shelf. In good drying weather ten pounds per four-foot shelf will cure all right, while in wet, *more especially foggy weather*, eight pounds would be the extreme limit. In case of brush heating the bunches should be divided at once. Once in a while there will come a day when saltpeter will not save it; brush will mould outside and in and spoil in spite of all you can do. That occurred with me only once in six years, and it was with freshly-harvested brush that I had housed near a little creek. I thought perhaps the location had something to do with it. Anyhow, three tons of brush was nearly a total loss. If lath are used make stalls about three feet nine inches. That will give sufficient lap, besides allowing for the sag that will occur when green brush is first put on the shelves. I rented lath of our lumber men for 50 cents per thousand, returning all unbroken lath and paying for lath not returned.

Before planting make ground perfectly smooth with a board drag well loaded.

A. H. COX.

Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station sends out a warning as to the so-called Russian thistle. Dr. Neal, of the experiment station, gives this description of this new pest, which he says if once fairly established in this section will utterly ruin it for wheat and corn

culture, if not for all other farm products: "When young it resembles closely the ordinary 'tumble weed,' to which it is nearly related. The leaves are small, narrow and downy. These remain till August, when they fall; then the plant grows rapidly, sending out hard, stiff, spiny branches. Instead of leaves, every half inch of the stem has three sharp spines, each half an inch in length. These protect the flowers, and here will be found the small-shell-like green or gray seeds later on. The plants change color to a bright red and then assume the globular shape. The strong winds of November send these prickly balls whirling over the prairie, distributing thousands of seeds for the next year. As soon as found, no expense should be spared of time and labor to pull up and destroy this worst of all weeds."

### How to Raise Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since I have advertised red Kaffir corn in FARMER, I have had so many inquiries about method of planting, cultivation, and harvesting, that, to save time and answer all at once, I will answer through the FARMER.

We formerly planted with lister, but the crop is so liable to be washed out and covered up when small from dashing rains, that we have abandoned that method. The lister may be used if the ridges are harrowed down by running the harrow lengthwise of ridges until ground is nearly level, or the lister may be followed just before planting

### Notes From the College Farm.

F. C. Burtis, assistant to Prof. George-son on the Agricultural college farm, makes for the *Industrialist* the following interesting, timely and valuable notes:

"At present the prospect of a wheat crop on the college farm is very promising. The ground is mellow, moist, and not wet enough to hurt by late freezing. The plants show no signs of winter-killing and have already started to grow. Although last fall was a little unfavorable for wheat seeding, the early plowing and frequent harrowing put the ground in a fair condition, and the crop went into the winter with a fair growth and a good stand."

"All experience goes to show that early seeding of oats gives the largest yields and makes the surest crops. Last year's oat experiments illustrate this, as follows: Nine seedings were made, one week apart, commencing with March 8, and ending with May 3. There was a gradation downward from the first seeding to the last. There was a difference of 6.5 bushels between the first and third seeding; 7.5 bushels between the third and fifth; 6.75 bushels between the fifth and seventh; 12.38 bushels between the seventh and ninth seeding. The experiment is to be repeated again this spring, and the seeding commenced on March 1, one week earlier than last year. The regular seeding of oats will commence in about a week. The ground was all plowed in the fall and is in good condition for seeding. It is the prac-

ture has grown and is growing an important stock-raising industry which has its chief merit, possibly, in the quality of young stock that can here be produced for shipment to feeders in the corn belt.

Alfalfa is a most excellent winter feed for "roughing through," for developing young stock, and for winter dairying. Winter butter made from alfalfa alone is of most excellent flavor, and has commanded a uniform price of 30 cents per pound. The seed of this plant finds ready sale at \$5 per bushel, and yields as high as twelve and one-half bushels per acre are not rare. With alfalfa, the apiary is a most pronounced success, and the product of the hives is both large in quantity and delicious in flavor. Eighty pounds of very fine honey to the hive is the reported average of one farmer for last season.

"Every man who raises alfalfa in my country has a bank account," is the statement recently made by a banker living in a county seat situated on the Arkansas river in southwestern Kansas. Can the same be said of any county in the so-called corn or wheat belts? Both hogs and poultry thrive and fatten on alfalfa, and when a ration of the grain of any of the non-saccharine sorghums is fed, the results are not to be exceeded elsewhere.

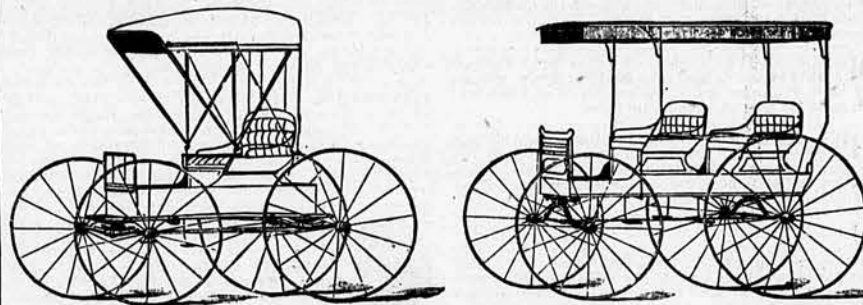
Under irrigation, which is so generally practiced in the upper Arkansas valley, some very satisfactory results are obtained. The writer recently had the pleasure of visiting the finest orchard he ever saw, which is located in the second county east from the Colorado line. Potatoes and garden truck generally prove sure crops and of good quality. The great seed dealers have found this region the best for the growth of certain seeds; and this industry is rapidly gaining prominence and is bringing considerable cold cash into the country each season.

A peculiarity of this region lies in the fact that throughout this great valley water in unlimited quantities can be found at a depth which nowhere exceeds ten or twelve feet below the surface. By the aid of wind and other power, any quantity of water for irrigation purposes may be pumped at a very small cost; and the other advantages of this section are so many that one wonders that it has not many times the present population.—Prof. I. D. Graham, in *Industrialist*.

### Money in Corn.

A review of the census report and report of Secretary of Agriculture reveals some very valuable facts of interest to all corn-growers, and should be carefully studied by every farmer in the corn-growing belt of this country. The average total production of corn in the United States for the past three years is, in round numbers, 1,700,000,000 bushels; total area of crops, nearly 73,000,000 acres; average value per bushel, 43.1 cents, average yield per acre, 23.7 bushels, and the average value per acre, \$10.21. Of the 1,700,000,000 bushels raised, more than six-sevenths of it was grown west of the Allegheny mountains, south of the lakes and the north line of Illinois and Nebraska, and east of the west line of Nebraska and Kansas, and north of the south line of the State of Tennessee. This territory is truly the corn-producing territory of the

## "A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."



I AM PREPARED TO SHIP

Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages direct to you from the largest and best equipped buggy factory on earth. I will deliver at all the principal railroad towns in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma the handsome Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons from this factory. EVERY VEHICLE WARRANTED, and the latest improvements introduced into their construction. All vehicles made of selected materials and by expert mechanics. THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, saving the purchaser from 15 to 25 per cent. The delights of owning and using splendid, easy moving vehicles need not longer be enjoyed only by the rich or financially independent classes. The prices at which these splendid vehicles are sold put them within the reach of all the people. The farmer may for a small price have a handsome carriage to carry himself and family comfortably to town and to church. The farmer's son may for a smaller price have a handsome buggy to carry his lady love to church, to picnics or on the evening drive. The business man, the farmer, the stockman, may all have the WONDERFUL HANDY WAGON for a song. This handsome "Handy Wagon" has no equal for lightness of movement, convenience of getting in and out, easy riding and low price. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" when it takes so little money to get it. For pictures distinctly exhibiting the style and structure of these wonderful vehicles, their prices and their descriptions, enclose a 2-cent stamp and address the manufacturer's agent,

THOS. D. HUBBARD,

KIMBALL, KANSAS.

with corn cultivator with two shovels, throwing the dirt into the furrow. Then plant with corn planter with broomcorn plate attachment, or the ground may be plowed and harrowed and planted with planter as aforesaid. One stalk every six to ten inches is thick enough for a seed crop. It is cultivated same as corn. A correspondent writes me that he plants on level ground and harrows three or four times before the plant is large enough for the cultivator. We cut it with horse and sled and shock same as corn. After curing we lay the shocks down in bunches and even the heads, then follow with horse and sled on which is a frame holding a log about eight inches through, three feet from the ground. Two men take up the corn in their arms and lay the heads across the log and a third man chops off with an axe.

We haul to stack on a hay-rack with sides two to three feet high, handling it with a manure fork. Stack in the field in long narrow stacks with some hay or straw under to keep from the ground, and top out with something to shed rain. It will keep all winter if need be. It will sweat in stack same as grain. When dry thresh with machine and put in bin. Unless it is quite dry it is liable to heat in bin and spoil easily, and needs watching.

It should be ground fine for stock feed, and is then better feed for horses than corn in warm weather.

D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

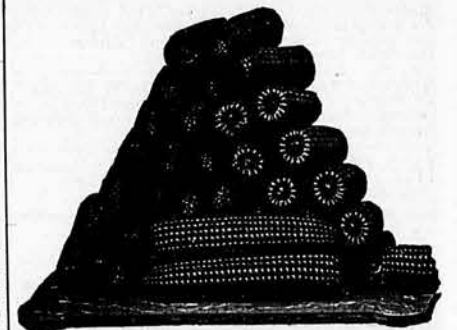
tice on the college farm to fall-plow for oats whenever possible.

"A small sample of peanuts sent to the station for trial last spring have proved to be prolific yielders. The variety is a small early sort. Planted in hills two feet apart, with the plants eighteen inches apart in the row, a small patch thirteen by twenty-two feet produced twenty-five pounds. This is about 3,800 pounds to the acre. The patch was on a very good soil next to a ravine. If such a yield can be depended upon there is no reason why they cannot be used economically in stock rations."

### In the Alfalfa Region.

In eastern Kansas, farming may be said to be based on corn; in western Kansas, on wheat; and between the two, on both. As general statements, these are correct, in a considerable degree, and yet there is a very large area of southwestern Kansas in the Arkansas valley where a successful agriculture has been developed with alfalfa as the principal crop. This agriculture is not of the single-crop sort, but is as comprehensive and as diversified as that of any portion of the State.

Alfalfa as a feed is particularly suited for the building up of bone and muscle in young and growing stock, as well as for the production of milk. Red Kaffir and Jerusalem corn are almost certain crops in this section, and furnish the grains necessary in fattening early. Upon a knowledge of these two facts,



world, and has the world for its market. The consumption of corn abroad is now in its infancy. Only an average of 3.8 per cent. of the amount produced (including meal) was exported to foreign markets during the past three years. It is only a question time when the many wholesome and healthy preparations of corn for table use now so popular with all classes of people in this



country will become equally so abroad, and as the demand grows the acreage cannot greatly increase. Hence, the intelligent farmer will naturally begin to study the best methods of producing corn. He will look first to the preparation of the soil, such as drainage, fertilizing, etc., and the next step, which is of vital importance, and must not for a moment be forgotten, is the careful selection of seed, care being taken to get not only a variety that will insure a good stand of corn, but one that will produce the best grade and the largest possible yield per acre. The records made at the driving parks the past year show a great improvement over any previous years in lowering the records of our best horses. This comes from careful handling and breeding. If such results can be obtained in that direction, cannot we expect equal or superior results from the careful study, selection and propagation of seed corn, until we have a marked increase in bushels per acre and an improved quality of corn that can be better utilized in preparing hominy, meal, grits, corn starch, cerealine, etc., and thereby greatly improve the quality of the daily increasing preparations that so enrich our tables and give such a great variety of food to the millions? Dungan's White Prolific corn, which matures in 105 to 110 days, and is noted for its excellency in producing a superior quality of meal, grits, cerealine, etc., as well as being a fine corn for stock feeding, is the largest white corn grown. It has a deep grain, small cobs, and every cob pure white. Another point of merit in its favor is its yielding capacity, outyielding any other known variety. The Dungan corn makes a large foliage, which enables it to withstand a drought to a much greater degree than any other variety. A prominent farmer, residing in Hamilton county, Indiana, writes "that where his own corn, planted in adjoining fields, only yielded thirty-five bushels per acre, the Dungan White Prolific yielded seventy bushels per acre," which he considered remarkable on account of the extreme drought, and claims it to be the most prolific corn he ever raised. The test at the agricultural experiment station of Indiana at Purdue university shows an average yield for the past four years of 74.73 bushels per acre, a better record than is shown by any other variety. The Huntington Seed Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., are sole agents for this corn, and profiting by its unrivaled growth and popularity, have made special preparations to meet the large trade the coming season. The established reputation of this enterprising firm is a guaranty for fair dealing and prompt shipment of all mail orders received by them. They will also mail samples of corn free to any address, if ordered soon, and courteously answer all inquiries.

In view of the above facts, it does seem to us the part of wisdom that our many readers should not only increase their acreage of corn this season, but seek to secure the best variety of seed, as the cost is so little, and by increasing the yield the cost of production is lessened, for the same care and labor is required where the yield is only thirty-five bushels per acre as where it is seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre. Farming, to be profitable, must be conducted on strict business principles.

It must be remembered that the demand for corn is rapidly increasing, while the corn belt that produces it has the same geographical limits. The output of wheat from India, Russia and Australia supplies the markets of the old world. Not so with corn. As above stated, it cannot be grown except in certain latitudes, and to meet the increased consumption more corn must be produced per acre, which can easily be done by planting improved varieties of seed.

Sciatica and lumbago readily yield to Salvation Oil. A few applications will produce the desired result. Try it. 25c.

#### Ex-Treasurer of Kansas.

J. H. Hamilton, the ex-Treasurer of Kansas, writes: "I had seven barren mares that were made to breed by the use of the Perfect Impregnator bought of Specialty Manufacturing Co., Carrollton, Mo.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 15—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.  
APRIL 18—Sothern & Co., Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.

#### Texas Fever.

Since the true nature of Texas fever has been demonstrated, and it is known to be caused by a very small parasite, belonging to the lowest class of the animal kingdom, experiments are being undertaken to prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease by infected Southern cattle among those, especially of the North, that are susceptible to Texas fever.

The "germ" of this disease is very interesting. It is well known that most contagious and infectious diseases are caused by microscopic vegetable parasites (bacteria), while this disease is caused by a parasitic animal so small that it lies in the red blood corpuscles, which themselves are microscopic. It has also been demonstrated that the Southern cattle ticks (*Boophilus bovis*), and the "Lone Star" ticks (*Amblyoma um-punctata*) which infest cattle having the "germs" of Texas fever in their blood, or at least the female ticks, are capable of taking into their bodies the "germs" of Texas fever, transmitting them through their eggs to the young ticks, and these in turn are capable of giving Texas fever to susceptible cattle which the may infest.

The life history of the cattle ticks is briefly as follows: The females lay eggs which, under suitable conditions, hatch into larvæ ticks which have only six legs; these soon moult, another pair of legs appear, and the ticks are sexually mature. They mate and the males soon perish, or at least cease to develop, while the female, by sucking the blood of her host, soon reaches the adult stage, the body being distended with blood to nearly the size of the end of the finger. When fully developed, she drops to the ground and deposits in sheltered places large numbers of eggs, which soon hatch, and the life cycle is complete.

It is doubtful if the ticks or eggs will survive in this latitude, unless the winter is an open one, and the ticks or eggs are in some sheltered spot.

While it has been conclusively demonstrated that the ticks are conveyors of Texas fever from one animal to another, it has not been proven that this is the only way in which the disease can be transmitted. It is probable that the tick is the common means of transmitting the disease. If this be true, and the ticks on infected Southern cattle can be destroyed, it is believed that cattle so treated can be sent North at any season of the year without danger of Northern cattle contracting the disease.

It is known that various substances used to kill other parasites will also destroy ticks—sheep dips of various kinds, oils, tobacco water, carbolic acid, etc. Mr. Kleburg, of the Texas Live Stock Society Commission, has devised a dipping vat, arranged with a chute leading to a tilting platform, which precipitates the animal into the vat which contains the "dip." Dr. Francis, of the Texas Experiment Station, says that it is very effective in destroying ticks, mange mites, lice, etc., and that animals can be treated very rapidly and at a very small cost. Arrangements are being made whereby Southern infected cattle are to be freed from ticks by dipping, and shipped to the agricultural experimental stations of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and there tested by placing them with some susceptible Northern cattle. This will demonstrate whether the ticks are the only means of transmitting the disease and whether infected Southern cattle that have been freed from ticks are capable of communicating the disease. If this experiment in freeing Southern cattle from a dangerous disease is successful, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the various experiment stations will have solved a perplexing problem, and thousands of dollars will be saved the live stock industry in this and other States.—Prof. N. S. Mayo, D. V. S., in *Industrialist*.

