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**B. J. KENDALL,** 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.

## Agricultural Matters.

### PIONEER EFFORTS IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

Contrasted with the marvelous development of pure science and the industrial and engineering arts, the progress of agriculture may have been slow, but no one can contemplate the laborious efforts at improving farming and the farmer of the past without agreeing with the poet who wrote, "A glimpse into the olden days lines the clouds of the future with gold."

The first settlers of New England had neither farm animals nor implements. For many generations the plows, harrows, wagons and carts differed little from those used by the Indians. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century iron and shaping tools had to be imported from England. Life was a constant struggle for mere existence, and even corn, milk, beef, pork, game and fish, the common food of rich and poor, was not always plenty. Away from the coast there was but little commerce, and agricultural education was not thought of, though feeble attempts were made from time to time to hold agricultural meetings of a social character. During the revolution and the twenty years following, the conditions for advancement grew better, but the energies of the young nation were bent chiefly upon organizing a more efficient defense and better intercommunication. Congress coined money, adopted a fixed system of measures and weights and developed the postal service—efforts which only indirectly benefited agriculture. The export of agricultural products to Europe did not amount to much until after the construction of railroads and the establishment of steamship lines. A historian tells us that "in 1784 the commerce of the country was so insignificant that eight bales of cotton, shipped from South Carolina, were seized by the custom authorities of England on the ground that so large a quantity could not have been produced in the United States."

It was not until the second or third decade of the present century that farmers as a class commenced to recognize the importance of comparing seeds, stock, methods of work and other interests, and began to feel the need of more information for themselves and better schools for their children, though in several of the older States agricultural and horticultural societies were organized quite early, and some of these have shed light to many generations unto this day.

The first "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture" was established in Philadelphia in 1785, followed several years after by the "Massachusetts Society," and eight years after by similar societies for New York and South Carolina.

The horticultural societies started with that of New York in 1818, that of Pennsylvania in 1827, and that of Massachusetts in 1828. The American Horticultural Society, first known as the American Congress of Fruit-Growers, and later as the American Pomological Society, was not organized until 1884. The Kansas State Horticultural Society was incorporated December 15, 1869, and that of Manhattan, January 24, 1874.

A main factor in the development of agriculture was, undoubtedly, the "fair" or stock show. It is reported that the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts had commenced to award premiums for agricultural products before 1804, but the first regular stock show seems to have been held in 1807. In the autumn of that year Elkanah Watson, a native of Plymouth and a direct descendant of Governor Winslow, who, in 1624, had brought the first "neat cattle that came into New England," procured the first pair of Merino sheep which had been introduced into Berkshire, and gave notice of a public exhibition of his two sheep on the public square of Pittsfield. He wrote that "Many farmers and even females were attracted to this first novel and humble exhibition. From this lucky incident I reasoned thus: If two animals are capable of exciting so

much attention, what would be the effect of a display on a large scale of different animals? The farmers present responded to my remarks with approbation. We thus became acquainted, and from that moment to the present have agricultural fairs and cattle shows, with all their connections, predominated in my mind." On the 1st of August, 1810, an appeal was drawn by Mr. Watson and signed by twenty-six different persons to hold an exhibition of stock on the 1st of October. The effort was successful. Next year a second fair was held with "a procession of sixty-nine oxen drawing a plow held by the oldest man in the county, a band of music, the society bearing appropriate ensigns, each member decorated with a badge of two heads of wheat in his hat and the officers three heads, secured by a green ribbon." Mr. Watson as President delivered the addresses and awarded the premiums. It is interesting to read of the first attempts of the people to organize an institution, which last year resulted in such a stupendous undertaking at Chicago, and which in 1883 has been able to boast of a Kansas State fair with an attendance of over 100,000 people. It is only to be regretted that the real purpose of these agricultural festivals could not have been kept in the foreground.

Much credit is also due to the inventors and manufacturers of implements and to the agricultural press. The pioneer agricultural journal is the *American Farmer*. It issued its first number in 1819, and is still published. The *New England Farmer* appeared in 1822, *Colman's Rural World* was founded in 1848, and the *KANSAS FARMER* in 1863. To-day the number of periodicals devoted to agriculture and the kindred arts, as horticulture, floriculture, landscape gardening, cattle, swine and sheep-breeding, poultry and bee-keeping, horse, sugar, cotton and tobacco-planting, etc., must be far above five hundred in the United States.

Another powerful motor, though its influence has been felt for hardly a generation, has been the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental stations. The history of these schools reaches back to the year 1837, when a Bureau of Agriculture was established, first as a branch of the United States Patent office, and afterwards as an independent sub-department. In the Patent office report for 1847, Mr. Charles L. Fleischman made the first elaborate report on agricultural schools which he had visited abroad. The writings on scientific agriculture of the great German chemist, Baron von Liebig, and the rich contents of the "Proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" were being republished in our agricultural and scientific periodicals and awakened interest in research and experiment. Railroads and steamships commenced the work of cheap and rapid transportation, and farming was irresistibly drawn into the galaxy of regular business enterprise, demanding not only hard labor, but management, foresight, thought and knowledge. A bill providing for the organization of an agricultural school and the establishment of an experimental station passed the Senate of Massachusetts as early as 1850, but it was defeated in the House. A committee was appointed, however, to consider the matter, and in 1851 their report, with an account of the work and organization of the agricultural schools of Europe visited by Prof. Hitchcock, was made to the Legislature, commencing with the sentence, "The first seed ever planted was the first effort of civilization." The college plan failed, but led to the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture, now a part of the government of every State in America. Six years later Michigan established the first agricultural college on the western continent, and on July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the "Morrill bill," an act of Congress granting to each State 30,000 acres of land for each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress for the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other

scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts \* \* in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This act gave America half a hundred well-endowed agricultural schools able to educate 20,000 young farmers and mechanics. Verily there has been progress since the "auld lang syne."—Prof. J. D. Walters, in *Industrialist*.

### The Periodical Cicada or "Seventeen-Year Locust."

A circular of the United States Department of Agriculture says the fact that the Periodical Cicada, or so-called "seventeen-year locust," is to appear in two great broods the present season is stated by a number of newspapers to have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, and these statements have caused some unnecessary alarm among those who do not understand the exact nature of the insect or who confound it with true locusts or so-called "grasshoppers," owing to the somewhat careless newspaper wording. The department has made no such public announcement the present year, although the Cicada chronology published by Professor Riley in Bulletin No. 8 of the Division of Entomology in 1886 predicted an extended appearance of the insects in 1894.

The Entomologist of the department has been interviewed on the subject and states that the damage done by these insects is, as a rule, quite immaterial, consisting in the slight cutting, breaking and deadening of the terminal twigs of fruit and shade trees by the females in the act of laying their eggs. The injury becomes serious only when the insects are exceptionally abundant and oviposit in young nursery stock.