#### Look Ahead for Profit in Pigs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Possibly the best policy for a farmer to pursue is to raise a number of pigs every year, regardless of the price, so that he will have some porkers on hand when they are dear. We cannot always tell accurately when pigs are going to be high, but with a reasonable amount of foresight we can predict quite closely what will happen in the future. With the accurate market reports and telegraphic communications from all parts of the country, we can find out the approximate number of hogs in the country, and can tell whether the new crop is to be large. In fact, it is quite essential for farmers to look ahead in hog-raising, if profits are to be made the most of. Many a farmer has found himself without hogs when prices were way up, and with plenty of them on hand when quotations were low. The few who happened to possess plenty of the animals at the right time are called lucky. Well, accident might have had something to do with a few of them, but there were others who had the pigs because everything seemed to point toward a high market.

In the fall of the year pigs are very plentiful, and the market is generally overstocked. Prices are never so low as then, and yet most farmers insist upon raising their pigs so that they will be ready for killing then. "Pig killing" time comes around with many farmers almost as rigidly as Christmas, and it seems almost like heresy to kill the hogs before or after this time. Nevertheless, the highest prices are offered in the market just before and just after the fall months. August and February as a rule are the two months when the highest prices are paid for pigs. The reason for this is simple. Very few hogs are ready for killing at that time. The old stock is nearly exhausted, and it is too early for the new to come in.

Now to breed pigs early so that they can be marketed in November—that is, before cold weather comes on—means generally an up-hill fight. To begin with, the prices are at the lowest point of the year when they are sold, and then the cost of raising them is greater than if bred later in the spring and prepared for the mid-winter market. If the young pigs are brought out late in winter, or very early in the spring, good comfortable warm quarters must be provided for them, which is in some instances quite a source of worry and expense. The young pigs are very susceptible to our cold, wet, changeable weather, and they will need constant care. When they get older later in the spring they must be fed on grain that has been carried all through the winter. Grain is consequently at its highest figure, and it would pay better to sell the grain than to feed it to the pigs; The cost of production is thus very large, and the chances of good prices comparatively small.

If the pigs are farrowed later in the spring, they live with their dams until the new oats are at hand, and with shorts and bran they can be nourished well until the new corn is out. Pumpkins and clover will also be provided so that food will be cheap all through the growing season.

E. P. SMITH.

#### The Berkshire for Profit.

"I am not the oldest nor do I claim to be the most experienced breeder of Berkshires in Ohio," said Mr. Charles Ernst, at the first annual meeting of the National Berkshire Record Association, recently held at Indianapolis, "but after ten years of experience in breeding, raising and feeding them I find they are a safe and profitable investment. They are a healthy, active breed, having a desire to grow and develop fine, large, compact forms at a profit under almost any ordinary circumstances. The boars are quiet, kind, easily kept enclosed, and are sure breeders. The sows produce large, even litters, are kind mothers, and wonderful milkers. Who ever saw a Berkshire sow starving her little ones to death for want of nourishment? Then the young stock can be readily fattened at any age, and for choice hams and shoulders, for smoking and side pieces of a tender, juicy lean qual-

# The Lining

to Throat and Lungs must be preserved or sore spots appear and invite the consumption germs.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, heals the lining, strengthens the lungs and even overcomes diseased spots in their early stages. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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ity for bacon, no other breed can compare to the Berkshire. Their flesh is of a very superior quality, not a fatty, oily, disease-contracting substance called pork, as is the case with some of our other so-called pure-bred swine. I also find they are far better rustlers, as all feeders of cattle who keep hogs following them will admit. And that they will obtain a living and develop nicely on grass alone is an assured fact. Exercise is healthful to the human body and also necessary in the production of a profitable and healthy quality of pork, which our native and foreign markets demand. It is claimed by some of our friends who raise other breeds of swine that the Berkshire is too small. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. I have obtained as good weights from them as my neighbors who are raising their so-called large breeds. Below I quote you some weights, with average age, taken from my memorandum of sales since 1886. These were from my own breeding, raising and feeding, and I trust they will convince those who may doubt the capacity of a Berkshire to take on flesh:

December, 1886, nine head, total weight 2,061 pounds; total average, 229 pounds; average age, 11 months and 17 days.

June, 1889, thirty-three head, total weight 9,108 pounds; total average, 276 pounds; average age, 10 months and 5 days.

November, 1890, twenty-four head, total weight 6,120 pounds; total average, 255 pounds; average age, 9 months and three days.

January, 1893, twenty-seven head, total weight 6,156 pounds; average weight, 228 pounds; average age, 8 months.

"Now, the above weights are nothing compared to what I have known others raising and feeding Berkshires to have accomplished, but are good, profitable weights, after selecting all the choice ones from litters that were suitable for breeding purposes. I also find that there is less shrinkage of the Berkshire in transportation, on account of the solid, compact form which they possess; and as for prices of pork, I find I get as much and more per pound than any other breed on account of the superior quality and quantity of choice meat which this hog produces than others feeding and raising other breeds. Then, gentlemen, why raise others when you can raise the great and noble Berkshire, the king of all hogs, and make a profitable and healthy quality of pork that the foreign and domestic market demands?"

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effective.

#### "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.

### WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO GET THE WATER?

By L. Baldwin, Great Bend, read before the Kansas Irrigation Association, at Wichita.

There is, within the United States, a natural belt of country about 400 miles wide and 1,200 miles long, reaching from Canada to the Rio Grande. This region, in a physical sense, is the most remarkable in the world. It has more peculiarities than any other land. Its combinations are unique. One end of this belt lies in the cold temperate latitudes of the far north, while the other end is warmed in the sub-tropical zones of the south; a vast plains country, mostly semi-arid, having its western side much more elevated than its eastern edge; a great grass country, naked as to forests, and unobstructed as to mountains; crossed by the longest river in the world, when properly considered in its relation with the Mississippi; crossed by three other streams that have their origin in the Rocky mountains; traversed by river systems of its own that are fed from a mysterious subterranean source, supplemented by rains that come down in torrents, with long intervals, sometimes, between drinks; containing the largest known deposit of artesian water in the world—in the Jamestown valley of the Dakotas; a kind of a two-storied country with a large cellar or basement underneath, the semi-arid part of it never extending below the upper story. It has a good bottom of shale and clay that prevents the underground waters from going through. The slope eastward is favorable, so that the waters begin to creep slowly through the sands that rest upon the clay. By excavation great artificial springs could be created in its valleys. It also could be tapped by a system of siphons that would create perennial streams. Here the winds frolic and chase each other up and down the slopes from north to south and from south to north again.

The old geographers styled it the "American desert," but modern investigation has shown it to be the best watered land in the world. It has a succession of water strata under its wide areas sufficient to flood the whole region, providing it were elevated to the surface. This great strip is traversed by four great rivers that have their homes in the mountain snows—the Missouri, the Platte, the Arkansas and the Canadian, names familiar to every schoolboy but not appreciated by the average man. These mountain streams are still further supplemented by the rivers of the plains, such as the White river, the Niobrara, the Elkhorn, the Loupe, the Republican the Solomon, the Saline, the Smoky Hill, the Purgatory, the Ninnescah, the Cimarron, the Medicine, the Beaver, besides the Red river, the Pecos and the Texas rivers. These rivers are supplied by water that falls upon the plains in the form of rain and snow and by the seepage from the underflow, the seepage waters being perennial. The Ninnescah, the Cimarron and the Medicine are fed and kept up by the ground water of the upper Arkansas valley. The Platte is the parent of the Republican and Blue rivers. The Smoky Hill gets its waters from the general sheet water that is contained in the "plains grit." Besides these plains rivers, there is a system of innumerable creeks and smaller streams that are tributary to the rivers and that form the net-work of drainage for the entire region.

The question, "Where is the water to come from?" which has been repeated so often since the organization of the Kansas Irrigation Association, can be answered easily enough. The waters we expect to use to irrigate these plains and change its climate and environments will come from two sources: (1) The mountains and (2) from the plains. The mountain waters are of two kinds. The first kind is the ordinary snow waters that are melted in June and come down in torrents sufficient to drown the whole country. The other kind is the storm waters of the mountains. Few people appreciate the office of the mountains. The mountains properly include a system of

deep canons and ravines and gorges and valleys and every sort of cavity, of immense capacities; valleys above valleys and hundreds of miles of gorges and hollows and ravines in every direction, with thousands of square miles of slopes like the steep roofs of houses; mountains piled high on the tops of mountains, and the whole business elevated into the upper cold strata of the air, where the cubic miles of vapors are condensed to snow or rain and are deposited, if in the snow form, in immense drifts and avalanches that literally fill up the canons and upper valleys and ravines with an inconceivable volume of snow that remains there until the weather of the summer months warms up those regions, and then the torrents leap forth from slumber and volume and force are increased until we have the flood-tide of mountain waters. The Nile has been fed by such waters since the dawn of history. The mountains are the home of the snows. All this vapor passed over our heads in a clear sky and we imagined the seas were dried up. But when this vapor reaches the upper slopes of the continent it suddenly becomes clouds and rain or snow, and in vast quantities. In the warm months of the year the vapors of the mountain air are frequently condensed to rain and "cloud bursts" occur that almost tear out the mountain walls with the swift rushing waters, and so a large amount of water goes to waste unless stored up.

The mountains are the true rain-makers. They make clouds out of what is a clear sky upon the plains. We propose to have a share of this element which is common property to the sons of men. No State or set of men can monopolize it. They cannot if they would, because there is too much of it. These snow waters and storm waters of the mountains come down the channels of the four great rivers we have mentioned.

The Rocky mountains deflect sharply to the northwest from Wyoming, leaving a large part of Montana and Canada upon the plains beyond. This region of the northwest is so situated in climate that it receives a vast volume of snow, which causes a freshet in May that swells the "big muddy" river to enormous proportions. Another freshet comes in June from the snows of the mountains and is always a big rise of waters that helps to destroy millions of wealth in the lower Mississippi valley. Few people have any adequate idea of the volume of water that annually goes down to the Gulf of Mexico from the drainage of the upper Missouri valley and its tributaries. It is a swift running stream that travels from five to eight miles an hour and therefore carries off the water very rapidly.

We propose to store up that great useless waste of water. We expect to run a canal from near a point on the Missouri river where the 100th meridian crosses it, and thence southward along the plains, as has been outlined by an eminent civil engineer, and thus store up this waste of liquid into reservoirs, dams and artificial lakes that will become available when the hot winds begin to play and the sky puts on a brassy hue. We expect to irrigate the earth and also the sky, to speak in figures, for as the air is so is the sky. Blue skies and fleecy clouds are the products of water held in suspension in that great gas we call the atmosphere. We expect the Congressmen and Senators from States like Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas to join us in this enterprise of holding back the destructive torrents and thus save money for them and make money for us. We claim it to be a national question, requiring the best judgment of the best men in and out of Congress.

The Platte river is the next great mountain stream. It has two arms that stretch away into the mountains and valleys of Colorado and Wyoming. The North Platte encircles a whole chain of mountains all to itself. It takes the water from both sides of the Medicine Bow and Laramie mountains. It is a wonderful river. It loses a great part of its water in the sands of the plains and this becomes a part of the underflow.

The Arkansas comes next. It has the drainage of a great part of Colo-

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Organize a league in your neighborhood—members participate in commission profit of sales of their own products.

Send for tags with instructions for shipping, to our General Office, 706 Garden City Block.

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Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

rado east of the continental divide. It sends every year a vast quantity of water to the sea that helps to break the levees and threatens New Orleans with destruction.

Lastly, there is the Canadian, which drains the slopes of the Rocky mountains and sends down its share of the great flood every year to help swell the tide of destruction in the low countries.

All of these rivers pass through this plains country of wonderful possibilities in climate and soil—the future Egypt of the world. Old Egypt had one Nile and became the ancient food storehouse for the known world. We have four Niles and a thousand other minor streams, besides whole lakes of hidden water in our mighty underflow. Old Egypt gave the key-note to ancient civilization. This modern Egypt, located in the heart of our country, will shape the genius of the future.

The next great source of water supply is the plains country itself. These waters are of four kinds: (1) The underflow; (2) the artesian waters; (3) the perennial waters flowing in the streams as they run across the plains, (this perennial water, of course, having its source from the underflow), and lastly, the storm or flood waters that are precipitated upon this vast region. Notwithstanding the old folks called this a desert, it has a great rainfall and often snowfall, as the rain-gauges abundantly testify. When it rains it pours down in torrents. It is estimated that upon the average enough water falls from the clouds to produce crops, but it comes spasmodically and runs away into the creeks and rivers and thence onward to the sea. In Persia and Arabia they never let a drop of water go to waste; they store it up for a dry day, and it is good economy which we expect to practice by and by. We will construct a vast system of reservoirs, dams and lakes to hold this surplus water. We will have other systems of reservoirs besides those holding the storm waters, into which we will run the perennial waters, and still other artificial lakes into which we will pump millions of barrels of the underflow waters, the wind, the cheapest power in the world, doing the pumping.

The Arkansas valley presents a wonderful example of the subterranean waters of the plains. This valley stretches through 300 miles of southwest Kansas, and it is difficult to outline its limits. We can safely estimate an average width of ten miles, to say nothing of the whole southwest part of the State, that seems to have its underground waters supplied by this great river system. Then we can also safely estimate an average depth of water, sand and gravel under this ten-mile strip of the river to be not less than forty-five feet. By an experiment which any one can perform, we find that one-eighth of the whole volume of sand, water and gravel from the water-line downward is free water, ready to escape when opportunity offers. From this data we are able to tell approximately how much free water there is in the valley of the Arkansas, from where it enters the State to its exit on the south line. If you multiply the length, 300 miles, by the width, ten miles, and that product by forty-five feet, and reduce the whole to cubic yards, and take one-eighth of that number, you will find that you have the enormous volume of 17,424,000,000 cubic yards of water, enough to cover 1,800 square miles of land nine feet deep; and if you reduce the depth to three feet, you will cover 5,400 square miles of Kansas soil. But this is only a small part of the subterranean Kansas waters. There are in southwest Kansas, south of town line No. 20, and west of the sixth prin-

cipal meridian, about 18,600 square miles, every foot of it underlaid with gravel, sand and lime to a depth of not less than forty feet, and often 100 feet. This mixture is called the "plains grit," and it is full of water. Prof. Hay tells us that it is the common reservoir for holding the rainwater that is precipitated upon this region. This shows that all southwest Kansas is underlaid with what is equivalent to a lake or submerged sea of fresh water. It only needs to be raised to the surface to more than supply the moisture needed.

Then there is the valley of the Smoky Hill, that mystic river of the plains. It is the parent stock of the great Kansas or Kaw river. This stream has for its affluents the Solomon, the Saline, Big creek, Castle Rock creek, Ladder creek, and a host of other smaller streams. Most of them have water running in them or percolating through the gravel and sand beneath their valleys. Then there is the Republican, another plains river, that gets the most of its perennial water from the Platte. The Republican valley has more water in its basin than the Smoky, by reason of the geological formation. The drainage area of the Whitewoman valley and Blood creek valley, both steppe regions, have a vast deposit of water beneath them. The plateaus along the divides are all underlaid with water, with the single exception of some few narrow, irregular belts of shale to be found. These belts are of various degrees of thickness, from 150 to 300 feet. The water to be found above them is in veins, and I have known of some that were enormous in their flow. But the water beneath this blue shale is frequently charged with saline matters that render it objectionable. However, this water is often good and seems to be as inexhaustible as the other sheet waters. What relation it has with the rest of the ground waters, I cannot say.

But we must not overlook the possibilities of artesian water, for the artesian waters come from greater depths than the other ground waters. There are 200 artesian wells in Meade county that come from 175 to 200 feet below the sheet water. This shows that water in Kansas is to be found at unknown depths—water beneath water. "If our ship sink, it will be to another sea."

Let us Kansas people not surrender to the "desert spirit." This great plains aridity is but superficial. It is on the surface only, for down below is the crystal background to our picture. There is only a thin partition between us and moisture, and it is a moisture we can control. Nature has given us the raw materials for development. The winds and the waters are the forces and materials out of which we must build. The tireless winds will work like steam when harnessed to proper motors. It will draw up these sleeping waters and pour them into lakes, reservoirs and dams of our own construction, and these will sparkle and gleam under our sunny skies, subduing the hot blasts and changing them to cooling zephyrs. They will become the sources of streams that will turn factories and mills. They will grow thousands of tons of fish; small craft will sail on their bosoms with pleasure-seekers in quest of game; and lastly, they will moisten the fields, gardens and orchards, and man will then control the climate. The forests he will plant; the lakes he will construct; the springs he will make gush forth; the hum of bees and the gentle lowing of the kine in the alfalfa pastures will suggest that holy land mentioned in sacred story, which was said to flow with milk and honey.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.