According to Professor Riley's chronology, given in his first report on the "Insects of Missouri" (1868), two broods are due in 1894, and the insects will make their appearance during the last week in May. Brood XII is composed of the seventeen-year form (*Septendecim*), and its last appearance was in 1877. It then occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and on both sides of the Hudson river as far north as Troy, in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Seventeen years previous to 1877 the insect was recorded in North Carolina, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. The last three localities, however, were not substantiated by reports received in 1877. In all the localities above mentioned, Cicadas may be expected during June of the present year. Brood XVIII is of the thirteen-year race (*tredecim*), and as with other thirteen-year broods, its range is in the more southern States, rather than in the northern part of the country. Its last appearance was in 1881, when it occurred in southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the northwestern corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina.

The larvæ, which live underground and feed to some extent upon the roots of plants, gradually rise to the surface of the ground when nearing full growth, and from about May 20 to June 1 they begin to make their appearance above ground in the nymph or pupa condition. They crawl up the trunks of trees, cast their skins, and the winged insect comes forth. The adults are prevalent for five or six weeks, and, as above stated, do some little damage to trees and shrubbery by puncturing them for the purpose of egg-laying. The eggs hatch in about two weeks and the young larvæ drop to the ground, which they enter to begin their long subterranean life.

The Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture will be glad to receive during the present season any accurate locality notes of the appearance of these insects, as he has been for many years engaged in mapping the exact distribution of each brood as it appears.



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."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
**Cures others, will cure you**

### Deep Subsoiling.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Deep subsoiling is the only method whereby moisture can be retained in the soil where protracted dry spells are common. Therefore, deep subsoiling is a necessity that cannot be ignored in large portions of our country, and indeed it would be the right thing to do even where rains were more seasonable, because it would greatly aid the soil to absorb all the rains that fall upon it. Also, I believe where irrigation is needed now, deep subsoiling would in a few years effect a complete change in the situation by storing up the water that was flowed on the surface by irrigation with what rainfall there was far enough below the surface to last well, thus keeping the ground cool, which condenses much of the moisture in the atmosphere and induces rainfall, so that soon there would be no necessity for irrigation, besides having a deep mellow soil which makes farming a luxury. In many States and portions of our country where there is a good average annual rainfall the crops are often cut short and sometimes an absolute failure on account of drought, because the rains could not penetrate the ground but a short distance on account of the hard subsoil. Therefore, the water so much needed was lost—yes, worse than lost, for it washes much of the best soil into creeks and rivers, which often become raging torrents, doing great damage. The simple remedy for all this is deep subsoiling, which absorbs all the rains that fall, insuring good crops every year. Besides, the natural results would be, pure springs would break forth in many places, gradually feeding the creeks and rivers, thus making them respectable all the year round, not forming torrents nor insignificant, but rather they would have a stability truly gratifying to everybody and a source of great wealth in supplying in abundance the best, cheapest and most desirable power ever made use of by mechanics. Deep subsoiling does it. Indeed, it is hard to exaggerate or enumerate the blessings resulting from the general use of it.

The atmospheric pressure at the sea level is fifteen pounds per square inch, or 2,160 pounds per square foot—over a ton pressure to the foot. Now it must appear evident to every thoughtful mind that this enormous pressure must tend to pack and solidify the ground, or else, penetrating it, make it light, loose and stimulate it to produce vegetable life, as air is a vital necessity to all kinds of life. But if the soil is unbroken, hard and solid, air cannot penetrate it to any considerable extent, but would act to make it still more dense and more largely water-proof,

air-proof and frost-proof, all of which are important factors in the growth of crops. I have heard it remarked that frost of itself was a good subsoiler, and really it does act in that way. It heaves up the soil, making it so light and loose that a mould-board plow can hardly be used in it, because the soil is so light there is not sufficient friction on the mould-board to make it slip off until the ground has settled a little. But frost cannot go down deep in a dry, hard substance, such as much of the subsoil is until it is broken up by the subsoil plow, letting in the water and air and making a way for the frost to get in its desirable work of invigoration and health, as well as its loosening effects on the soil.

Deep subsoiling in an orchard would be of great advantage to the fruit trees. Root-pruning is conceded by good authority, to be as profitable to old trees as limb-pruning, besides if run deep in middle of space between trees each way would not only provide and retain the moisture the trees need, which otherwise would run off, but it enables frost to go much deeper, which prevents the trees from putting out buds at the early warm spells for the after cold snaps to kill; so the results would be an abundant supply of fruit.

I do not claim deep subsoiling cures all the ills flesh is heir to, yet it does protect from droughts, from floods. Water does not stand on the surface, but goes down in a hurry, so the top soil is not soaked and afterwards baked hard as a brick by the hot sun and it does cool off the hot wind that withers and blasts everything before it. It will make the earth bud and blossom as the rose. It will make streams break forth in the desert. Yet I do not wish to be understood that all these good results can be achieved in a day, or that you can subsoil your ground two feet deep with one span of light driving horses at once going over the ground. *Not quite.* But I do claim that the best modern subsoil plow is about as far in advance of what has previously been used as the best modern mowing machine is in advance of the old scythe. It is true that much of the subsoil in Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, and many other States and Territories, where the subsoil has never been moved since creation, is not moved by slight of hand altogether. Yet, with a little pluck, energy and perseverance and one of the above kind of subsoil plows it can be accomplished with a rich reward, and it only has to be done once if you go down two feet deep. It would take ages to get back as hard and solid again as before. Deep subsoiling is the right thing to do. Even in meadow and pasture land it does not turn the ground over, but loosens it up, and if you use a good heavy roller afterwards on your meadows and pasture land it would be smooth and level and take in all the water that falls upon it. So deep subsoiling, to my mind, is the most reasonable and profitable thing we farmers can do. H.

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#### "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.

Its either Direct Legislation through the INITIATIVE and the REFERENDUM or another Revolution. Which shall it be? For books, information and plan write W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kansas.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 2—C. C. Key, Short-horn cattle and Poland-Chinas, Verdon, Neb.  
OCTOBER 3—W. H. Wren, Poland-China swine, Marion, Kas.

### THE GAIN FROM A PURE-BRED SIRE.

Our readers have had something in recent issues from breeders regarding the value and advantage of pure-bred stock over common stock. This most comprehensive exhibit of facts on the subject is taken from an address made at an institute by Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, as follows:

"The use of a pure-bred sire that is also good individually secures transmission to the progeny of a desirable form, of good digestive and assimilative properties and of quality, and it enables the individual to transform animals of common or mixed breeding (or that may be said to be possessed of no breeding) into animals that are just as good for all practical uses as though they were pure-bred and recorded in a herd book, a flock book or a stud book. And this transformation can be made in four or five generations where a careful choice of sires is made and the feeding and care are what they ought to be.

"The use of a well-chosen, pure-bred sire will secure the transmission of desirable forms to the progeny. Take for illustration the typical beef-producing sire. He should be compact in form, broad and level and well fleshed on the back, roundly and deeply sprung in the ribs, broad and full and deep in the chest, wide at the withers, full in the crops and in both fore and hind flanks. He should possess large heart girth, a wide and level loin, a long and broad and deep quarter, a full twist and thigh, and should stand firmly on short legs of medium bone. His head should be medium in size, since by what is known as the law of correlation the parts of the system that we do not see may be judged by those that we do see. Hence if the head were unduly coarse or strong we have an indication of undue strength of bone. Choose a sire of such a form and purely bred for generations and we will assuredly get an approximation in form in the progeny, no matter what the nature of the dam, if of common stock or mixed breeding.

"But digestion and assimilation of a certain kind are just as certainly transmitted as form, though this fact is too little recognized by those who keep stock. The power in pure bred sires to transmit the qualities just named is at least equally important with the power which they possess to transmit properties which relate to form. That such properties are transmitted may easily be illustrated in the following manner: Take a pure-bred Hereford calf individually good in form, and put him in a box-stall at day of birth and keep him there until twelve months old. Take an animal of common or mixed breeding, equal in age and typical of the class from which he has been chosen. Put him also in a box-stall alongside of the former, and keep him there until twelve months old. Feed both calves liberally and on the same kinds of food, and weigh them at the end of the year. It will be found that the Hereford has quite left the common calf in the race. It could not be otherwise. The Hereford came of an ancestry which possessed those digestive and assimilative properties which enabled him to so digest food that he turned it into meat, hence he grew rapidly and matured early. The other calf came of an ancestry that did not grow so rapidly nor mature so early because they possessed digestion of another character. In both instances digestive properties were inherited by the calves in consonance with those possessed by the parents, hence the difference in the results.

"Now suppose the manner of feeding were reversed. Put both calves on a half ration from the first. The common calf would by the end of one year have left the other in the race. Why? Because the Hereford came of an ancestry with tendencies to mature early, but on the condition that food be plentifully supplied. These tendencies of the system were inherited in the calf. When the supplies of food were withheld the equilibrium of the system became so disturbed that the Hereford calf could not accommodate itself to these changed conditions, and so did badly. On the other hand the common calf inherited from its ancestors the ability to stand privation and to live on short supplies. There was less disturbance therefore to the system of the common calf by being put upon the short rations, hence he would lead in the race at the end of twelve months. In this we have an explanation of much of the ill-doing of pure-breds when taken into common herds and subjected to like treatment with the ill cared for stock that is kept upon these farms. It is therefore ap-

parent that pure-bred sires will work harm rather than good in such herds and flocks unless the care and food given to the progeny are in consonance with the laws of their being which they have inherited through the changed conditions of breeding.

"By the use of a pure-bred sire of good individuality quality will be secured in the progeny. Quality may be defined as the capacity to do well. Its presence is indicated by certain "handling" properties, as they are termed. These handling properties are indicative of digestion and assimilation of a high order when they are present in a marked degree. Their presence is cognizant to the sense of touch more than to that of sight. Place the tips of the fingers on any part of the back or shoulder or hips, or indeed on any part covered with flesh, and press gently. The flesh will yield softly to the sense of touch and its elasticity will spring it back again to its normal condition when the fingers are removed if quality is present. Place the front of the hand flat upon the ribs and move it back and forth, up or down, and the skin will sway gently and readily beneath such a movement if quality is there. So, too, where it is present the hand can easily fill itself by grasping the hide over the ribs; the hair will be plentiful and it will be soft and mossy to the sense of touch. Where quality is absent the covering of the body will be more or less bare, the skin will elude the grasp of the hand over the ribs by clinging closely to them, and it will not readily vibrate or tremble in response to lateral pressure. The hair will be harsh and coarse and it will have a dry appearance, the opposite of what is meant by looking sleek and glossy. These indications of quality are to some extent modified by the food given and the season of the year, but they are sufficiently marked to enable a good judge to know when quality is present or absent. Quality is the outcome of good digestion. Good digestion insures good circulation. Good circulation nourishes the parts of the system farthest from the centers of digestion, and in this we have the guarantee that the parts of the system nearer to the centers of digestion are well nourished; that is to say, we have the guarantee that all parts of the system are well sustained.

"The presence of quality, therefore, is a sure indication of ability to turn to good account the food fed. An animal which does not possess it is not possessed of the ability to make the best use of the food given; hence it will make an unprofitable feeder. The farmer, therefore, who does not understand quality in a pure-bred male for beef uses is not yet fitted to choose one. Nor is any one not skilled in this direction able to choose animals for feeding to the best advantage. In choosing a sire for meat-making purposes it is exceedingly important that he should be possessed of quality.

"By judiciously using a pure-bred sire common animals can be made as good in a few generations as though purely bred and recorded. How can this be? The pure-bred sire is capable of transmitting qualities such as he possesses himself in a much greater degree than the animal with which he is mated. This arises from his prepotency, linked with the lack of prepotency on the part of the dam with which he is mated. He is prepotent for the reason principally that he is purely bred, and the dam is not prepotent because she is of mixed breeding. His prepotency will be as strong as he is purely bred, and her prepotency will be weak in proportion as her breeding is mixed. Mixed breeding, therefore, on the part of the dam, is no barrier in the way of improvement.

"Practical men have noticed that the progeny of a first cross from a pure-bred sire and a common dam bears a much closer resemblance in all properties to the sire than to the dam. It could not be otherwise. The sire is potent to effect change because of his breeding. The dam is not potent to resist change because of her lack of breeding. Let the difference in blood properties between the sire and dam be represented by 100. The progeny will not possess simply 50 per cent. of the blood properties of the sire and 50 per cent. of the blood properties of the dam, but they will possess as many more than 50 per cent. of the blood properties of the sire as his power to effect change exceeds the power of the dam to resist change. Suppose that the progeny had inherited 75 per cent. of the properties from the sire and 25 per cent. of these from the dam; in this we find the explanation why the progeny so much more nearly resemble the sire than the dam. Let a pure-bred sire be chosen again from the same breed. There is now a difference in blood properties of only 25 per cent. to bridge over, whereas in the former instance there was a difference of 100 per cent. in the blood properties.

"The improvement in the second instance cannot, therefore, be so great as in the first instance, but the preponderance of resemblance in all points will be again in favor of the sire. Continue to choose good sires from the same breed and in a few generations of such breeding we will have animals

practically as good as though purely bred. "See what this means to the State of Minnesota. It means simply this, that if pure-bred sires were sufficiently numerous and were invariably used by all the farmers in the State in four or five generations all the live stock in the State would be as good for all practical uses as though purely bred. Of course it is understood that the food and care would be such as the improved conditions of these animals would call for. Millions could in this way be added to the value of the live stock in the State. Nor would this improvement call for the purchase of any more dams. We would simply require to select from those we have, keeping in mind that we should always prefer to breed from females of good form.