## 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 Way Out."

The Lord had created them equal;  
The law had decided them so.  
She came with her hard-won ballot;  
He challenged her right to throw  
In the fate of a needy nation  
A vote all contaminate  
With the loss of her womanly virtue.  
His look bore a deadly hate.

Of the vileness so plainly apparent  
In the face of the woman upturned,  
Who staunchly approached the challenger,  
While her eyes with fury burned;  
"You dare refuse to allow," said she,  
"Me to cast my ballot, too?"  
"Clear the way! Clear the way!" cried a heavy  
voice.

"I say, clear the way! let us thro'!"

Arm in arm they came, two gentlemen—  
The foremost casting his vote.  
While his comrade paused a moment,  
The names on the ticket to note;  
Then leisurely, calmly folding it,  
Attempted to cast it in,  
When the woman's hand caught and hurled it  
Af far to the merciless wind.

"Hold!" she cried, "nor dare you cast it  
While I am challenged as vile.  
Are you purer, or truer, or worthier, sir?  
Ah! behold the bravado smile  
That illumines his puling face, sir!  
Look, you who deny me my due!  
Hang your head, execrable impostor,  
While I tell them I fell for you.

"Noble judge, I will trample my ballot  
Under my feet when you vow  
You will challenge for every woman  
The man who brought her low;  
For, sir, never yet was a woman  
Benefit of her virtue, her fame,  
Her honor, her God-given heritage,  
But a man was bereft of the same."

The judge heard the cry of the nation:  
"Equal rights! equal rights!" its plea.  
"Cast your ballot!" he cried to the woman,  
"While I bend to you the knee.  
For truly, indeed, have you spoken.  
Brothers, deny if you can  
That to purify our politics  
We must purify first the man."  
—Josephine Rapley Hague, in Kansas Sunflower.

### THE BAPTISM.

Before the gate of the farm the men waited in Sunday attire. The May sun poured its clear light upon the blossoming apple trees round like huge bouquets, white, pink and perfumed, and which put a roof of flowers over the whole court-yard. Unceasingly they shed about themselves a snow of delicate petals, which whirled and turned in falling into the high grass, where the poppies gleamed red, like drops of blood.

Suddenly, down below, behind the trees of the farm, the bell of the church resounded. Its voice of iron hurled into the joyous sky a feeble and distant call.

Swallows fled like arrows across the blue space, shut in by the tall and immovable beech trees. The odor of the stable spread about, mingled with the sweet and pleasant breath of the apple trees.

One of the men before the gate turned toward the house and cried: "Come, come, Melina, the bell sounds!"

He was perhaps thirty years old. He was a peasant of large frame, which the long labors of the fields had not yet bent nor deformed. An old man, his father, knotty like the trunk of an oak tree, with misshapen wrists and twisted legs, declared: "Women are never ready in time." The two other sons of the old man began to laugh, and one, turning to his older brother, who had first called, said to him: "Go and fetch 'em, Polyte. They'll not come before noon." And the young man entered his house.

A flock of ducks stopping near the peasants began to quack, flapping their wings; then they went toward the marsh with their slow and balanced step.

Then in the open door a stout woman appeared, who carried an infant of 2 months. The white strings of her tall cap hung down her back, falling over a red shawl, shining like a fire, and then the little boy, wrapped in white linen, lay on her bosom. Next the mother came out in her turn, large and strong, though hardly 18 years old. Fresh and smiling she was holding the arm of her husband. The two grandmothers came behind, wrinkled like old apples, with evident fatigue in their limbs, bent by time and by patient and rude toll. One of them was a widow; she took the arm of the father standing before the gate, and they proceeded at the head of the company behind the child and the nurse. The rest of the family followed. The younger ones carried paper sacks full of sugar plums. Below the little bell sounded without ceasing, calling with all its force, the expected child. The street urchins mounted upon the wayside banks; men appeared at the fences; the maids of the farm remained standing, each between two pails full of milk, which they placed on the ground in order that they might look at the baptism.

The nurse triumphantly bore her living burden and avoided the pools of water in the hollows of the road between the tree-

covered slopes. The elders came with ceremony, walking a little unsteadily on account of their age and infirmities. The young men wanted to dance, and they looked at the maidens who came to see them pass. The father and mother walked slowly, more serious than the others following this child who should take their place later in life, who should continue their name in the country—the name of Dentu, well known in the canton. They passed out into the plain and crossed the fields in order to avoid the long detour of the road.

No one could see the church, with its pointed belfry. There was an opening in it just below the slate roof and something moved in there, coming and going with a swift rebound, passing and repassing behind the narrow window. It was the bell, which sounded always, crying to the newborn child to come for the first time to the house of the good God.

The door of the church was open. The priest, a tall young man with auburn hair, strong and sinewy, a Dentu also, uncle of the little one, waited before the altar. According to the ceremony, he baptized his nephew Prosper Caesar. The child began to cry when he tasted the symbolic salt. When the service was finished the family waited at the entrance while the Abbe laid aside his surplice; then they began the return.

They walked fast now, for they were looking forward to dinner. All the little urchins of the country followed, and each time any one threw them a handful of bonbons there was a furious conflict, scuffings one with another and pulling of hair. A dog also threw himself into the mass to get the sugar plums, pulled out by the tail, by the ears or by the feet, but more obstinate than the youngsters themselves. The nurse, a little weary, said to the Abbe, who walked near her: "Tell me, Monsieur the Cure, would you mind holding your nephew a bit to relieve me? I've a sort of cramp in the stomach."

The priest took the child, whose white dress made a shining spot upon his black cassock, and kissed it, embarrassed by this light burden, not knowing how to hold it. Everybody began to laugh. One of the grandmothers called out from a distance: "Come, tell me, Abbe, doesn't it make you sad that you never have a child like yourself?"

The priest made no reply. He walked with long strides, looking fixedly into the blue eyes of the baby and longing to kiss him upon his chubby cheeks. At last he could no longer refrain, and, lifting the child to his face, he kissed him.

When they were seated at table the heavy gayety burst forth like a tempest. The two other sons were soon to marry also; their affianced brides were there, having come for the dinner only.

The father and grandfather were unfailing in their jests. The mother smiled; all the old people took part in the mirth and uttered their pleasantries. The Cure, accustomed to these riotous peasants, remained quietly seated by the side of the nurse, tickling with his finger the mouth of his nephew to make him laugh. He seemed surprised at the sight of this child, as if he had never seen one before.

He considered him with careful attention, with thoughtful gravity, with a tenderness awakened in the depths of his heart—a tenderness heretofore unknown, strange, acute and a little sad—toward this tiny, fragile being who was his brother's son.

He heard nothing; he saw nothing; he looked only at the child. He wanted to take him again upon his knees, for he kept upon his breast and in his heart the sweet sensation of having carried him when returning from the church. He was strangely affected before this embryonic man, as before an ineffable mystery of which he had never thought, an august and sainted mystery, the incarnation of a new soul, the grand enigma of a life at its beginning; of love at its awakening; of the race, which goes on and on forever; of humanity, which continually advances.

The nurse was eating, her face red, her eyes troubled. She was worried by the little one who was resting at table.

The Abbe said to her: "Give him to me. I am not hungry." And he took the child.

Then all around him disappeared—everything vanished; he kept his eyes fixed upon his fat, rosy face. Little by little the heat of the tiny body reached his limbs through the child's cloths and through the cloth of his cassock, and it penetrated him like a caress, very light, very good, very chaste, a delicious caress which brought tears to his eyes.

The noise of the feasters became terrifying. The child, excited by the clamor, began to cry. A voice cried out to some coarse gibe, and an explosion of laughter shook the room. The mother rose; she took her child and carried him into the adjoining room. She returned after some minutes, declaring that he was sleeping gently in his cradle. The feast continued. Night was falling when they began the coffee.

A long time before this the priest had disappeared, though no one had observed his absence. The young mother finally arose to go and see if the little one still slept.

It was dark now. She entered the chamber, groping; she advanced with arms extended in order not to run against the furniture. But a strange sound made her stop short, and she hurried out, frightened, certain that she had heard some one move. She came back to the dining room, very pale and trembling, and told her story. All the men rose in tumult, drunk and threatening; the father, with lamp in hand, rushed in.

The Abbe, kneeling beside the cradle, was sobbing, his forehead upon the pillow where lay the head of the child.—Translated for Romance from the French of Guy de Maupassant.

### French Candies and Chocolates.

To make good French candy, it is necessary to have pure sugar, as where it is adulterated it seems impossible to cook it to the required degree. Good granulated sugar may be used, but more success will attend the use of "Coffee A." For the foundation, take two and a half pounds of Coffee A sugar and pound until the lumps are gone. (Granulated sugar does not need pounding.) Mix well with two cupsful of cold water, and set it on the back of the stove until the sugar is melted, then one even teaspoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in a little water can be added. The cream of tartar takes away the sickly sweet taste which many candies have, but the candy can be made without it. Set the granite pan on the front of the stove, where it will boil. Do not stir after it is hot, and do not shake the pan. When it has boiled a few minutes try it by dropping some of the sugar into cold water. When it will not mix at once with the water, try it often, and while trying keep the pan where it will not boil, as it changes very rapidly from one degree to another, and even while being tried it may go too far. When the sugar dropped in cold water is hard enough to take it up between the fingers in rather a hard ball, but still is not crisp, pour it into a large, shallow pan (unbuttered) and let it cool until it will wrinkle when the pan is tipped, then stir or paddle it with a large spoon until cool.

If the foundation has been cooked to the right degree, it will now be a creamy mass that will taste as smooth as lard, and in the pan looks much like soft lard. Set the pan in a cool place until perfectly cold. If the candy is not hard enough to use, put it on the back of the stove until melted and then boil a few minutes, trying often. Cool, stir and try again. Sometimes the candy seems to be full of small particles of sugar which have not melted; this is caused by one of two things: either the sugar was not thoroughly melted before it was boiled, or it was stirred too soon. If it is found to be grainy, add a cupful of cold water and boil again. This candy fondant, as it is called, is the foundation of most French candies, and when it is made successfully, there need be no fear about the rest of the work. In making fondant keep each lot by itself, as one batch may be harder than another, and in some places the soft will answer, while in another place it is necessary to have it very hard.—Good Housekeeping.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The lecture delivered by Mrs. Child at the M. E. church, at Blue Rapids, Kas., Friday evening, was highly appreciated. We congratulate the Blue Rapids association in securing so gifted a speaker and regret that Frankfort could not secure her just now. She is a cultured and pleasant speaker and her lecture was a chef-d'œuvre. Kansas people are greatly interested in equal suffrage, and the day is not far distant when we'll see the women of Kansas attending all the political meetings and voting the same as men. Kansas men are liberal in their views and are anxious that women should have the ballot. A principal in one of the high schools in Missouri said he'd be proud and happy to see the day when his mother would hold one of his arms and his wife the other and they march to the polls together.

BELLE L. SPROUL,  
Secretary Frankfort Equal Suffrage Association.

Frankfort, Kas., March 6, 1894.

### How to Cook Crook-Neck Squashes.

A reader of this paper writes from Macksville, Kas., asking for the very best way to cook summer crook-neck squashes. Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, of Manhattan, answers the inquiry, as follows:

"The best way to cook summer crook-neck squash is to steam them whole, until soft; scrape off the outside 'skin,' which is all the 'shell' amounts to; season well with butter, salt and pepper, and beat until thoroughly mashed. Usually the seeds are soft and will readily cook up; if not, they may be taken out by splitting the squash and scraping the inside before cooking."

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing, induces refreshing sleep, and affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

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## The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

### Sunset.

BY ADELAIDE CRAIG BAUGH.

The evening sun was slowly setting,  
From a sky of azure hue,  
And the blaze of splendor sparkling,  
Filled me with life anew.

Sitting in my easy chair,  
Rocking gently to and fro,  
I watched the brilliant light so rare,  
And thought of the place where all must go.

In that beautiful, far off-place,  
Where all our loved ones, gone before,  
Will meet us face to face  
On that eternal shore.

Dreaming, this comes o'er me—  
Life is but a fleeting dream;  
So let us bear our trials most nobly  
That our parting be as that last sunbeam.

### Little Pink Sunbonnet Goes to School.

Every morning, just about eight,  
Little Pink Sunbonnet opens the gate,  
And, a tin bucket upon her arm,  
Trudges away from grandpa's farm.  
There are cookies, and apples, and butter and bread,

Tucked away beneath that shining lid;  
And a dear, little, childish, curly head  
Under the sunbonnet's crown is hid.

Oh, it is lonesome at home all day;  
The saucy kitten refuses to play;  
Nobody singing about the place;  
Nobody coaxing the dog to race;  
No little feet on the fresh-scrubbed floor,  
Breaking to pieces grandma's rule.

Oh, it is sad when summer is o'er;  
Little Pink Sunbonnet starts to school.

Little girls grow, of course they should,  
Soon to a beautiful womanhood.  
Then from the door, some happy day,  
Dear little maiden will go away.  
It is not strange we should think of this,  
When in the morning, bright and cool,  
Not forgetting a good-bye kiss,  
Little Pink Sunbonnet goes to school.

—Good Housekeeping.

### Just for a Good Time.

Lucille Gregg was a pretty girl, merry and fond of a good time. Whenever there was any fun or mischief afoot, Lucille was a leader. She liked to do things a little daring, just a bit "shocking," and enjoyed seeing some of her friends open their eyes, and hear them exclaim, "Oh, Lucille, how can you!"

"I'm not a Miss Prim," she would reply. "I'm not too straight-laced to have a good time."

Lucille had many admirers with whom she had what she termed "summer flirtations." "There's no harm in it," she said, "it's just for a good time."

Last summer Lucille went to a fashionable resort in the White mountains. While there she made the acquaintance of George Martin, a young man of good family in New York. He showed Lucille attention, and sometimes she thought, with a little fluttering of the heart, that this might be more than a summer flirtation. One day George was joined by his mother and two sisters, and Lucille looked forward with mingled pleasure and anxiety to meeting them; but a whole day passed and George did not offer to introduce her to his relatives. Lucille was somewhat annoyed at this omission, but did not suppose it was intentional, until just at dusk, she was sitting alone in a sheltered corner of the balcony, when she heard voices in one of the rooms.

In answer to some question she heard George Martin say, "Oh, that's Lucille Gregg."

"Why, then she must be Belle Merrill's cousin," responded a lady's voice. "You must introduce us. You know Miss Gregg, of course?"

"Yes, I know her," George answered, "but I don't believe you'll care to make her acquaintance."

Lucille ought to have left without hearing more; but the temptation to learn more was too great; so, with burning cheeks, she lingered and listened.

"Why, she belongs to one of those old Boston families, and why shouldn't we care to make her acquaintance?"

"Well, she does well enough to talk with, and treat to ice cream and confectionery, but she—well, she isn't the girl a man would like for a wife, or would like his sister to choose for a companion. She's a little too loud."

Lucille waited to hear no more. Hot with anger, shame and humiliation, she fled to her room. And she had thought that George Martin esteemed her! She knew his real opinion of her now.

Wave after wave of wounded pride and mortification went over her as she recalled certain acts of her own; twice she had smoked cigarettes in George Martin's presence, and he had professed to admire her "splendid independence," and all the while he was thinking her loud!

Lucille did not spare herself in this humiliating retrospect. "I never will do so again!" she cried, at length. "No one shall ever have a chance to call me loud after this!"

Whether she keeps this resolution or not,

Lucille Gregg will never think of certain events of that summer without a thrill of shame.

Without a thought of wrong, save in merry pursuit of a good time, many a young girl has been led to some foolish act which has left a stain on her reputation, and caused her hours of humiliation afterward.

—Ez.

### How to Make a Telephone.

The following description and cuts of a telephone very simple to make we borrow from *The Electrical World*, which states that it will give excellent results on lines up to five or ten miles in length, when used both as a receiver and transmitter. If used in connection with a transmitter, it will answer for any length of line. If the line is to be constructed in close proximity to electric railway or light wires, it should be made a metallic circuit, but elsewhere a grounded circuit will answer just as well.

The material required for a set consisting of two telephones, one for each end of the line, is as follows: One-ounce No. 36 silk-covered magnet wire; two horseshoe magnets, four-inch; two flat-head stove bolts, one-quarter inch diameter and one and one-half to two inches long; a piece of photographer's tintype large enough to cut from it two round diaphragms two and one-half inches in diameter; four small wood-screw binding posts; twelve flat-head brass screws three-quarters of an inch long. Use well-

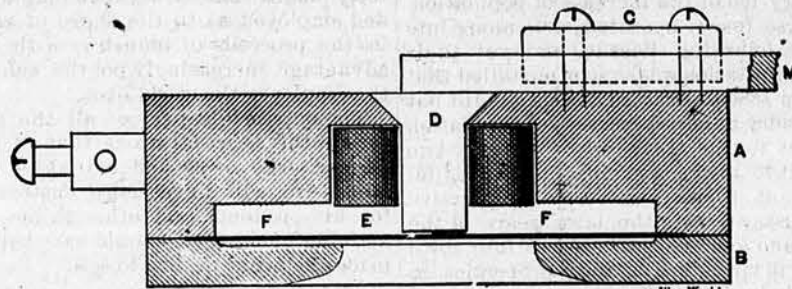


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF TELEPHONE, FULL SIZE.

seasoned mahogany, or any hard wood, about seven-eighths to an inch thick for the main case and for the cover that one-quarter or three eighths inch in thickness is best. The pieces of wood should be larger than the dimensions given, and if marked and bored before sawing to the size desired, there will be less likelihood of splitting.

Figure 1 is drawn full size, from which the dimensions for the holes in the wood

I had proposed to and been accepted by the child's mother's sister—a splendid girl, possessed of property bringing about \$800 a year. We were just on the eve of getting married. One day my affianced was carrying Johnnie, and the little chap began to howl for no apparent reason. He could not, of course, give utterance respecting the cause of his grief, but made signs that he wished me to hold him. When I took the child in my arms the imp instantly grabbed

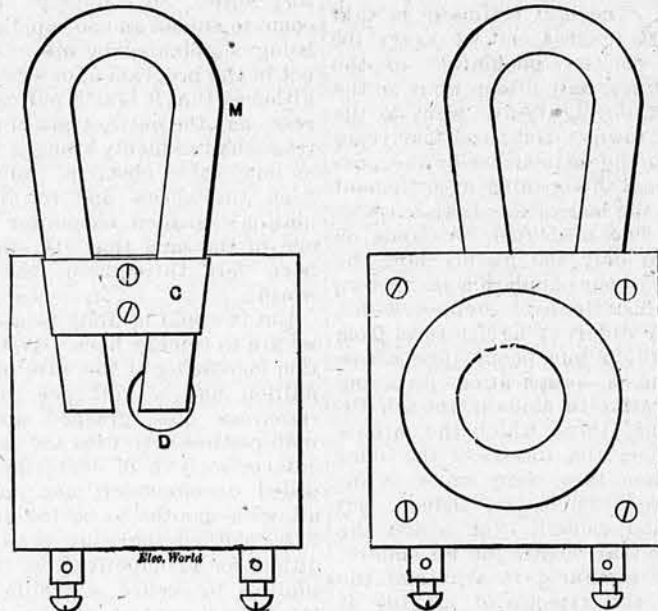


FIG. 2.—REAR AND FRONT VIEWS OF TELEPHONE, HALF SIZE.

can be obtained. The two and one-quarter inch space under the diaphragm, F, can be bored with an extension bit or marked out with a compass and cut out with a chisel. The inch hole should be bored with a bit which has no lip in order to leave strength sufficient for countersinking the head of the stove bolts. The depression in the lid need not be as deep as shown, but merely enough to clear the diaphragm. The stove bolt should be cut to a length a little longer than necessary and then carefully filed and fitted by trial so that when in place it will just clear the diaphragm.

For the wire a spool should be made of cardboard to fit the bolt and central hole neatly; the spool with wire, E, is wrongly shaded in the cut.

The magnet is held in place, with one pole over the bolt head, by a piece of wood, as shown in Fig. 2 (half-size), the part between the legs of the magnet just clearing the bottom when the screws are home. The ends of the wire are brought to the binding posts through two small holes bored in the wood. Magnet bells are the best, and, in the end, the cheapest for use as call bells in connection with the telephone.

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A couple of gentlemen were strolling through a cemetery, when one drew his companion's attention to a stone on which was inscribed, "Little Johnnie, aged 8."

"You may hardly credit it," was the remark, "but Master Johnnie, before his demise, did me slap out of \$300 a year, not to speak of a charming wife."

"How on earth could a child of 8 manage that?" asked the other.

"In this fashion: As you are aware I am quite bald, and wear, for appearance sake, a wig. One hot day, being alone with the youngster, I took the thing off and gave it to him to play with for a few minutes. Well,

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

The first State fair we have seen announced for 1894 is that of South Dakota which will be held at Aberdeen, September 17 to 21.

The Brazilian revolution has at last apparently collapsed and the rebel Admiral De Gama has placed himself and officers under the protection of a Portuguese commander and proposed to surrender on condition of protection for himself and followers.

Mr. Thomas Best, manager of the Medicine Lodge sugar works, has determined to operate these works for the season of 1894. A large acreage of cane is being planted under contracts which make the price somewhat contingent upon the action of Congress as to sugar.

A letter from Trego county says: "Weather is fine. Early fall sown wheat looks good. Examination of very late sown fall wheat shows it to be sprouting, but very little of it through the ground. Cattle and horses looking fairly well and healthy. Prospect for early pasture good."

Hon. Martin Mohler reports the organization, last week, of the following farmers' institute societies: Beloit, March 6.—President, Samuel Carter; Secretary, M. S. Chapen. Minneapolis, March 7.—President, S. Kreskey; Secretary, Howard Morton. Manhattan, March 8.—President, John Namer; Secretary, N. W. Marlott. Junction City.—President, R. L. Kepperling; Secretary, A. Willis.

KANSAS FARMER has been kept somewhat busy in filling orders for "World's Fair Views" and "Holy Land Photographed," which have been sent us in response to our offer to send one number of either to any one who sends a dollar to this office for subscription to KANSAS FARMER one year, and expresses a choice for the one or the other. The offer is still open. Send for our supplement containing these and also many other clubbing offers which may interest you. If your subscription is due now is a good time to renew.

There is significance in the telegraph's brief summary of a proclamation issued last Monday by the Mayor of Ogden, Utah: "Notify all people seeking employment that Ogden has no employment for even her own citizens. Her charitable associations have reached their limit and cannot care for more. Workingmen, keep away from Ogden." The melancholy eloquence of these three sentences needs no comment. If Ogden were an exception in this respect the situation would be less serious. It is doubtful whether a city in the civilized world is ready to proclaim a welcome to workingmen. Such a condition is a dangerous one for society.

## POPULATION'S INCREASE.

It was shown in these columns last week that great changes have taken place in the distribution of the increase of population in the United States, with reference to residence and employment in town and country. Thus, from the best information obtainable, it appears that from 1850 to 1860, forty-four out of every hundred of the increase of the population went to the country and fifty-six went to the towns and cities. From 1860 to 1870, the effect of the homestead act was plainly seen in the enlarged proportion of the increase which sought homes on farms, the division being fifty-five to farms and forty-five to towns. From 1870 to 1880, another element added force to the impetus given by the homestead act toward farms, viz., the opening of vast domains to settlement by reason of their becoming accessible through the agency of the vast transcontinental lines of railway. These two forces—the homestead act and the railroads, the one giving free homes in a country ready for the plow and the other bringing to them the advantages of modern civilization, sent to the farm sixty-six and to the town only forty-four out of every 100 of the increase of population. These forces operated well along into the following decade, and yet their manifestation was so soon curtailed that from 1880 to 1890 only twenty-eight out of every hundred increase of population went to the farms, while seventy-two went to towns and cities. The building of towns became a distinctive industry during the later years of the decade and the craze to get into town and to speculate on town properties, to work in some office or store or shop, even to shovel dirt on the street, became epidemic, and many a young man reared in the country went to town to his hurt. While there has necessarily followed a reaction from this boom of town-building, it has not been sufficient to overcome the force which has set populations townwards, or rather the working out of the forces which took them to the country. The domain of arable land has been given away, and is now at least measurably occupied. The best estimate is that from 1890 to 1894, out of every 100 increase of the population of the United States, only fifteen went to the country while eighty-five went to the cities and towns. But these four years have seen the acquisition by the government and the opening to settlement of almost the last of the Indian reservations. The mad rush for lands on these told only too plainly how the rising tide of our population has thrown itself against the arid steppes which require a different agriculture from that to which our people are accustomed and a preparation involving labors rivaling in amount, though differing from, those which the fathers expended on the forests of the older States when they were made fit for agriculture. There is, indeed, yet unused land enough, over which the American flag floats, for an empire. But it is semi-arid to arid and the difficulty, the expense of making it fruitful, is to some extent manifested when the best estimate of the present division of the increase of population between the farm and the town assigns only five out of every 100 to the farm and ninety-five to the towns.

But how considerable is this increase of population?

The United States Treasury Department publishes monthly an estimate of the population for the first day of the month. This estimate is based on the known increase of longer periods as shown by the census. According to this authority, the population March 1, 1893, was 66,468,000, and on March 1, 1894, it was 67,910,000, an increase for the year amounting to 1,442,000 people to be employed, fed, clothed and educated in addition to those of one year ago. Ninety-five of each 100 of these go to town to live and work and there is not now apparent any cause likely to reduce this proportion in the future. This means that 1,369,900 people were added to the populations of towns and cities during the last twelve months, and that only 72,100 were added to the rural populations, and that this disparity will be kept up with increasing volume as the years come and go.

The seriousness of the political prob-

lem suggested by these figures after the suggestive experiences of the great depression should challenge the careful consideration of every statesman, philanthropist, teacher and preacher—of every citizen, whatever his position or preconceived notion of his interest in political questions. It goes to the determination of the question of the possibility of continued existence of our present civilization on the one hand, of radical change and improvement in our economic system or of destruction of the magnificent fabric of present enlightened society in a gulf of violence and blood, as have perished the civilizations of the past. The question, new in this country, has long confronted thinkers of the old world, and yet the outlet to new opportunities, which in this country seemed boundless, has been used as a safety-valve for Europe—as a means of relieving the pressure of too great populations. This outlet is now practically closed. Population must become dense; cities and towns must become rapidly larger; dependence upon wage-earnings must, under present systems become more nearly universal, and there is apparent no escape from a more and more bitterly fought contest between employer and employed as to the share of each in the proceeds of industry, with the advantage increasingly on the side of the employer the world over.

The only bright part of all the picture of the near future is that of the farmer, who owns and cultivates his land. He will have more customers for his products, and, other things remaining unchanged, should have better prices for what he has to sell.

## A NEW ELEMENT IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

The changes which have accompanied the peopling and development of the continent discovered to civilization 400 years ago by Columbus, have become so stereotyped in form and so much to be expected that the generations of us have come to consider the succession of these changes rather as a fixed and expected phenomenon than as a transitory state. So suddenly have these come to an end and so rapidly are they being supplanted by other conditions not in the program of our development hitherto, that it is as if our car of progress—nay the entire train of our industries—had suddenly brought up against an immovable obstacle. So great has been the shock and recoil of population's sudden encounter with the end of the land that its effects have been felt throughout the civilized world.

But it would be folly to assume that we are to remain here. With population increasing at the rate of nearly a million and a half per year; with resources now grasped and owned; with restless activities and a spirit of enterprise born of centuries of unimpeded development; and, more than all, with mouths to be fed and bodies to be clothed, there are presented conditions for a competition for the opportunities to secure a livelihood which forebode a contest of shrewdness, a working on narrow margins, an introduction of economics which have been comparatively unknown in this country.

The weekly commercial and financial reports tell of reductions ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. in the wholesale price of manufactured articles. They also tell of reductions in the wages of employees, of strikes and lock-outs, and sadly enough of men and women petitioning for opportunities to work and earn their daily bread.

The new series of conditions now to confront this country will be met with varying degrees of wisdom and success and besides all other features will constitute an interesting study to the observer of events. Certain it is that the shrewd manufacturer will seek to locate his works with reference to both supplies of raw materials for his factory and food for his operatives, as well as convenience to the place of consumption of his finished product.

A beginning of a movement in this direction is noticeable in the removal of a small woolen mill—employing 100 hands—from some point in Maine to Topeka, Kansas. The proprietor recognized the facts that margins are to

be small, that his wool and the chief food supplies of his operatives come from the West at considerable charge for freight, and that his market for the finished product is in the West, placing another freight charge between himself and his customers. These charges taken together constitute in themselves a profit, which by saving he can realize when his competitors' margins are swept away.

Doubtless this action of the Maine manufacturer is the beginning of a movement of considerable importance. The reasons which have influenced the Maine man will be equally applicable to the case of others until the entire requirements of the West for this class of manufactured goods shall have been fully supplied by factories here.

Information is at hand that the same problem is being investigated by English woolen mill owners who see in the inevitable freight charges a "protection" which legislation cannot sweep away. Narrow margins, small profits, and close competition are elements in the present situation which, while to some are ill wind, are introducing changes not spoken of by the economic prophets.

## WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES.

Owing to the losses every year of so many sheep, pigs, calves and fowls from depredations by wolves, coyotes, wildcats and foxes, the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders, at their annual meeting in January, appointed a committee to work for such legislation as would authorize a higher bounty, at least for wolf scalps, the amended law of 1889 authorizing County Commissioners to pay not to exceed \$3 for each scalp. To aid the committee, at least to the extent of knowing definitely what has been done under the new law, Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, has interviewed each one of the County Clerks in the State as to the amount expended by his county in each of the four years mentioned toward the extermination of the predatory prowlers.

From the 105 counties ninety-six reports were received and nine counties failed or declined to report. Seventy-three paid and twenty-three have not paid bounties. In 1890, fifty-two counties paid \$11,910; in 1891, fifty-eight counties paid \$15,233; in 1892, fifty-seven counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, sixty-five counties paid \$17,594. The total amount paid in the four years by seventy-three counties is \$59,668.

The average amount paid by the fifty-two paying counties in 1890 was \$229; in 1891 by fifty-eight counties was \$262; in 1892 by fifty-seven counties was \$262, and in 1893 by sixty-five counties was \$271. The average paid in the four years by the seventy-three counties was \$817.

The largest sum expended has been by Ford county, which in 1891-92 paid out \$4,443.05; Clark county is second in the list and has invested \$3,585.56, and Trego paid \$3,219. Cheyenne headed the list in 1893 with \$2,044, while Clark paid \$1,888.50, or more than three times as much as was paid by any other county except Cheyenne.

The foregoing figures include the bounties paid on a few fox, wildcat and rabbit scalps, but in the main represent wolves or coyotes. In the various counties the amounts per scalp have been 50 cents for cubs and from \$1 to \$3 for grown wolves. Secretary Coburn says that the assessors last year reported 157,000 dogs in the State, and he thinks if these were what they ought to be and used to the best advantage there would be less need to pay bounties and fewer varmints on which to pay them.

## Horse Markets Reviewed.

W. S. Tough & Son, of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as opening up strong, and prices remained firm until the last day of sale, and as most of the shippers had filled out the trading was a little slack and prices dropped off a shade. The majority of the buyers were from the South. A great many came from Arkansas. They bought a little better quality than usual. There was a good Eastern demand, but the supply of this kind was not very great. It is difficult to predict the future during the coming season, and at best the prospects are not very flattering, especially when the Southern trade lets up, which it will do soon.



### Kansas Railroad Commissioners' Report.

The report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1893, has appeared.

The board states that it was not able to inspect all the railroads of the State, but that those inspected, with a few minor exceptions, were found to be in good condition. There is a tendency, the report says, with all the leading lines to improvement of road-beds and the maintenance of a higher degree of efficiency in operation.

"We note with regret," the report says, "a marked increase of accidents. The total number of casualties on all the railroads running into the State for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 2,213, while the number for the year ending June 30, 1893, was 3,022, an increase of 32 per cent. We expected this would be accounted for by the increase in the number of passengers carried, but an examination of the reports show that the increase of passenger-traffic over the same lines of road was only 11 per cent. during the same period. Some means should be adopted for the protection of human life.

"Inside the boundaries of the State alone 103 persons have been killed and 736 injured during the twelve months—a total of 839, equal to a small army. It would seem that safety appliances and other means and precautions could be used in making human life and limb more sacred.