"But when we select sires from one pure breed we should continue to select them from that breed. If we do not, but choose a sire from one breed one time and from another the next time, we have no assurance that we will not lose in the second cross what we have gained in the first. When we commence improvement, therefore, by the use of pure sires, let us first satisfy ourselves as to which breed we should choose them from, and having so satisfied ourselves let us continue to choose sires from the same breed.

"Cross-breeding is often recommended as a means of improving live stock. It has its place, but that place is not on the average farm. Cross-breeding was a necessity in the forming of new breeds. But the moulding of these was in the hands of skilled men. They knew when to choose and when to reject, and yet the list of their failures would be a long one compared with the list of their successes. If that list could be read by every farmer the hankering after crossing, which many farmers cherish, would soon vanish from their minds.

"But it may be well to define what is meant by cross-breeding. I understand it to mean the mating of the animals of two distinct breeds or of the near descendants of these. This is not by any means an exhaustive definition, but it is sufficiently comprehensive to illustrate the trend of the argument that follows.

"It differs materially from up-grading. In the former distinct blood elements are used on both sides, and in the latter on only one side; on the other side the blood elements are mixed.

"In my judgment there is no place for cross-breeding in the ordinary practice of the farmer, and for the following reasons:

"1. When pure breeds are crossed the progeny will not be so valuable as either of the breeds so crossed. It is true that we may get superior individuality in the progeny, but though we do such animals are only worth market values for making meat, producing milk or growing wool. But we cannot be sure in the crossing of distinct breeds in the absence of previous experience that the progeny will be as good individually as either of the parents. And it may be, nay, in many instances it will be, that the progeny will be distinctly inferior individually to either of the parents. When the progeny is an improvement upon the parents this improvement results from an affinity in dominant or governing properties. When the opposite result follows we find the explanation in the lack of affinity in dominant properties, or it may be because of a positive antagonism in these which prevents harmonious blending. In any such case the progeny will not be worth so much as animals of either of the pure breeds so crossed, hence the owners of pure breeds cannot afford to breed them thus.

"2. When pure-bred females have thus been crossed we cannot be quite as sure that they will breed true to type again. They may but they may not. Because of this danger the breeders of pure-breds anxious to improve their stocks must sedulously avoid this mode of breeding, and when it may happen accidentally they regard it as altogether unfortunate since it is sure to be followed with pecuniary loss.

"3. Even where cross-breeding is successful in the first cross it may be unsuccessful in the second. In crossing two breeds there is a strong tendency to revert to original ancestral types on the one side or the other in the progeny which succeeds the first cross. The fact only is now mentioned without waiting to give the reasons.

"To practice cross-breeding then, as indicated above, will not prove profitable to the Minnesota farmer. Even his grading up should never be zig-zag, which it will certainly be if he first chooses sires from one pure breed and then another. Those who turn aside to select first from one breed and then from another, will sail in a whirling eddy which will bring them back again from time to time to the place from whence they started, and the danger is imminent that their efforts at the last will go down amid disaster."

You can do your neighbor a service by suggesting to him to write us a postal card for a sample copy of the KANSAS FARMER. He needs it in his business.

## Irrigation.

### Relation of Irrigation to Land Values in the Arkansas Valley of Southwestern Kansas.

Address delivered at the Irrigation Convention, at Dodge City, Kas., May 26, 1894, by Mr. John E. Frost, Land Commissioner A., T. & S. F. Railroad.

The subject of irrigation in relation to land values is one of too great scope to be treated in the few minutes time to which any one speaker should limit himself during the brief space of this convention, with its program filled with names of those who have given such time and practical attention to this subject in its many bearings, and all of whom we all wish to hear. Consequently, I shall confine myself to its application and reasonably probable results in the Arkansas river valley of southwestern Kansas.

What little irrigating has been done here is really only tentative, simply demonstrating its feasibility and value, but in results obtained is only a step into the vast field which the careful conservation and utilization of our water supply opens for you who are citizens of this region, where a rich, inexhaustible soil and abundant sunshine demand only the addition of water and intelligent labor to make this the richest farming region of the State.

Your farming operations under irrigation out here naturally divide into two general lines—first, the production of forage crops, especially alfalfa, and stock-raising in connection therewith; and, second, fruit culture and gardening. The first line implies the utilization of a more extended area, while the second means more careful tillage of smaller tracts with commensurately larger results per acre. Both are equally important and should go hand in hand.

In this connection, I wish to emphasize the importance to alfalfa-raisers of handling live stock in connection with their alfalfa operations. Every alfalfa-grower should have a herd of cattle and hogs raised on his own farm to consume his alfalfa, or the major part of it. From a large number of individual farmers' statements received by me from these counties represented at this convention, and extending over a period of ten years, I find that the most successful and most extensive of our alfalfa-raisers are those who combine stock-raising with their alfalfa operations. The profits of this class of farmers as compared with those who raise alfalfa simply to market the hay and seed would be still more noticeable were the price of alfalfa seed to decline seriously, which is a not improbable contingency.

It is claimed, and doubtless warrantably, that on bottom land alfalfa can be successfully grown here without irrigation; but irrigation increases the yield so greatly that it pays well to irrigate even first bottom land. A good illustration of this is afforded by the statements in my office files of two neighboring farmers, both from the same county, each having about the same acreage well set in alfalfa on about the same character of land. Both farms are in the Arkansas river bottom, each having a frontage on the river. Last year one of these farmers irrigated his alfalfa, the other did not. The statement of the former shows a return for the year of \$32, that of the latter \$15 per acre.

Now let us look into the fruit and vegetable branch of our subject. The orchards and vineyards in this section are yet so few, and trees and vines so young, and the fruit shipments as yet on so small a scale that it is difficult to determine just what can be relied on. We find, however, that the fruit-raisers and gardeners along the line here in southwest Kansas whose trees are in bearing, and whose gardens have been producing for several years past, are obtaining satisfactory results, which improve as they gain experience and the volume of business increases, their annual returns ranging from \$100 to several hundred dollars per acre, and here I want to say that one of the most important things for fruit-raisers in western Kansas to provide for is a wind-break on the north and south

sides, at least, of their orchards, and a complete wind-break is better yet.