"The total number of miles of railroad within the State, as reported to this office for the year ending June 30, 1893, was 8,906.06. The mileage reported on June 30, 1892, was 8,886.20. Increase in mileage for the year, 19.77; of which 9.07 miles were built by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, extending its line from the east border of the State, in Crawford county, near the town of Midway, to Pittsburg. The other 10.70 miles of increase consists of switches, spurs and connections built by the various roads."

The total passenger earnings for last year were \$40,579,944, showing an increase over the previous year of \$3,153,177. The freight earnings were \$105,588,883, an increase of \$4,840,662. The total earnings and income of the roads were \$158,271,577, and the total expenses and payments, exclusive of dividends, were \$146,877,777. The amount paid in dividends was \$6,183,023, divided among four companies as follows: Burlington, \$3,820,221; Rock Island, \$1,846,232; Chicago Great Western, \$379,080, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, \$137,490.

The total amount of capital stock issued and outstanding on June 30, 1892, was \$536,381,695. The total amount issued and outstanding on June 30, 1893, for all roads reporting to this office, was \$589,318,130. Increase over 1892 of \$52,936,435. The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railway and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Wichita railroad, which made a return of stock for the year 1892 of \$3,438,000, make no return for the year 1893, and for the purpose of comparison the amount should be deducted from total stock for 1892, which leaves \$532,943,695. The following railroads, Chicago Great Western, Omaha Southern, Nebraska Southern, Fort Scott Central, Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf and Union Terminal make returns of stocks for year of 1893 to the amount of \$56,362,935; which was not included in last year's report, and, for the purposes of comparison, should be deducted from the total stock reported this year, which leaves \$532,955,195, so that the actual increase for the year of 1893, over 1892, for roads reporting both years, is \$11,500.

The total bonded indebtedness for the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$830,523,934; and the total bonded indebtedness of all roads reporting for the year ending June 30, 1893, is \$839,973,229; showing an increase of the bonded indebtedness amounting to \$9,449,295; but the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Company and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Wichita Railroad Company reported bonds for the year ending June 30, 1892, to the amount of \$4,215,000, which, for the purpose of comparison, should be deducted from total given for the year 1892, as they make no returns of bonds for the year ending June 30, 1893, which leaves \$826,308,934.

The total bonds for all the roads re-

porting for the year ending June 30, 1893, is \$839,973,229, but, for the purpose of comparison, the bonds reported by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, Fort Scott Central, Nebraska Southern and Omaha Southern railway companies, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,246,000, should be deducted from the total as shown for the year 1893, as these roads made no report of their bonded indebtedness for the year 1892, which leaves a balance of \$835,727,229, which shows an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the roads reporting both years to the amount of \$9,418,295.

The report contains all the decisions of the board made last year, and a report relating to seed grain distributed by the board throughout Kansas. The railroads carried 42,330 bushels of grain free of charge. Not a single bushel of this amount, however, was contributed to the board, but was donated by individuals to individuals, by churches to churches of like faith, and by fraternal associations.

The board states that a great many complaints and grievances are received without ever having been presented to the company against which the complaint is made. Again, many cases are settled by compromise, which have not been mentioned in the report.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

"How to Save Money" is, of course, a very important matter for consideration. Jacoby Bros., of St. Louis, claim to have solved the question for us. Look up their advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write them for further particulars.

J. T. Lovett & Co., of Little Silver, N. J., have issued a most comprehensive manual of ornamental trees and plants. It is profusely illustrated, contains 112 pages, besides large colored plates, and is a valuable reference book, the want of which has long been felt in this office. It will be mailed to any address by Lovett & Co. on receipt of 15 cents.

Attention is called to the Gove City Seed Company's advertisements. This company is a Kansas institution and has successfully passed the period of first year's experience. It has been under the careful management for past four years of Jesse Lines, who thoroughly understands the needs of Kansas farmers with reference to garden and field seeds. Write them for catalogue and prices.

The veteran small fruit-grower of Lawrence has just issued his twelfth annual price list of plants. Mr. Smith has been growing small fruits in Douglas county for market for twenty-seven years and has made a success of the business, both in financial profits and enjoyment of the occupation of his choice. His catalogue contains much valuable information done up in small space, and derived from his own experience.

The Treasurer of the Kansas Farmer Co., who conducts a large farm near Topeka, has selected the Avery disc harrow as the one which fills his eye for that kind of an implement. Other Shawnee county farmers can see these harrows at the implement house of Seery & Morton, Topeka, and everybody can learn of its merits by calling on Seery & Morton, Topeka, or writing to the Avery Planter Co., Kansas City, and mentioning KANSAS FARMER.

The Advance Thresher Co. has for its Kansas City manager Mr. A. W. Gray, who was for a long time an implement dealer in the great wheat belt of Kansas. The fact that on going into the wholesale trade Mr. Gray selected the Advance is a strong recommendation, and if the writer were contemplating the purchase of a thresher, he would decide on the kind of a machine to use only after writing to Mr. Gray, and getting his views as to the various details.

Number 12 "Book of the Fair," published by The Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., bears out the prediction made at the beginning, that this work would prove the more interesting as it progressed. This number is devoted largely to the illustration of California's citrus displays, and to the exhibits of woods made by various countries. The pictures are so clear that one in looking at them imagines oneself again actually present at the "White City." This work is the best of its kind, and although sold at \$1 per number for the popular edition, yet they make it in binding and finish, which warrants them in selling it at \$25 per number. The dollar kind is good enough for anybody.

A MATTER-OF-FACT SEED BOOK.—There is such a great similarity in seed catalogues as a usual thing that it is refreshing as well as beneficial to read one in which plain, unvarnished facts rule. The catalogue issued by J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., is a matter-of-fact book in every sense of the word and is certain to meet with the highest appreciation from farmers and gardeners who are working for actual results and cannot afford to experiment. There are no highly-colored illustrations to mislead, neither is there exaggerated language to deceive. It simply helps the farmer to get the seeds best adapted for his needs and from them derive the best possible results. In a nutshell, there is nothing good left out and nothing poor let in. To this method of doing business is no doubt due the increasing popularity of Gregory's seeds and the continual prosperity of that famous old house. Since 1856 they have been studying the wants of farmers and supplying them with just what

they wanted. To-day they are the largest seed-growers in New England and have by far the largest mail trade. In fact, it would be difficult to point to a section of the country where Gregory's seeds are not known and grown. They send their catalogue to any one who plants seeds, free of charge.

### Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Thos. Lahey, of Dodge City, expects to engage in the hog business, and is inclined to the Duroc-Jersey breed, on account of the excellent communication of Mr. D. Trott relative to this breed.

Attention is called to the card of W. S. Attebury, Rossville, Kas., breeder of pure-bred Chester White swine. Mr. Attebury is breeding the Silver strain. As a foundation herd he bought hogs two years ago of such well-known breeders as L. B. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Dorsey & Sons, Illinois, and Kenady, Missouri, and by careful breeding he has a herd well worthy the inspection of the already or prospective breeder of the Chester White hog.

Mr. Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, writes that his Berkshires are coming through the winter in excellent condition. The best brood sows in the herd, including the show sows, are bringing strong litters. This season's crop of pigs were sired by the noted boars, Longfellow's Model 27058 and Major Lee 31139. The former, with all his great weight, is active, and a number of his largest and best sows, bred to him, will farrow early. Major Lee 31139, weighed 400 pounds at nine and a half months. The sows which were shown with him in the first prize herd, also the younger sows of the second prize herd at Kansas State fair, are bringing well-developed and nicely-marked pigs, and Major Lee promises to be as successful as a breeder as he has in the show yard. Laura Lee 27800, and Silver Tips 14th, the big yearling sow, have just weaned litters got by the splendid boar Brilliant 31075, a son of Longfellow's Model.

Our live stock field man paid a visit last week to the Pine Tree stock farm and poultry yards, which is situated adjoining the business-like little town of Gardner, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, in Johnson county, this State. The improvements are among the best found on any farm in the State. Model barns, stables, shedded and open paddocks, modern poultry houses and well-planned runs were found to be occupied by Percheron and French Coach stallions, excellent brood mares and their sons and daughters. The cattle are Short-horns of the best blood and individuality found in Short-horn breeding. The herd has been weeded out and now is one of the best little herds on Kansas soil. The arrangements made for breeding swine, their care and development, could not be well improved. In the poultry division were found Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver-laced Wyandottes and Single-comb Brown Leghorns. In Plymouth pen No. 1, are a high-scoring young cockerel and twelve pullets from last year's breeding that score from 90½ to 95 points. This stock came at a long price from the Emery & Hemlock strain. In pen No. 2, the cockerel scores 91, is of the Ragsdale strain and has twelve inmates in his harem that score from 88½ to 90 points. In the Leghorn division are two pens (Nos. 1 and 2) that have but few equals and no superiors anywhere. The cockerel heading No. 1 scores 95 points and twelve hens 94 to 96 each. Pen No. 2, the cockerel scores 93 and the hens 93 and 94. The real beauties among the choice bird collection is the pen of Silver-laced Wyandottes. They were scored by Judge C. A. Emery, and range from 90 to 94. The cockerel and one of the pullets in this division took first premium at the greatest of poultry displays ever made in the West last year, during the Kansas City Inter-State fair. The visitor to this well-appointed stock farm of the Messrs. McDaniel will find in every department the best that money could buy in the way of foundation stock, while the enterprising owners exercise the best of judgment in all the details that come up for solution in the career of live stock breeders. The residence, the home of the "gude wife" and "little ones," is a model of neatness and contains all that makes a country life, the home and the farmer's life the most independent, happy and most desirable of any, anywhere and in any climate. One of the successful field experiences of the farm last year was the results at growing English blue grass. The seed from a field of thirty acres brought \$1,000 cash, or at the rate of \$33.33½ per acre. The straw or hay after threshing is equal for feeding to that of timothy hay, besides the sward makes an excellent fall pasture. For further information see their advertisement in this issue of the FARMER and write for illustrated catalogue.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the new advertiser, Mr. C. C. Keyt, the very successful breeder of Short-horns and Poland-China swine. His farm is situated two miles from the sprightly little town of Verdon, on the Missouri Pacific and B. & M. railways, in the central part of Richardson county, the southeastern county of Nebraska. The results of his ten years at breeding is most pleasing to the old-timer or the new beginner and amply repays the visitor on an inspection of his herds and offerings. Mr. Keyt began by starting right and since staying right. The female line of breeding comprising Hillsdale herd of Short-horns, consist mainly of Young Marys, Rosemarys, Young Phyllises, Duchess and Cruickshank tops. Among others that attract special attention of the visitor is Lilly Forest 4th, a full sister of Lilly Forest 6th, that sold for \$500 last fall in the Cowan sale at Lincoln, Neb. Another very remarkable fine young two-year-old cow is Lottie Forest, daughter of Lilly Forest, that won in her yearling form first prize

### CONSUMPTION REACHED

#### By One of Three Routes—A Timely Warning.

There are three roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude of people who die every year of consumption. Each route begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death.

First road, a slight cold—neglected—settles in the head or throat—chronic catarrh—extends to the lungs—consumption—death.

Second road, a slight cold—neglected—cough—settles on the lungs—cough gradually growing worse—consumption—death.

Third road, a cold—neglected—settles in the throat—hoarseness—short breath—consumption—death.

Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Pe-ru-na. Thousands more are half way to the fatal end of one of these roads who are still curable by a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na. Yet other thousands are near the end whose last days could be made bearable and hope of recovery more probable by commencing Pe-ru-na without delay.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free copy of their latest publication, Family Physician No. 2, a complete treatise on catarrh and all chronic diseases of the lungs.

over aged cows at the Nebraska State fair last year. One cannot well pass the many good ladies of the herd without mentioning the 14th Loudon Duchess, that was bred by the well-known Missouri breeder, Mr. B. O. Cowan, and came into the Hillsdale herd about a year ago. She brought the top price at Cowan's St. Joseph sale, and her subsequent development establishes the fact that she fell into good hands. Last week she dropped a fine heifer calf that was sired by Son Prince, a very toppy fellow that was bred by Isaac Johnson. He will be soon installed as master of the harem, succeeding the six-year-old Byron 109513, one of the best individual Short-horns west of the Mississippi. He won first at the Nebraska State fair, winning over a very strong array of competitors for first place honors. He will be one of the four bull offerings that Mr. Keyt has catalogued for the combination sale to take place at Verdon, Neb., on Thursday, March 29, 1894. To make a long story short, Prince Byron is one of the best ever bred by the Messrs. Cowan during their thirty years in Short-horn breeding. The three others, Thomas Byron, Norval 2d and Dexter 2d, owned and bred by Mr. Keyt, that are going into the sale, are well-bred and very promising fellows, well worthy the attention of those seeking something good. As Nebraska now leads the Union in enthusiasm for the American hog, and is fast rustling her older sister States for the supremacy, a short notice of the Polands at Hillsdale will not be out of place. Twenty-two of the fifty head comprising the herd are brood sows now farrowing and due to farrow along in April. There is perhaps no better collection of Free Trade, Wilkes, Tecumseh and Sunset strains in the country than is found in this grand array of brooders. About one-half of the coming spring crop of young things will be the get of Lambing U. S. 11592, a son of Orient 12147 A., and out of Black U. S. Ideal 3d, and she by Old Black U. S., that sold for \$500. The history of this fellow's kin is interesting—for instance, a full sister sold for \$500 at the T. J. Harris sale a year ago, at West Liberty, Ia. The other most extensively used boar was Regulator Wilkes 11591, sired by King Wilkes, and he by George Wilkes; his dam was Dallas Co. Maryville 26870, she by Maryville O. 11594, and she out of Dallas Co. Queen 16256. Another beauty of a Poland lady that has just farrowed a very promising litter is Maid's Black Beauty 2d 26871. The six youngsters are by Lambing U. S., and as the mother is closely related to Free Trade, the reader well up in Poland swine history will at once recognize the little "tads" as exceptional good ones, if there is anything in blood, the breeding and a ration for bone, muscle and early maturity. One of the favorites of the herd is Lady Pet 26877, sired by King Sunset 6978, and out of Aunt Puss 16895. His grandsire was Graduate 2028. Lady Pet was bred by the well-known and successful Poland breeders, Arnold Bros., whose stock farm is situated near Verdon, and whose reputation extends generally over the swine breeders' field of the United States. At the rate the youngsters are coming the crop will probably be over 100 in number, and a prospective strong offering at Mr. Keyt's coming sale of both cattle and swine on Thursday, October 4, 1894.

### Choice Melon Seed—Only a Limited Supply.

Hubbard's Ice Cream Watermelon.—The most delicious flavor. An abundant yield, early and late. Has no equal in the world as a melon for home use or for restaurants and hotels to serve to their guests. Seeds, 10 cents per ounce; quarter pound, 30 cents; half pound, 50 cents. Remit by postage stamps.

The Royal Peerless Muskmelon.—Perfectly netted; handsome; deep, tender meat; the most delicious flavor; has no equal for table use; is queen of the market. Hotels and restaurants cannot afford to omit serving it to their guests. Yields abundantly, early and late, and stands shipping. Seeds, 10 cents per ounce; quarter pound, 30 cents; half pound, 50 cents. Remit by postage stamps. THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kas.



## Horticulture.

### Birds in Horticulture.

By Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas., read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

Spring will soon be upon us. With it will come the feathered songsters to gladden our hearts and help us in our struggle with our enemies, the insects injurious to our fruits. With their advent will come the small boy and worthless vagabond, who, with gun, will overrun our orchards, gardens and farms in quest of birds. None are too beautiful or insignificant to overcome their scruples, but will fall an easy prey to their inordinate desire to destroy these beauties.

What is our duty in the premises? Shall we allow the wanton destruction of the birds and thereby see our enemies multiply, or shall we protect them? Is the question which stares us in the face. Unless something is done, the birds will have become extinct. Well I remember, in the spring of 1857, my advent into Kansas. The wood teemed with beautiful feathered songsters that have become entirely extinct and are found only in our museums. The parakeet, one of the most gaudy of birds, at that time almost numberless, are now entirely obsolete, having fallen a prey to the unerring aim of the sportsman. The quail and prairie chicken have decimated until almost extinct. The thrush and many other insect-eating birds are becoming more rare with each succeeding year.

Some one has said, "If women only knew of the destruction of bird life that their love of finery occasions, they would make it unfashionable to wear the feathers of the murdered birds." Think of it; from the best statistics we gather that over 5,000,000 birds are required annually to fill the demand to ornament ladies' hats. One million rail and reed birds (bobolinks) were destroyed in a single month near Philadelphia. Seventy thousand birds were killed in one town on Long Island in the short space of four months. Florida, once famous for her flowers and gaudy birds, is no longer the home of the beautiful herons and egrets.