Mr. C. H. Longstreth, of Lakin, one of our most successful fruit-raisers, in describing his orchard of sixty acres in Kearney county, says, "we have good solid wind-breaks planted on north and south sides of our orchards. These wind-breaks are composed mainly of cottonwood, catalpa, honey locust, Russian mulberry and box elder trees." As a guide to an estimate of what may reasonably be expected from fruit and vegetable production on these irrigated lands, let me read statements from a few fruit-growers near Las Cruces, in the Rio Grande valley of southern New Mexico, somewhat south of this locality but at a greater altitude by 1,400 feet, and where about the same kinds of fruit is raised as here, although a greater variety of peaches and grapes are grown there. Apples, however, ought to do as well here.

Judge G. W. Woods, of Las Cruces, in 1893 said: "I have seventy acres in fruit—nearly 7,000 peach trees, 500 of them being five years old, 1,000 three years old, 3,500 one year old, and the balance having been planted this present year. I never plant peach trees more than one year old. My trees commenced bearing after being planted two years, and at that age I had trees that produced 100 pounds each, as fine fruit in size and flavor as I ever saw. From my three-year-old trees I received over \$500 per acre for peaches sold. I plant 145 trees to the acre. Up to the time of the trees commencing to bear one can grow crops of all kinds of vegetables between the rows more than sufficient to cover cost of cultivation of the trees. I did this myself, and therefore speak from experience. I sold \$1,200 worth of vegetables (above cost of marketing) that were grown between my young trees in one year. I shipped from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of peaches per day during the season of 1892. I shipped also eleven solid car loads of fruit this season, besides the express shipments as stated above. On the oldest part of my orchard the trees are six years old from the bud, seventy trees to the acre, and this past season it netted me \$700 per acre."

Mrs. S. V. Casad, of the same region, owns an apple orchard of 1,000 trees, fourteen years old, from which she sold in 1892 fruit and vinegar to the amount of \$5,880.

Mr. T. J. Bull, of the same locality, in the same season realized \$310 per acre in cash for his grapes from a fifteen-acre vineyard.

Only a few miles above here, in the regions about Rocky Ford and Canon City, Col., irrigable land sells at \$75 to \$200 per acre. Now, in order to arrive at a fair valuation of average land here in the Arkansas valley of western Kansas, under successful irrigation, by a combination of alfalfa, fruit and vegetable-growing with stock-raising, let us take the case of a farmer owning a section of land and on the assumption that he cultivates only about one-third of his land, keeping two-thirds in a raw state for grazing purposes for his live stock, and basing our estimate on the lowest returns shown by the statements made to me by the farmers themselves, and let us suppose, in order to be fair and safe, that he has only ten acres in orchard and garden, and 200 acres of alfalfa, and our statement will show:

10 acres of orchard and garden, netting \$100 per acre annually.....	\$1 000
200 acres of alfalfa, netting \$15 per acre annually.....	3 000
430 acres of raw land, worth for pasture 25 cents per acre annually.....	107
Total.....	\$4 107

Reckoning money worth 10 per cent. per annum, his 640 acres of land, of which less than one-third is in cultivation, is paying interest on \$40,000, or \$62.50 per acre for the entire section, with margin enough to cover taxes. If we take the highest returns reported, \$45 per acre for alfalfa and say \$300 per acre for orchard and garden, we find the section is paying 10 per cent. interest on a valuation of nearly \$200 per acre. A fair measure of the value of land is an amount on which the net income therefrom will pay the interest, so that we may reasonably expect by irrigation to make the lands of this great valley worth from \$50 to \$200 and upwards per acre, including two acres of purely grazing land for each acre irri-

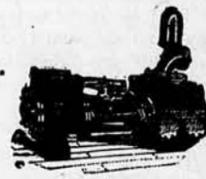
## IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.

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find it to their advantage to correspond with the above company.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in this issue of The Van Brunt & Wilkins Manufacturing Co., Horicon, Wis. Mr. D. C. Van Brunt, under whose supervision the large business of this company is carried on, began the manufacture of the Van Brunt seeders in a small way at Horicon in the winter of 1860. The machines built that year were the first successful broadcast seeders made, and the demand for them was so great that before 1865 the sales of these machines amounted, even at war prices, to over 4,000 annually. The principle on which the Van Brunt machines have always been constructed is to put good quality and great durability into every machine sent out, and for that reason the name "Van Brunt" on a seeder or drill has come to be regarded as a guarantee of sterling merit and honest workmanship.

What should we think of an ants' nest in which half of the ants are starving while the other half have more food in their cells than they can ever eat?—*American Cultivator.*

If you seek promotion, my boy, never forget the great power of silence and a soft answer. Old man and middle-aged woman, if you would end your days rejoicingly, accept and apply to yourselves what we have said to the boy.—*New York Witness.*

A convict says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and yet he is compelled every day to die out pieces of pasteboard, which are put between the inner and outer soles of the shoes made there and sold as solid leather.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

How much truth, we wonder, is there in this Chicago Herald arraignment? The matter is, perhaps, worth at least serious consideration? "Farmers move in so limited a range, they brush so little with the world of which they are really the most important part, they learn so little new, and digest so mercilessly the old they have acquired, that they become passionate, immovable. They become wrinkled and gray and old; their wives, whose burdens are heavier than their own, suffer more severely, and go down before them to a grave that furnishes the first rest they ever knew."

To the Seashore at Slight Cost via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines.

For the National Educational Association meeting low rate excursion tickets to Asbury Park will be sold via Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines July 7, 8 and 9. Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Ocean Grove and numerous other summer havens along the New Jersey coast are near Asbury Park, to which these lines lead direct from St. Louis. Solid vestibule trains daily from St. Louis to Philadelphia, with convenient connection in Union station for frequent trains for the seashore. Ample time for an extended sojourn. For details address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

gated. Within ten years I believe we shall see this accomplished, and every acre of first and second bottom land, and a goodly portion of upland, from Great Bend to the Colorado line, covered with alfalfa meadows interspersed with orchards, vineyards, gardens and fields of grain. Then, under the potent influence of irrigation, the pathos for us will be gone which now appeals so strongly to the resident of western Kansas in the poet's lines:

"In heat the quivering landscape lies:  
The cattle pant beneath the tree;  
Through parching air and purple skies  
The earth looks up in vain for thee;  
For thee—for thee it looks in vain,  
O gentle, gentle summer rain."

The best irrigation speech so far reported was made by a German at a recent convention. It was: "Mr. President, I irrigate one rod square last year. I irrigate one acre this year." For completeness and point this has never been surpassed as a speech.

The importance of securing, either by discovery or development, field crops adapted to the climatic conditions of the country bordering on the semi-arid, is likely to impress itself more deeply as the practicability of such discovery or development, or both, becomes more generally understood. Prof. Magruder, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, has taken the matter in hand for oats. He says that "one of the most pressing needs of Oklahoma to-day is an oat that will mature before the wheat harvest is on, as usually there is a drought about the time the oats are filling and a light oat is the result. Experiments will be begun this fall with several varieties of winter oats obtained from Southern States. Together with these will be tested our common black oats, seed of which has been found ripe in the wheat fields as early as May 28." Prof. Magruder has already collected seed of mature oats this year to be sown the coming fall.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., are making a special dull season offer of a complete \$20 Economy outfit, consisting of one self-regulating incubator—200-egg—and one 200-chick hot-air brooder with all attachments for only \$20.

The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O., who have a full line of buggies, carriages, wagons and carts, would like to hear from any of our readers needing anything in their line. This is a good firm and offer splendid bargains to all who mention this paper.

WHITE CITY'S FATE.—All the World's Fair buildings, except the Art Palace, have been bought by the Chicago House Wrecking Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. In this purchase are included twenty buildings, seventeen of which will be removed inside of sixty days. All the material used in the construction of these buildings can be turned to good advantage; the staff, the Wrecking Co. will dispose of for filling in of low land. They already have an offer of \$10 a car, and as they expect to pull out about 30,000 loads, this in itself will be quite an item. The lumber is in excellent condition, also the corrugated iron used on the stock sheds and pavilion, and is especially adapted for farmers' use in building stock barns, sheds, etc., and can be bought at ridiculously low prices. In another column will be found their advertisement, and any of our readers desiring such material will

### First Cherokee Payment.

During May the United States sub-treasury, at St. Louis, shipped large cash consignments to the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, at Tahlequah, I. T., to the amount of \$2,000,000, to be distributed among the Cherokees. This is a portion of the \$6,500,000 paid this nation for the Cherokee Strip, all of which goes directly to the individuals of the tribe, 24,000 in number. Each man, woman and child with Cherokee blood will receive in the neighborhood of \$275, and the payment to begin tomorrow is the first of seven to be made.

Tahlequah is the capital of the nation, and has a population of 1,200. Great precautions have been taken to prevent the evils that the presence and distribution of so much money in this section would naturally tend to induce. All Cherokees who are entitled to a payment have been registered, officers from each district have been engaged to identify them, and the money is already separated into 7,000 packages, containing the amount each is to receive. A double line of soldiers will extend from the east to the west entrance of the capitol grounds, and each Indian will enter at the east, walk to the capitol, receive his money and leave through the west gate. What will become of them then is entirely a matter of conjecture. The payment has been long looked for, and anxious men of every type have been impatient for it to come. Merchants throughout the Cherokee country are ready to urge their long-delayed collections, while fakirs, horse traders, gamblers and vendors of many wares are here, all resolved to gather what they can. Every vacant lot has upon it some avaricious sojourner's tent, while the unpretentious hotels are doing a land office business.

### Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending June 4, 1894, T. B. Jennings, observer:

The weather has been more favorable during the past week. Much rain has fallen generally in the western division, the northern part of the middle division, and the central and southern portion of the eastern, while in the central and southern counties of the middle division and the northern counties of the eastern division the rainfall has been light.

The temperature for the week was about 2° above the normal, with an average amount of sunshine.

Corn and potatoes have been much improved by the rains. Oats are heading in the eastern division and promise a fair crop, though the straw is short. In the middle division they are generally much improved, though in some localities they are practically dead.

Wheat, generally, is a fair crop, and in the southern counties harvesting of the early varieties will commence this week. In the western counties of the middle division the wheat prospects have been diminishing.

Many fields of flax are in bloom in eastern division and the flax promises well. In the western division alfalfa is in fine condition. Meadows, pastures and rye are generally good. Early cherries abundant. Gardens have improved.

Prof. Waugh, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, is proving all that was predicted at the time of his appointment. He is active, painstaking and practical, and is continually making suggestions of matters which, while not all new or unknown to expert horticulturists, are timely as instructions to the general farmers and the beginners in horticulture. In a late press bulletin he has the following timely suggestions as to grapes: "The training of grapes exerts an important influence on the fruit in some cases. The hot sun at this season of the year often dries and cracks the young fruit until it is almost worthless. It is plain, then, that if the grape vine is trained so as to provide shade for the fruit considerable advantage is gained. For a few bunches of fine grapes for home use it will pay to put on paper bags before the grapes ripen. To do this use the ordinary paper sacks, such as the grocery men put up candy in. Slip

one over bunch and tie it lightly around the stem. This protects the fruit from birds, insects, diseases, hot sun and other dangers. It also causes the bunches to ripen more evenly and to remain on the vines in good condition much longer than when unprotected."

### Gossip About Stock.

Poland-China breeders needing some new lines of blood will be interested in having at hand the 1894 catalogue of "The Black U. S. herd," owned by W. M. Lambing & Son, of West Liberty, Iowa. Mention this paper when you write.

The attention of breeders who intend holding sales of pure-bred stock is directed to the auctioneer's card of Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., who already has a large list of customers among the best breeders of Kansas and Missouri.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, Kas., has recently purchased two model young Hereford bulls from C. S. Cross, Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas. These males reflect great credit to both breeder and purchaser and clearly demonstrate that Kansas establishments are keeping pace with modern demands and improvements.

Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, the Kansas Vice President of the American Berkshire Association, announces that ten volumes of the "Record" (value \$50) will be given to

pasture of alfalfa and water from a never-failing well, piped to pasture and accessible to the hogs by a float valve. My farm consists of 200 acres on Cottonwood bottom, one mile from Emporia town site."

### A Model of Simplicity.

There are three principal reasons why hay-loaders do not come into more general use.

First, most of the machines of this class are too cumbersome and complicated for the average farmer. They are likely to get out of order or break one of the numerous castings just when the farmer needs the machine the most. A farmer who wishes to "make hay while the sun shines" has no time to go to town for castings, then perhaps have to wait until they come from the factory. If the loader breaks it is likely to be set aside, and the farmer will finish his work in the old way. A second reason is that the loader does not do sufficient work to justify the average farmer in owning one. Most loaders are loaders only—that is, they put the hay on the wagon but do nothing more. This leaves the pitching off, which is the hardest part of the work, to be done by hand. A third reason is that these machines generally cost more money than the average farmer can afford to pay. The prices usually range from \$65 up, which is more money than a man cares to put in a machine which he uses but a few days, and

fodder on the wagon, a whole stack at a time, with perfect ease. By leaving the shocks bound he takes them from the wagon and puts them in the rick, by hooking the stay-chains under the bands, same as before. As fast as the shocks are put in place in the rick, the bands may be removed, and are ready to use for another load. The machine is worth twice its cost for this purpose alone, to any farmer who has a few acres of corn fodder to handle.

At feed time the same machine can be used to take either fodder or hay from the stack and put it on the wagon, and again to take it from the wagon and put it in the feed-rack.

In the third place, the Gates Combined Loader and Stacker is not only the simplest and best machine of its class on the market, but it costs far less money to the farmer than any other loader. As you will see by the advertisement published on another page of this paper, the cost to the farmer for this machine is but \$15.