The gun is not the only means of destruction the birds are subject to. The use of the bird-lime is a favorite pastime of certain "Dago" dealers in the bright-plumaged red bird. By posing a specimen and imitating its peculiar call the bird approaches the perch of the dummy and is fastened by the lime and secured. The Italians seem proficient in destructive arts. A lady in Italy recounts "hearing mournful notes of some birds in small cages. They were blind. Their eyes had been put out. The cages were hung in trees and smeared with bird-lime. The birds sing and attract other birds, which get stuck in the lime and are captured."

The little tufts of feathers so much worn by ladies are taken from the beautiful egrets and herons which possess them only during the breeding season. The bird is shot while trying to protect its young ones and is easily killed on that account, and the young birds are left to starve. Thus are many of our most beautiful birds becoming extinct.

An extract from a letter from Michigan gives some idea of the destruction of the birds and the justness of the complaint by farmers. "The destruction of birds has been carried on to such an extent that it is hardly possible to raise any kind of fruit, even the grapes, as well as the apples, getting too wormy to use."

Michelet, the great French authority, says: "There could be no vegetation, and, therefore no life, if the birds were all destroyed. Let every man frown down the wearing of feathers or birds by the ladies and they will soon give up the fashion. In fact, I always look upon a lady with a feather or bird upon her hat as lacking in sensibility and refinement."

From time to time laws are enacted governing the destruction of birds. These laws are being violated and become a dead letter. Should we take such means as are provided the wanton destruction of birds would cease and we would be rewarded by the presence

of these beauties and they would repay our efforts by gladdening our hearts by their song and in the production of perfect fruits.

### Raspberries and Blackberries.

The New York Experiment Station has published a valuable bulletin on raspberry and blackberry culture. The results of the experiments are recapitulated by the author, as follows:

1. Black raspberries can be made a profitable farm crop when grown for evaporating purposes and gathered by the aid of the berry harvester, regardless of the proximity to markets. An average yield with good culture is about seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre.
2. An average yield of red raspberries is about seventy bushels per acre. An average yield of blackberries is about one hundred bushels per acre.
3. A majority of growers find low summer pinching of blackberries best for most varieties.
4. Growers are about equally divided in opinion as to whether red raspberries should be pinched back at all in summer. If pinched, it should be done low and early. The canes should be made to branch low.
5. Evaporating red raspberries has not yet proved profitable.
6. There seems to be no immediate prospect that blackberries can be profitably grown for evaporating purposes.
7. Berry canes which made their entire growth after July 6 stood the winter as well or better than those which grew during the whole season.
8. Removing all young canes from a plantation bearing its last crop of fruit materially increases the yield.
9. Raspberries and blackberries can be successfully grown under glass, but require artificial pollination and a comparatively high temperature.
10. Under ordinary conditions, thinning the fruit of raspberries and blackberries, other than that done by the spring pruning, does not pay.
11. Cutting off the bearing canes early in the spring does not induce autumn fruiting of raspberries.
12. Frequent spraying with water throughout the blossoming period did not interfere with pollination and subsequent fruit production.
13. The only remedy for red rust is to dig up and burn at once every plant found to be affected. Cut away and burn all canes affected with anthracnose pits and spray the plantation with Bordeaux mixture. Root galls weaken the plants, causing them to appear as if suffering from poor soil. Removing the plants and burning the roots is the only remedy.
14. The dewberry of the Pacific slope is *Rubus vitifolius*. This species often bears imperfect or pistillate flowers. The Skagit Chief bore pistillate flowers with us and was therefore infertile in itself.

### Odd as Dick's Hat Band.

Those are odd little figures to be seen in the little pamphlet issued by the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. It will be sent to any one free, who will take the trouble to forward their address to the above firm.

### Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

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.

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

MARCH 8 AND APRIL 9 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will sell tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip from Chicago to points in the Shenandoah valley.

For information about these excursions, address L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A. Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Chicago, Ill.

For information about lands, business openings, etc., address M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Baltimore, Md.

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## Entomology.

### Worms in Wheat Bin.

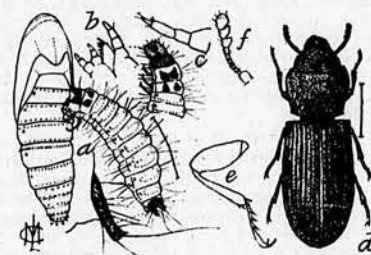
BY E. A. POPENOE, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Enclosed find four worms that I got out of my two-year-old wheat the other day. There were a good many of them in the seed wheat last fall, i. e., two-year-old seed. Some of them were about two inches long and big as a wheat straw. I fanned my seed and did not find much, if any, bran or grains that were hollow. I bought seed that had a good many hollow hulls or grains. I have some two-year-old spring wheat. The worms did not seem to bother it while the fall wheat was in the granary. I found these worms in the spring wheat. They are all that I found. I wish to know what they are and how to get rid of them. I think the hollow grains were made by something else, although worms were in the purchased seed. A number of neighbors complain of the same worms and hollow grains.

Webster, Kas. C. A. B.

Answer.—The specimens accompanying the above prove to be the larvae of a species of beetle belonging to the genus *Trogosita*, family *Trogositidae*, for which there is no commonly accepted English name. Certain beetles of this genus have long been known, especially in their larval state, as inhabitants of granaries and other places where grain or meal is stored. They have been considered as very injurious, and references to them in this light may be found in European works treating of the economic phases of entomology. In the work upon "Farm Insects," by John Curtis, it is stated of *Trogosita mauritanica*, the larvae of which are known as "Cadelle" in the south of France, that "they are particularly destructive, because they eat the outside of the grain, and passing from one to another, they injure as much or more than they consume. They do the greatest mischief at the end of winter, when they are full grown, and are about eight lines long and one line broad; the body is whitish, composed of twelve segments, distinct enough and rough, with short scattered hairs; the head is hard, scaly, black, and furnished with two curved, sharp, horny jaws; the three thoracic segments of the body bear each a pair of short scaly legs, and a pair of obscure spots; the anal segment is terminated by two very horny hooks. They enter the earth, or bury themselves in dust, to become pupae."

Our species agrees fairly well with the above description except that it is a little smaller, measuring only six lines (half an inch) rather than eight lines (two-thirds of an inch) in length. Moreover, the first thoracic segment, the one just behind the head, is almost entirely dark brown above. As it is practically indistinguishable, either as larva or beetle, except in its half larger size, from *Trogosita obscura*, we give a cut of the latter in illustration.



*Trogosita obscura*. A., larva, feeding upon pupa of codlin moth; B., mouth parts, and, further to the right, the head and thorax of larva; C., antenna of same; D., beetle full length; E. and F., leg and antenna of same. All figures enlarged, the true length of larva and beetle shown by the size-lines drawn alongside.

This *Trogosita* (*T. obscura*) we have found to be a foe to the codlin moth, upon the pupa of which the larva is figured as feeding. The drawing was made from the specimens as they occurred under bands upon a bearing apple tree, and there is consequently no uncertainty as to the carnivorous habits of this *Trogosita* larva, at least. Indeed, the claim has been made by some observers that the grain *Trogosita* is also carnivorous to a great extent, though the weight of evidence seems to be against it.

My own observations are that the *Trogosita* is rarely present alone in wheat, but usually is found in company with other and genuine grain pests.

In any case the destruction of the larva is a simple matter. Carbon bisulphide, used as previously directed in these columns, will be found a certain remedy.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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## In the Dairy.

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

### Why We Bought a Separator.

Paper read by Ed. Buckman, before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall.

A few years ago, in taking our milk to the creamery, the foreman told us that it tested 5 per cent. of butter fat.

When we went back to making butter again we were soon convinced that we were not getting 5 per cent. out of our milk, and knowing that it did not pay us to feed 25-cent butter to 4-cent pork and beef, we concluded to buy and try a separator, and so we bought a No. 2 "Baby" De Laval, and so sure was their agent that it would do just as recommended that we sent for it on thirty days' trial, and we can assure you we are well pleased with the result.

The gain we make with a separator is about one to one and a half pounds per cow per week. We are now making sixty-five pounds of butter a week from nine cows. We get about five pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk. With the separator we get about one-seventh cream, from which, if properly ripened, we churn from two and one-half to three pounds of butter per gallon of cream.

While a boy 12 or 14 years old can turn it, he would not like to make a business of it, as sometimes, when not properly taken care of, it runs quite hard.

In separating (and we separate as fast as we milk), we try to have three or four cows milked before we start it, and then it takes two good milkers to keep it running. The capacity of a No. 2 is three hundred pounds per hour, or thirty-five to forty gallons.

The expense of running it is about \$10 a year, mostly for oil, but as we know more how to run it we expect to reduce the expense.

It takes about fifteen or twenty minutes to wash and clean the different parts of the separator after being used.

Have had but few hands but what would rather turn the separator than milk.

With the separator (including three months of open setting), the past year, from twelve cows, we have made 3,200 pounds of butter, or 266½ pounds per cow, worth in the market \$66.50 per cow. It costs us about \$35 a year to keep our cows, leaving us \$31.50 for our work and care. Our cows are grade Short-horns.

We feed to each cow at night five pounds of corn meal and three pounds of bran. In the morning we feed five pounds of bran alone, or thirteen pounds of meal and bran in one day (worth about 7 cents), with all the clover and other rough stuff they will eat. We believe it pays us to be liberal with our cows.

We believe there are three very essential things in dairying—a separator, a Babcock tester and *Hoard's Dairyman*.

### Dairy Notes.

The points used in scoring butter are: Flavor, 45; grain, 25; color, 15; salting, 10; packing, 5.

If high-class creamery butter is called "gilt-edged" butter, why should not oleomargarine be called "guilt-edged" butter?

Make the quality all right and the market will come to you. There never has been enough gilt-edge butter on the market to supply the demand.

Whether one has common stock, grades or pure-bred stock, the only way to have a good herd of dairy cows is to raise them. Good feed, good care and gentle handling are essential in producing good cows.

The late Hiram Smith was once asked, in a meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, to state the first step to be taken in starting a dairy, and his prompt answer was: "Buy a bull." The bull is always the most important half of the herd, and the more inferior the cows the more important it is that the bull should be of super-excellent dairy merit.

The man who has already made a success with native cows stands in his

own light if he sticks to them. While it is proper to speak well of the bridge that brings you safely over, yet if there is a better one by all means use it. If you want to improve your herd, and every man should, then put a good sized Jersey bull at the head of the herd and take lessons in raising heifer calves from the best cows. There may not be quite as much money in raising heifers as in buying them where there is a good class of heifers to choose from, but every man does not possess this good chance. Then, there is very great satisfaction in raising the cows on the farm, so that you know the line of breeding. The best herds in the country are made that way.

An European experiment in watering dairy cows shows that cows always in their stable gave much better results when changed back where they could get water twice a day. It was found that the milk yield increased where the cows had access to water at will, and no decrease of fat contents occurred. The daily increase of milk was small, but as estimated it would improve the yield about forty gallons per cow per year. A noticeable feature of the experiment is that the cows drank a little less when permitted to drink at will than when furnished water twice a day. By drinking often there was less chilling of the stomach than where water had to be taken twice a day, and each time in large quantities. The digestion was improved, as with each small draught of water some gastric juice was secreted and went with it, which was not the case to the same extent where large draughts of cold water had to be taken.

You should never use wooden pails for milking in. Get good, heavy tin buckets, even if they do cost a little more, and then make the men take care of them. Not only must these tin buckets be kept clean with red hot water, but they should be scoured once a week, inside and out, and not allowed to get dented. Each bucket should be rinsed with cold water before using to keep the milk from sticking to it, and each cow should be milked clean and dry quickly and at one sitting. Do not get into that slovenly habit of "stripping" unless you have some sinister designs on your customers. All cows are adepts at getting into bad habits if you let them, and they are fond of drying off before the proper time comes. Quick, thorough milking, done with the least possible pain to the cow, keeps her in good humor and makes her hold her milk to the end of the season. If you hurt her she will hold up the milk, and every time you strike or yell at her she takes revenge by cutting off a certain amount of the milk supply. Do not pinch the teats, but give them an even squeeze.

### Drs. 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,

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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.

### 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.

## HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

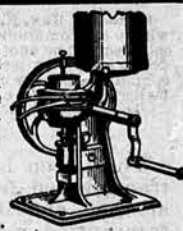


If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$85 upward. Send for new 1894 Catalogue.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Farm Poultry Pays.

If we could get correct returns in regard to the poultry industry of the United States, I don't know whether the showing for the hen business of the country would exceed the published figures or not, and really I don't care very much. Of course it would be gratifying to have a lot of extra large figures to hurl at the men who think that the poultry business isn't a grown-up business anyway, and that it is a pretty small business for men to engage in unless they are crippled or in some way incapacitated for doing a good square day's work at anything else, but, after all, the average farmer and his family, and they are the ones that I write for, are more anxious to find out what they can do with poultry, whether it will pay them or not, than they are to find out just how many pounds of chicken meat and dozens of eggs were produced in the whole country this year or any other year.

I don't suppose that half, no, not even one-fourth, of all the farmers in the country who keep poultry know for sure whether they are keeping it at a profit or not. A good many will say, "It don't pay to keep hens; they cost more than they come to, and I wouldn't have one on the farm if it were not for having eggs and chickens to eat." But still they don't know whether their poultry pays or not, for they never kept any account of either eggs and chickens used or sold, or of the food consumed by the fowls. Others will say, "Oh, yes, our poultry pays," but ask them how much profit per head they made from their fowls last year, or any other year, and they "don't know, they never kept any account." But, whether farmers keep an account or not, whether they know it or not, poultry on the farm pays. I firmly believe that the commonest flesh of common fowls, even those that have to shift for themselves most of the time, at the very least pay their way. Take the same flock and give them the care, food and shelter that all farm poultry should have and may have, they will pay the owner a big profit on the investment. I know of one flock of common hens that last year paid their owner a clear profit of \$1.50 per head, and with a little better management might have paid 50 cents per head more. From a flock of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks we have obtained an average of fourteen dozen eggs per hen in the course of twelve months, and there isn't a farmer in the United States who cannot do as well, provided he will take the pains to learn how to care for his poultry so as to induce the hens to do their best at the egg business.—*Fanny Field.*

### The Value of Tar.

The *Farmers' Magazine* says that the poultry breeders seem to have failed to discover the value of tar. It is very useful and valuable in many ways. Some breeders tar their poultry yard fences in preference to whitewashing them, though we do not like to see it done, for it gives the surroundings such a gloomy, forbidding look. It undoubtedly contributes largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from the ravages of storm and time. It is in the

poultry house, however, that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. When that scourge of the poultryman, chicken cholera, makes its appearance, we would advise, first, a thorough cleansing of the house; next, a generous application of Carolina tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh whitewash properly applied. The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not very offensive, in fact, many people like it, and it is directly the opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have tarred the cracks, etc. A friend of ours in Maryland was once troubled with chicken cholera, and, by adopting the above, in connection with removing affected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial, provided it is the Carolina tar, and not that known as gas tar, which is very different.

### Condition Powders for Poultry.

The use of pulverized cayenne pepper or capsicum, so often advised and resorted to, is discouraged by the *Fanciers' Gazette*, on account of its strong, penetrating and almost poisonous nature. While it may prove efficacious for the moment, after its influence has been dispelled, it leaves the system more enfeebled than at the outset, says the *Gazette*, and in its stead recommends the following compound:

Carbonate of iron .....	1 ounce.
Anise seed .....	2 "
Powdered ginger .....	6 "
Mustard .....	1 "
Table salt .....	2 "
Sulphur .....	2 "
Licorice .....	4 "
Powdered charcoal .....	14 "

These powdered and mixed thoroughly make two pounds of good condition powders, and if kept in a tight box will be serviceable for a long time. A teaspoonful in ten quarts of soft feed, or in that proportion, fed every day in warm weather, or every other day in stormy and cold weather, will prove of service. For growing chicks, one-half of the amount of powders, in the same quantity of feed, is sufficient. A teaspoonful of the tincture of iron to each gallon of drinking water should be provided in all bad seasons.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.



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## The Apiary.

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

### Bee Lore.

The queen is simply the vehicle of transmission from one generation to another, and it is the qualities to be transmitted, rather than the vehicle of transmission, that should receive our attention.—Editor Hutchinson, in Review.

This will hardly do, Friend H. There are no "qualities" transmitted that are not latent in the vital energies of the queen. It will not do to think of the queen as a "vehicle" to carry qualities to future generations. She is not a machine, but a living organism, and does not transmit any qualities not latent in the protoplasmic cells from which she sprang. The germ cell and the sperm cell which united in the egg contained all the possibilities of the mature queen. If the qualities desired do not have their possibilities in these cells, they will never be found in queen or bees.

Foundation kept for a long time has but a slight disadvantage if any as compared with that freshly made.—R. L. Taylor, of the Michigan Experiment Station.

I have known for years that it had no disadvantage at all. It should not require any fine-spun theories to reach this conclusion. Simply put a lot of new and a lot of old extra thin foundation into your sections, and you will find at the end of the season, if all of the sections are filled with honey, that no man living can tell which was new and which was old foundation, unless he had carefully marked the sections. Such theorizing at the expense of the State seems to me to be "much ado about nothing."

The majority of bee-keepers use only one super for comb and extracting honey. This in either case is the false economy. I would sooner have less hives and more supers on them.—R. F. Holtermann.

This is my idea exactly, and this is the reason why I prefer an eight-frame hive, especially for comb honey. It gives all the room I want for a brood chamber, and I can enlarge the hive as fast as I want by tiering up. If the second super is put on after the bees are well at work in the first, they will fill two supers about as quickly as they will one.

He or she who goes into the apiary feeling cross and crabbed, who cares not for the life of a single bee, usually does not count this business a success. Gentle fellows who carried hearts as large as cart wheels were the characteristics of the bee-keepers with whom we came in contact at the World's Fair. These qualifications go farther in the apiaries and in our annual meetings, and go further towards counting for success than we often at first imagine.—E. Whitcomb, in Nebraska Bee-Keeper.

This is on the principle of the "survival of the fittest," Friend W., for if a fellow is not gentle in the apiary, he will soon find it so uncomfortable that he will conclude that he was not "cut out" for a bee-keeper, and will leave this work to those who have learned to exercise more patience.

I have used double and single-walled, and chaff hives, and find little difference in them as to loss. In fact, I have wintered four-frame colonies in hives made of one-half inch stock with safety.—J. E. Pond, in American Bee Journal.

I have said many times in these columns that bees could not be kept warm with a few inches of chaff. Neither do I believe that the thickness of the boards out of which the hive is made has anything to do with the question of wintering. I see that Henry Alley, who has had years of experience in cold New England, has come to the same conclusion.

The success of the bee industry of this country lies with the dealer in queens. As nearly all bee-keepers purchase more or less queens each year, it is for the interest of all to rear only good queens. Inferior queens will ruin an apiary, while first-class queens will ever keep an apiary in a prosperous condition.—Editor Alley, in Apiculturist.

This is true; for, as we remarked above, whatever meritorious qualities are transmitted to the bees must be first embodied in the germ found in the eggs which are laid by the queen.

## Horse Owners! Try



## GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

## The Veterinarian.

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

**BOG SPAVIN.**—(1) What is the cause of a bog spavin? (1) What are the symptoms? (3) What will cure it? Brookville, Kas. W. C.

**Answer.**—(1) A sprain, when it is not hereditary. (2) The most prominent symptom is the bog spavin itself, a soft, puffy tumor on the antero-internal part of the hock joint. (3) If there is no lameness let it alone. If there is lameness, the firing-iron properly used is the best remedy.

**SORE ON COW.**—I have a cow that, last fall, had a gathering come on her neck close to the ear; it broke, then healed, and broke several times, and now it has broken through her ear. The tissues are raw and bleeding and protrude as large as a man's fist. A. T. E.

**Answer.**—The sore is of such long standing that it will require an examination, and, probably, an operation. Call a competent veterinarian.

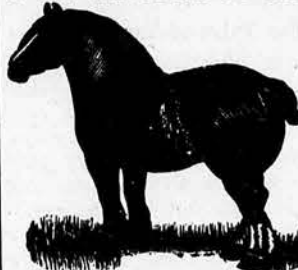
**LAME HORSE.**—I had a horse that ran a nail in his foot and went lame; we pulled the nail out, but he still goes lame, although that was a month ago. Herington, Kas. M. S.

**Answer.**—You did not keep the wound clean until healed. Cut away the sole from the old nail-hole and clean it out, then put on a warm poultice of linseed meal for a few days, after which the opening should be plugged with cotton, saturated with pine tar, until it is all healed.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Will you please send reply to a letter submitted by me to your veterinarian, some time ago, to be answered through the KANSAS FARMER? If the horse cannot be cured I wish to know it, so I can kill him. Reserve, Kas. J. J. B.

**Answer.**—If the above mentioned letter was not answered it was because it never reached us, and not from neglect on our part. Every letter that reaches us by Saturday night receives a reply in the next issue. Write again; describe your case fully, and direct to Manhattan, Kas., and we will try to give you satisfaction.

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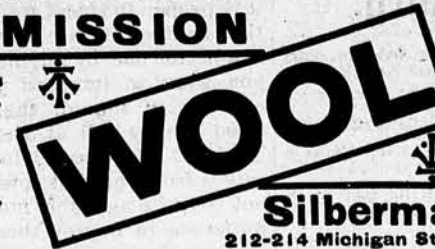
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## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,834 cattle; 33 calves. Top prices, \$4.25. Bulk of sales of dressed beef stuff were at \$3.25@3.75. The lowest price reported for dressed beef was \$2.80. Texans ranged for "feds" from \$2.50@3.25, with bulk of sales below \$3.00. Cows sold from \$1.25@2.90, with bulk of sales from \$2.00@2.50. Bulls, \$2.00@2.75. Heifers, \$2.00@3.70. Calves at \$4.00@7.50. Stockers and feeders, \$2.65@3.40, with bulk of sales above \$3.00.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 3,541. Pigs and lights ranged from \$4.30@4.62. Heavy hogs, \$3.00@4.67, with bulk of sales above \$4.50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 747. Short supply of good stuff. Some seventy-three-pound New Mexico lambs brought \$3.85 and some seventy-five-pound ewes were sold readily at \$2.75.

#### Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 14,000. Market steady. slow. Texans steady. Beef steers, \$2.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@3.50; bulls, \$1.65@3.25; cows, \$1.50@3.10.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 32,000. Mixed, \$4.60@4.95; heavy, \$4.50@4.95; light weights, \$4.70@5.00.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2.10@4.00; lambs, \$3.50@4.15.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,900. Native steers, common to best, \$3.00@3.60. Some fed Texans at \$3.10.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 3,500. Top, \$4.80.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 1,600. Natives, \$1.50@4.00.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 44,400 bushels; last year, 90,600 bushels. The market was dull and lower for hard, the government report being construed as bearish and the weather good for the growing crop, hence buyers took hold cautiously. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local 60 per bushel less; No. 2 hard, 3 cars 59 and 61 pounds at 64c; 3 cars 60 pounds at 55c; No. 3 hard, 2 cars at 53c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 52c, 1 car at 50c; 1 car at 50c; rejected, 1 car at 49c, 1 car at 50c; No. 2 red, 5 cars 60 pounds at 60c; No. 3 red, 5 cars 60c; No. 4 red, 5 cars 58c.

**CORN**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 87,000 bushels; last year, 58,200 bushels. More moving than for some days and values a shade better. Both white and mixed moving quite freely. By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 32@32c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 31c@31c; No. 2 white, 32c@32c; No. 3 white, 32c@32c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 15 cars at 32c, 18 cars at 32c, 5 cars at 32c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars at 32c, 1 car at 32c; No. 2 white, 15 cars at 32c, 5 cars at 32c and 2 cars at 32c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 21,000 bushels; last year, 32,000 bushels. Demand good and values a shade better all round. Local feed dealers and order men all buying. By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 29c@30c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 28c@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27c@28c; No. 2 white, 31c@32c; No. 3 white, 30c@31c; No. 4 white, 29c@30c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 29c, 2 cars at 30c, 1 car at 30c and 1 car choice at 30c.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 1,800 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 50c@51c; No. 3, 48c@49c.

**MILLET**—Steady, and choice lots in good demand. We quote, per 100 pounds: German, 50c@70c, and common, 50c@55c.

**BRAN**—Firm and wanted. We quote bulk at 54c@55c and sacked at 64c@65c.

**FLAXSEED**—Firm and in fair demand. We quote at \$1.19 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 350 tons.

Choice firm and in good demand, but low grades dull. Fancy barn, prairie, \$6.00@6.50; choice, \$5.00@5.50; low grades, \$3.50@4.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.00@9.50; choice, \$7.50@8.00.

**BUTTER**—The market as a whole is slow. Choice table goods sell fairly at steady prices, but common and medium grades dull and weak: Creamery, highest grade separator, 20c@2c per pound; finest gathered cream, 19c; fine fresh, good flavor, 18c; fair to good, 17c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 13c@14c; fair to good lines, 9c. Country store-packed—Fancy, 12c; fresh and sweet packing, 9c. Roll—Fancy, 12c; choice, 11c; fair to good, 9c.

**EGGS**—Demand only fair and values a shade lower. Fresh, 10c.

**CHEESE**—Fleming county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 13c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 13c; Young America, 13c; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 10c.

**LIVE POULTRY**—None coming of any kind to amount to much and buyers taking all they can get at unchanged prices. Hens, per pound, 5c; roosters, old and young, 15c; springs, large, per pound, 5c; broilers, per pound, 8c; turkeys, hen, per pound, 6c; gobblers, 4c; ducks, full-feathered, 6c per pound; geese, full-feathered, per pound, 5c; plucks, per dozen, \$1.00; veal, choice 80c@1.00 pounds, per pound, 4c@5c.

**POTATOES**—Seed stock in brisk demand and firm. Table stock selling very well at steady prices. Colorado red, per bushel, 7c@7.5c; Colorado white, 7c@7.5c; Northern, choice, 6c@7c; Northern, fair, 5c; Idaho, 6c@7c; native, choice, 5c@6c; native, good, 5c@5.5c; native, common, 4c. Potatoes, sweet, \$1.00.

**FRUITS**—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5.00@6.00; choice, \$4.00@5.00; common, \$2.50@3.00; Oregon, per box, \$1.75@2.00.

**VEGETABLES**—Jobbing prices: We quote: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$1.75@2.00; country, \$1.60@1.75; beans, per bushel, \$1.60@2.00; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$2.00; celery, California, per bunch, 7c@8c; cranberries, per barrel, \$8.00@8.25; onions, per bushel, Northern, 9c@10c; Spanish, per crate, \$1.25.

**NEW VEGETABLES**—Jobbing prices: Cauliflower, per dozen, \$1.25@1.50; cabbage, California, per pound, 2c; peas, California, per four-bushel crate, \$1.50; radishes, per dozen bunches, 30c@40c; spinach, per bushel, 7c@8c; tomatoes, per four-bushel crate, \$1.75.

**BROOMCORN**—Harried, green, 3c@4c per pound; green, self-working, 2c@3c; red-tipped, do., 2c@3c; common, do., 1c@2c; crooked, half price. Dwarf, 2c@3c.

**GROUND LINED CAKE**—We quote car lots sacked at \$2.25 per ton; 2,000 pounds at \$2.25; 1,000 at \$1.50; less quantities \$1.60 per 100 pounds.

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

#### Chicago.

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

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closed Mar. 5.	Closed Mar. 12.
WHEAT—Mar.....	...	...	57 1/2	56 1/2
May.....	60	58 3/4	59 3/4	58 3/4
July.....	61 1/2	60	61 1/2	60
CORN—Mar.....	...	...	34 1/2	35 1/2
May.....	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
July.....	39 1/2	38 3/4	38	38 3/4
OATS—Mar.....	...	...	29 1/2	31 1/2
May.....	31 1/2	30 3/4	29 3/4	31 1/2
July.....	29 1/2	28 3/4	28 3/4	29 1/2
PORK—Mar.....	...	...	11 5/8	11 1/2
May.....	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
LARD—Mar.....	6 85	6 65	6 87 1/2	6 85
May.....	6 77 1/2	6 60	6 62 1/2	6 60
S. RIBS—Mar.....	...	...	5 95	5 65
May.....	5 87 1/2	5 72 1/2	6 00	5 72 1/2

**WHEAT**—Cash—No. 2 red, 56 1/2c; No. 3 red, 52 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 54c; No. 3 hard, 52 1/2c.

**CORN**—Cash—No. 2, 35 1/2c@35 3/4c; No. 3, 35 1/4c; No. 2 white, 35 1/2c@35 3/4c; No. 3 white, 35 1/4c.

**OATS**—Cash—No. 2, 30 1/2c; No. 2 white, 32 1/2c@33c.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Market opened bearish on the government report, selling down 3c, reacted on strength shown in Chicago, advancing 1/2c, declined 1/4c on selling and closed 1 1/2c off from Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 53 1/2c; March, 53 1/2c; May, 54 1/2c@55 1/2c; July, 56 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 206,000 bushels; shipments, 74,000 bushels. The market was strong on the government report but was pulled down by wheat toward the close, ending at Saturday's figures. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34 1/2c; May, 34 1/2c@34 3/4c; July, 35 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 41,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 bushels. Market quiet but firm. No. 2, cash and March, 32c; May, 31c; July, 27 1/2c.

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FREE TWO MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION to one of the best farm papers in the Northwest. All that is necessary is to send your address on a postal. Say where you saw this advertisement and we will make you an attractive offer.

RURAL NORTHWEST, Box 497. DES MOINES, IOWA.

"DO YOU SEE THAT HUMP?"

Not on "The Page." It never has 'em, but on that dead wire fence, it was caused by an animal running into it. The animal "didn't mean to." The fence "couldn't help it," but the hump is there and it is an eye sore to the owner. He lumps across the road at his neighbor's non-humpable, anti-sagable. Page fence and admits that Elasticity "is in it" after all.

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Send for Catalogue if interested.



**PRETTIEST BOOK EVER PRINTED. FREE SEED**  
 Cheap as dirt by cat. and D.  
 One Cent a pkg.  
 UP. 17 cents.  
 Cheap, pure, best, 1,000,000 extra.  
 Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free.  
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 Catalogue HOME-GROWN  
 Guaranteed fresh and reliable.  
 Large pkts. 2 to 5 cts. Direct from  
 Grower. Novelty presents with  
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 85 packets, \$1.00. Send to-day.  
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**ALLIANCE SEED CO.,**  
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 Locks Box 26,  
 GOVE CITY, KAS.  
 The cheapest reliable seed  
 house in the United States.  
 Packets, 2 to 5 cents each; other  
 seeds cheap in proportion. War-  
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 Send for catalogue or Green  
 Flower. Field and Test. Send  
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 Try our seeds and you will use  
 no other.

**MONEY**  
**POTATOES AND BEANS**

GIVEN AWAY FREE—a pamphlet on potato and  
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 and price list of four choice varieties of potatoes.  
 Five of the best kinds of seed corn. Three of the  
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 potato-raiser should have this pamphlet. Please  
 send stamp to pay postage.

S. A. THOMAS,  
 Bingham, Page Co., Iowa.

**SEEDS GIVEN AWAY**

FOR TRIAL. I have found that the best way to ad-  
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 If you will send me a 2-cent stamp to pay postage, I will  
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 Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Musk or Water Melon,  
 Onion, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach,  
 Squash, Tomato, Turnip, or of Flower Seeds—Aster, Bal-  
 sam, Celosia, Carnation, Mignonette, Pansy, Phlox, Pop-  
 py, Sweet Peas, Zinnia, or Verbena, and one of my 1894  
 Catalogues. Under any circumstances do not buy your  
 seeds until you see it, for I can save you money. Over  
 200,000 people say my seeds are the cheapest and best. I  
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 prizes to agents, 50c. worth of seeds free with \$1.00 order.  
 Write to-day, F. B. MILLS, Box 77 Rose Hill, N. Y.

**Don't Lose Heart.**  
**PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS**  
 this year, and make up for lost time.  
 Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will  
 give you many valuable hints  
 about what to raise and how to  
 raise it. It contains information  
 to be had from no other  
 source. Free to all.  
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What a wonderful thing is a live seed.  
 Immature, old or dead it may look the same.  
 How to know? Old gardeners say that  
**Burpee's seeds grow.**  
 This is the proof of life. When grown we give  
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 for 1894, 172 pages, tells all about the Best  
 Seeds that Grow. The newspapers call it the  
 Leading American Seed Catalogue. Yours  
 free for the asking if you plant seeds.  
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**THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER**  
 SOWS CLOVER,  
 TIMOTHY, ALFALFA,  
 RED TOP, FLAX,  
 and all kinds of  
 GRASS SEEDS.  
 Sows any quantity.  
 —evenly, accurately.  
 20 to 40  
 ACRES PER DAY  
 in wet, dry and  
 windy weather.  
 Send for circulars.  
 O. E. THOMPSON & SONS  
 No. 23, River St.,  
 YPSILANTI, MICH.