Mr. Gates has had wide experience as an implement man, both as a dealer and on the road. Of late years he has been a successful farmer, and this practical machine is the result of his own experience. He is an honorable, upright man, who will do exactly as he agrees. He refers by permission to any officer of Jackson county and to the First National bank of Holton, Kas. Any of our readers who may be interested in a machine of this kind will do well to write him for illustrated circulars and testimonials. His address is M. C. Gates, Denison, Kas.

### Marketing Wool and Produce.

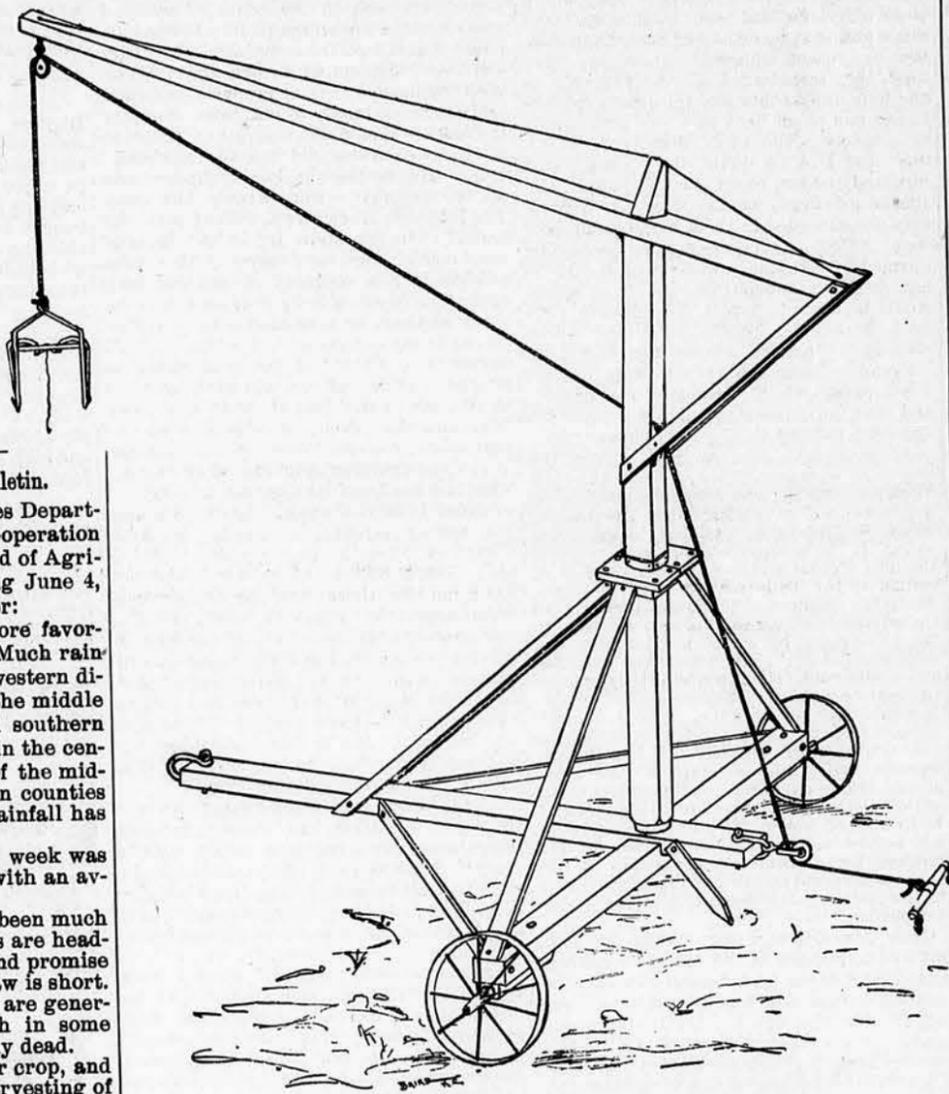
At this season of the year the question with some of our readers is, no doubt, how and where to market their wool in order to obtain the most money possible for it. We take it for granted that wool, like all other farm products, is likely to bring the best returns to the growers if shipped direct to market, providing, of course, that it is handled properly by the house to whom it is shipped. In this way the wool-grower is as near disposing of his wool direct to the manufacturer as it is possible for him. The fewer hands through which wool passes before it reaches the manufacturer the more profit there should be for the grower. Looking at the matter from this standpoint we believe that wool-growers must be benefited by shipping their wool direct to some market where it can be sold direct to the manufacturer by the firm receiving it at a reasonable cost to the shipper. Doubtless the one thing standing in the way of growers marketing their wool direct in this way is that they are not acquainted with any house to whom they can ship in confidence and feel reasonably certain that their interests will be protected. When once the question of confidence is settled we believe that most, if not all growers, will ship direct to the large markets.

If any of our readers desire to try this plan of marketing their wool, we would advise them to write Summers, Morrison & Co., 174 South Water street, Chicago, and get their wool report, which not only gives the full range of the market, covering all grades of wool, and their terms for handling, but it also gives some excellent testimonials from wool-growers who have shipped their wool in the past few years. This firm makes a specialty of receiving wool as well as farm produce of all kinds direct from the producers, and they have a large trade from this class of people. They have the reputation of making very prompt sales on shipments, sending prompt remittances and giving good satisfaction to shippers. Their wool reports, also produce reports, will be furnished upon application, free of charge, and we desire our readers to write them. Correspondence can do no harm but may lead to business. This house is thoroughly responsible and reliable and may be depended upon doing as they agree.

### Mountain and Ocean Resorts of the East

Are readily reached via St. Louis and the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines. The only route to Cresson and other cool retreats in the Alleghenies. Solid vestibule trains leave St. Louis daily over these lines for Cresson and Altoona, running through to New York, where connection is made for the White mountains, the Adirondacks, Mt. Desert Island and places of summer sojourn in the mountains of eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. At New York connection is also made for Fall River, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and famous watering places along the Atlantic, to which passengers via Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines have choice of all-rail route or palatial steamers of the Fall River line from New York. Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park and summer havens along the New Jersey coast are on divisions of the Pennsylvania system. Any desired information will be cheerfully furnished by J. M. Chesbrough, A. G. P. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The best place in Kansas to obtain a first-class business education, Wichita Commercial College, Y. M. C. A. building.



THE GATES COMBINED LOADER AND STACKER.

Kansas breeders who exhibit at the leading fair in Kansas this year, either at Topeka or Wichita, whichever pretends to hold a State fair. Full particulars will be given in premium lists later.

Our readers' attention is especially called to the article in this week's issue on the value of a pure-bred sire, and in this connection it is proper to refer to the great bargains offered in the line of Short-horn bulls ready for service offered by W. L. Chaffee, manager of the Shannon Hill herd, owned by the Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas. These males are of the Kirklevington, Lady Jane, Waterloo, Constant or Gwynne families. These choice bulls can be secured on very reasonable terms. Look up their advertisement and write for particulars.