**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES**  
 Stahl's  
 Double Acting  
 Excelsior Spraying  
 Outfits prevent  
 Leaf Blight & Worms  
 Fruit. Insures a heavy  
 yield of all fruit and  
 vegetable crops. Thous-  
 ands in use. Send 6 cts. for  
 catalogue and full treatise  
 on spraying. Circulars free.  
 WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



# OUR GREAT CATALOGUE FOR 1894

... IS AN ELEGANT BOOK OF 200 PAGES, ...  
 Composed of Three Distinct Catalogues Bound Together, One Each of  
**Seeds---Bulbs and Plants---Nursery Stock.**

It is a work of marvelous beauty, re-written and re-constructed in every particular. Every cut new. Every line fresh. Printed on fine paper and in lovely bronze violet and brown colors. Many charming colored plates. Nothing like it ever before seen. We offer new and special strains of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, all the standard new and rare Plants and Bulbs of every kind. Millions of Gladiolus, Choicest Shrubs, Trees, Vines, also new and rare Fruits. Some wonderful introductions from Japan—the greatest collection of rare things for the garden ever presented, and all at moderate prices. Don't fail to see this remarkable Book Catalogue. Sent post-paid for 25 cents with check for valuable New Pansy seed gratis. Or we will send it FREE to those who order the lovely Otaheite Orange.

## THE BEAUTIFUL OTAHEITE ORANGE.

This is a dwarf Everblooming and Everbearing Orange which flowers and fruits beautifully and constantly in a small pot. It is the most charming pot plant in cultivation. Its profusion of pink and white blossoms of matchless fragrance, and the charming little oranges looking like balls of gold among the foliage and blossoms, goes to make a plant which has no equal. Plants less than a foot high bloom and fruit freely, and they are the easiest of all plants to grow in any window. No plant, not even the geranium, is so absolutely sure to do well. Price of fine plants, ready to bloom and fruit at once, by mail post-paid, guaranteed to arrive in good order, 30c. each, 2 for 50c., 5 for \$1.00. All who order one or more of these plants can have our great Book Catalogue FREE if they ask for it. No Catalogues sent free except with orders. Address at once

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**GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE**  
 FOR 1894  
 Established 1886.  
**Is Different from Others.**  
 It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the Seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our Seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of Vegetables or Flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discounts; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our Seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.  
 J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

# FRANK IAMS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.  
**100 Black Percheron.**  
**French Drafts,**  
**Clydes and Shires.**  
 IAMS' "Horse Show" at the great St. Louis, Kansas and Nebraska State fairs of 1893 smothered his competitors.  
 They won the grand \$200 herd prize "For Best Herd of Draft Horses" and over every Nebraska draft horse or mare shown at the World's Fair. IAMS' stallions, mares and colts won the prizes at Nebraska State fair over Nebraska World's Fair winners in past five years.

**THEY WERE WINNERS OF 527 PRIZES.**  
 IAMS is the only importer in Nebraska that imported his Percherons in the past three years from France, and the largest importer of Clydes and Shires. ALL BLACKS IAMS' horses won six sweepstakes prizes at Nebraska State fair of 1893, and IAMS is the only man of Nebraska that is entitled to the name of  
**SWEETSTAKES STUD.**  
 IAMS GUARANTEES to show you the Largest collection of BIG, FLASHY DRAFT HORSES of the various breeds of the BEST INDIVIDUAL MERIT AND ROYAL BREEDING, 2 to 5 years old, 1,600 to 2,200 weight, and at ALLIANCE PRICES AND TERMS, one, two and three years time at 5 per cent. interest, or cheaper than any live importer, or pay your fare to see them, and IAMS pays the freight.  
**More State Prize-Winners Than All Nebraska Importers.**  
**\$500** SAVED by buying a WINNER of IAMS. My prize-winners are all for sale. Good guarantees. Every horse recorded.  
**FRANK IAMS,**  
 Write IAMS. St. Paul is on the B. & M. and U. P. railroads. **ST. PAUL, NEB.**

**W. J. WROUGHTON**  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
 Shire, Clyde, Percheron, Belgian,  
 German Coach, French Coach,  
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 Stallions.  
 We have a fine selection of all breeds on hand. Long time to responsible parties. Farmers' companies a specialty. Write for full particulars. Visitors always welcome. Address  
**W. J. Wroughton, Cambridge, Neb., or Hastings, Neb.**

# FARMS FOR SALE!

If you want to buy a farm for a home or for speculation, you can't find a better place than to buy of me, for I own many excellent farms and a great many now have about half in winter wheat and good prospect for large crop, and have fair improvements. Most of these farms of 160 acres I am selling for the very low price of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The improved farms are located in Rooks county, Kansas. The soil is very dark and rich and is one of the best counties in the State for wheat and stock. The climate cannot be surpassed anywhere. Such farms as I am offering cannot be equalled anywhere in the country, taking into account the price, very easy and satisfactory terms and the excellent climate. I also have one of the finest farms of 1,440 acres to be found in any State and known as the

**Belmont Stock Farm.**  
 This farm has about 600 acres in winter wheat looking very fine and about 200 acres ready for spring crops, and about 500 to 600 acres more could be cultivated if desired. Has two very large springs with an abundance of excellent water, which is carried to the houses, barns and yards in galvanized iron pipes. Improvements extensive. Barns and sheds for 200 to 300 head of stock. All fenced. Large granary, 100 feet long, hog pens, hay scales, blacksmith shop, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. This farm I will sell at a

**Great Bargain!**  
 I will take other good property as first payment and will make the terms on the balance so very easy and satisfactory that any good man can pay for it easily and in a short time if he desires.  
 I also have several unimproved farms in NEBRASKA, ranging in size from 160 to 5,480 acres in each. A very large tract of land in Lincoln county would make an excellent ranch, and is so located that a large amount of government land could be used without cost. This land must be sold and about half its real value will take it. Other good property will be taken as first payment, and if desired, time and easy payments can be arranged.  
 This is a great opportunity for some man to make a fortune, as it is sure to grow more valuable.

**If You Mean Business**  
 Don't fail to write to me; but if you don't mean business, write to some one else. I have no time to waste. All my titles are perfect and all my farms as represented. They were bought some time ago at a very low price and will be sold way down, less than their real value and on most satisfactory terms. To save time, when you first write me state just what you want, how much you can pay down, and just how you would like the balance of payments.  
 I sell some farms on contract, one-tenth down and one-tenth each year, but prefer a larger payment down.  
 I can sell you one of the best farms in the world in one of the best counties of the best State in the Union. Send for catalogue.

**B. J. KENDALL,**  
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**DOUBLE** Breech-Loader **\$6.00.** **GUNS** **BICYCLES \$15** All kinds of guns, bicycles, etc. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to **POWELL & CLEMENT CO.** 146 Main St., Cincinnati, O.



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Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 8,000 testimonials; send for catalogue.  
G. S. SINGER, Box 548, Cardington, O.

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The Hen is Not in It. The invisible egg hatcher does the business. Price, \$17.00. Big money. Send for Catalogue No. 63. It tells all. 2500 sold in 1893.

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**IMPROVED PEERLESS HATCHER**

**SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE** that it is positively self-regulating and will hatch fully 50 per cent of fertile eggs, or it can be returned and money refunded. Reasonable in price. Self-Regulating BROODERS. Send 4 cents for catalogue.

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**ALL STEEL LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE**

K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**STEEL LAND ROLLER**

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE. We also manufacture Grain Threshers and Separators, Sweep Powers, 1, 2 & 3-horse Tread Powers, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Chilled Plows, Hand and Power Feed Cutters, Grinding Mills, 1-horse Cultivators, Empire Mowers, Hay Rakes, Wood Saws, &c.  
S. S. MESSINGER & SON, TATAMU, PA.  
Price and catalogue free.

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FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL. Catalogue Free.

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**Cattle Feeding!**

Best, most practical and rapid Corn - Crushers, Feed - Cutters, ever invented, crushing ear corn cutting corn fodder in any condition, shuck on or off, wet or dry, hard or soft. Sold on trial, shipped from nearest storehouse. World's Fair medal. Book on Cattle-Feeding free. Address

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Until Harvest to fit up for making hay when you can save valuable time and money by doing it now?

It will pay you to have our Catalogue showing the largest and best line of Hay Tools in the World, including many late improvements and specialties which no others have. Also Free Information about building economical Hay Barns, etc. Address LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Iowa. Agents wanted.

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Has been in use since 1882. It is the Pioneer Steel Mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is the best, hence the mill for you to buy.

Thousands have them!

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Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED.

Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO. Arkansas City, Kas.

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Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any animal. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the PEERLESS to be the

BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH!

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

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**Farmer's Friend Straw Stacker**

Hundreds in Use. STRAW STACKED BY BLAST OF FAN. No Dust. No Man on Stack. Straw Keeps Perfectly. No Setting or Moving Stacker. FARMERS GLADLY PAY MORE FOR THRESHING. Take Notice: This company owns ten patents, issued and pending, covering every thing patented, pertaining to practicable, pneumatic or centrifugal stackers. The exclusive right to make, sell or use these inventions, in the United States or Canada, is vested in the company and its licensees; all infringers, users as well as makers, will be vigorously prosecuted. Take no infringing company's warranty against prosecution; such company will be occupied in taking care of itself. Every stacker made, or authorized to be made by us, will have thereon the trade mark shown here. A reward will be paid for information leading to the discovery of machines in use without it. Write for Catalogue showing attachment to different Separators. Sold by All Leading Threshing Machine Manufacturers.

THE INDIANA MFG. CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

**Canton Tubular Steel Frame Lever Harrow with Riding Attachment**

Parlin & Orendorff Co. Canton, Ill.

**Small's Calf Feeder.**

20,000 IN USE.

The finest thing for calves. They thrive as well as with the mother. Price, complete, \$2.50.



References—First National Bank and KANSAS FARMER.]

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Dairymen's and Feeders'

SUPPLIES

AT DEALERS' PRICES

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Issued March 10. Sent on application on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

CAMPE'S SUPPLY CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Disk Cultivators MUST HAVE**

INDEPENDENT INNER DISKS to give BEST

results from beginning to end of cultivating season.

RIGIDLY SET DISKS do well part of the time, but

when corn is young they are likely to cover it if you

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WHY NOT GET one that permits the turning of the inner disks so

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**THE BRADLEY RIDING OR WALKING DISK CULTIVATORS**

have this adjustment, and the Rider has an EQUALIZING SPRING-PRESSURE

BAR which forces disks into hard ground, with free side movement

THEY ARE THE BEST DISK CULTIVATORS EVER MADE!

Ask your dealer for descriptive circular or send to us for it.

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Send for Pamphlet, "The Saw," mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world.

Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here

is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to

there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000

cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for

the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1893.....	1,746,828	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	950,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	380,237	510,489	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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

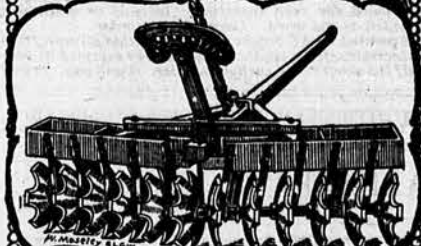
**HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.**

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT.

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

85107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for market-report, mailed free. Address, W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

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USE THE LATEST AND MOST

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

JUST SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR OF

CLARK'S

CUTAWAY HARROW

AND SEE WHAT IT WILL DO.

THAT'S WHAT COUNTS

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,

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Watches, Guns, Buggies, Harness, Sewing Machines, Organs, Bicycles, Farm Tools, Saws, etc., List FREE. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

**LIGHTNING LARGEST WELL MACHINERY Works.**

All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our

Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfected Economical Artesian Pumping Rig to work by Steam, Air, etc.

Let us help you. THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

**JONES' PIG FORCEPS.**

Send for price list and circular. AGENTS WANTED.

D. M. JONES, Wichita, Kansas.

**NEWTON'S LATEST IMPROVED DEHORNERS!**

Save time and money by dehorning your cattle. Write us for special information on the subject.

H. H. BROWN MFG. CO. DECATUR, ILL.

**NEVER MIND THE FREIGHT**

You will more than save it in buying a

VICTOR STANDARD SCALE.

The best in the market. For circulars, prices and fair play, address,

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When You Write Us Mention This Paper

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Fast selling; always gives satisfaction. No weight on horse. Worth twice the cost for convenience in hitching up. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. Price, \$1.50. State rights for sale.

THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO. Decatur, Ill.

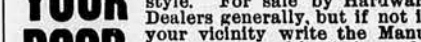
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WITH STANLEY'S Corrugated Steel Hinges.

They are Stronger, Handsomer and cost no more than the old style. For sale by Hardware

Dealers generally, but if not in your vicinity write the Manufacturers. Send for "Biography of a Yankee Hinge," mailed free.

THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Ct.

**CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCING.**

Also Steel Web Picket Fence and Steel Wire Fence Board. Write for circulars.

DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

**DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE**

THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS

MY FRIENDS USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

TRADE MARK

SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHERS

TRY IT!

USE THE BEST

AKEN'S



## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

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Eggs fifteen for \$1. Mrs. W. P. Popenoe, Ber-  
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Fresh stock.  
Address W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

**EARLY CORN.**—Professor Shelton, of Kansas Ex-  
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Pearl, Leaming, Pride of North, etc., yield well,  
good quality, ripen early. For these reasons are  
valuable for Kansas." I have these. Prices low.  
Other varieties corn, oats, artichokes, etc. Quick  
shipment. Catalogue and sample free. J. C. Sufferin,  
Seed Grower, Voorhies, Illinois.

**100 ACRES.**—With buildings, \$750. Other farms  
cheap. Pembroke Leake, Glen Allen, Va.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—360 acres, half bottom land;  
good living water; desirable place. Box 29, Cun-  
ningham, Kas.

**RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**  
B. Strawberries, Captain Jack, Jessie, Wartfield,  
Bubach, at \$2.75 per 1,000. Raspberries, Nemaha, \$8  
per 1,000; Cuthbert, red, \$6 per 1,000. Early Six  
Weeks potatoes, \$2 per bushel. D. G. Watt & Sons,  
Lawrence, Kas.

**EARLY OHIO AND ROSE POTATOES** for sale,  
75 cents per bushel in sacks. Special price in car  
lots. Topeka Commission Co., 133 Kansas Ave., To-  
peka, Kas.

**CHICKENS } WANTED TO BUY 2,000.  
PIGEONS } Topeka Commission Co.,  
133 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

**A BIG LOT OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS**  
vines and plants must be sold by spring of 1894.  
to clear leased land. Cheapest. Send for surplus  
price list. B. P. Hanan, proprietor of the Arlington  
Nursery, on the C. & R. I. & P. railroad, Arlington,  
Beno Co., Kas.

**HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!**—For sale or will  
exchange for cattle, the largest and best herd  
in the West. Two hundred and fifty head. Young  
full-blood French Drafts and Percheron mares and  
stallions, French Coach stallions, twenty-five fine  
young work and driving teams, single drivers. It  
will pay to see us before purchasing. Our prices  
with the times. Small Bros., Hoyt, Kas., or E. J.  
Small, North Topeka, Kas.

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offer, address F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR PURE ALFALFA SEED.**—Direct from the  
grower, address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

**CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES.**  
Grown especially for seed purposes, and for sale  
by car lot, barrel or bushel. Write for prices to  
A. Tomlinson, North Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Four young Jersey bulls from cows  
that are making over 900 pounds of butter a  
year. St. Lambert and Champion of America blood.  
Write A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

**SEED OATS.**—The true Southern Red Rust-Proof  
Winter oats (not Texas Red oats), only twice  
grown North. First crop from 125 pounds seed on  
two acres, 305 bushels. Seed absolutely pure. First  
seed from Southern Mississippi. A spring oat  
North. Matures early; clean, bright, stiff straw;  
heavy grain. One to five bushels, 75 cents, free on  
board cars. For larger quantities, terms and sam-  
ples, address D. J. Fraser, Peabody, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—160 acres good land. Good water,  
pasture, house, orchard, barn, granary, fifty  
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