Attention is called the new advertisement of Poland-China swine by W. N. D. Bird, of Emporia, Kas. In regard to his herd he says: "My herd consists of about sixty head, headed by All Around, who was purchased of C. S. Cross, of Sunny Slope farm, and he is a most superior boar. My sows consist of sows originally purchased of F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., out of boars purchased of F. M. Lail, J. V. Randolph and others. I have young sows which will farrow in June and July, and have young boars ready for service, and pigs of January, February, March and April farrow. All my hogs are in good shape, have the run of a twenty-acre

must then store away or let stand in the weather for the rest of the year.

Knowing these facts as we do, it is a pleasure to be able to present the machine which we illustrate in this issue of our paper. The Gates Combined Loader and Stacker seems to be in every sense of the word "a model of simplicity." There is not a single casting used in its entire construction. Every piece in it is a straight stick of timber, which can be made by any farmer with a saw and augur, and put in place with a monkey-wrench. This makes the farmer who has this machine entirely independent of any manufacturer for repairs. Not only this, but in the two years severe test to which this machine has been submitted, not a single piece has given way.

In the second place, this machine does a greater variety of work than any other machine of its class on the market. It attaches to any wagon, and will follow wherever a load of hay will go. It not only puts the hay on the wagon as fast as any man can load it, but also follows the wagon to the stack, and there pitches the hay from the wagon as fast as any two men can stack it. It has been thoroughly tested in all kinds of hay, and works as well in heavy timothy or alfalfa as in ordinary prairie grass. It is also the best machine ever invented for handling corn fodder. The farmer has only to provide a sufficient number of rope bands to tie up a wagon load of fodder. Then by using an ordinary stay-chain instead of the hay-fork, he puts the

## 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.

### Why Did We Marry?

Why did we marry—you and I?  
Ah, me! why did we? In our youth  
I vowed I loved; and your reply,  
Heart-sung, yet silent, seemed the truth.

Beside our love's now swelling tone  
How faint was that first throb, dear heart!  
It was a babe that since has grown  
Big as the world of which we're part.

Aye, bigger yet, like Paradise;  
For when you fold me to your breast,  
Or I drink deep from your dear eyes,  
The world's forgot, with all the rest.

Give more, dear nobler half! I thirst  
For all the love you once kept hid.  
What if we did not love at first?  
Thank God, sweet wife, we thought we did.  
—McClure's Magazine.

### A Morning Walk.

All hail! my brave, bright world of green and gold.

My morning smiling from the kiss of night!  
Your other lover greets you. Left and right  
The air's a-twitter in the sun-shine bold,  
The air is praving in the shadowy wold.  
Sole lord am I of all this realm of sight,  
These swaying meadow sweeps, this proud delight

Of ranking hills, these clouds just out of fold.  
Stoutly the sturdy road beneath my feet  
Rings me a morning welcome. Rise, my soul,  
The benediction of the sky to meet.  
Sound, color, fragrant, freshness—mine the whole;

Mine to receive, and haply mine to give:  
A kingly day, and kingly must I live.  
—Harper's Weekly.

### WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to your inquiry as to whether farmers' wives and daughters really wish the ballot or not, will say, I think they do. Why? Simply because it is right that we should have the same privileges as our brothers. If we are citizens of the United States, governed by the same laws and held responsible as such citizens, paying taxes on all property acquired, as do the men, is there any logical reason why we should not be recognized as their equals in all respects?

If the farmer's wife will not spend so much time in studying the effect of fourteen colors in the stripe of her new rag carpet she is making, to be worn out immediately by the tramp of busy feet, and stop making three or four different kinds of pie for her husband's supper, she will have more time to inform herself on the subjects of importance that are now before us. And as her eyes are opened to the situation, she will not only see that she wants and needs the right to vote, but she will stand up before the men and demand it.

And that is not all. If she will work this reform at home, especially about the pie, her husband will not be so cross and selfish, but will declare himself in favor of equal rights to all citizens of this land of the free. A land of the free, indeed! when one-half her adult population are told to stay at home and not make fools of themselves by asking the men for justice.

Oh! brothers, if years ago you had voted to place your wives, mothers, sisters and daughters on equal terms with you on all that pertains to the welfare of our nation, there would now have been no open saloons, no unemployed, homeless, starving thousands, no high officials that are a disgrace and a shame to our country. If you don't believe it, vote for equal suffrage and give us a chance to prove it to you.

Osage City, Kas. LUCY A. PLUMMER.

EDITOR "HOME CIRCLE":—In answer to your inquiry as to whether the ladies of Kansas who reside on farms, really desire to vote, I would say:

Well, now, I perhaps am undertaking a large enterprise in my endeavor to answer either "yes" or "no." No doubt, as on all subjects which agitate the human breast, there are various opinions, and the only really safe answer to your question would be: "Some do and some don't."

Although you have, on several occasions, in "Home Circle," told us you are decidedly in favor of it, yet, you will pardon me, when I tell you I do not agree with you on the question. I am decidedly opposed to female suffrage, and shall cast three votes against it myself next November.

Don't sneer at me. I know what I am talking about. My husband and two sons shall vote No on that "amendment," and I will request them to make a very plain X of it, too.

Don't think for a moment that I am the only woman who is opposed to the enfranchisement of my sex.

Hitherto the "strong-minded," like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, have had their own way without opposition from other strong-minded women; but the time has now come when the most prominent and influential ladies are organizing

anti-suffrage leagues in the East. It is claimed that there are enough duties imposed upon women without asking them to participate in governmental affairs.

Some highly educated ladies declare that character-building is the peculiar and exalted occupation of woman; that she should be represented at the polling booths by her husband, brothers and sons. If she suffer by means of improper laws, or by maladministration of government, it is because she has failed to discharge her duty at the home fireside.

It is all foolishness to contend that women are down-trodden because they have not been allowed to vote.

Have they been deprived of rights which prevent them from enjoying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" I say, no.

In Kansas, women to-day have special and greater privileges as to property than those enjoyed by men. It would take too much of your space to explain this latter proposition, but I can give an illustration which will, in a measure, demonstrate it partially:

One of my friends—a lady—has a husband and son, who were in business together. Owing to "stringency" and bad management, they became deeply involved in debt, while having possession and control of \$10,000 worth of property. Knowing they could not keep it from their creditors (owing to unjust man-made laws), they came to the conclusion that the \$5,000 the wife had given her husband at the time of their marriage, had been "on interest" ever since and that he owed her more than \$10,000 by reason thereof. So, to pay that debt, they transferred all the property to the wife and mother and the other creditors (men) had to set back and see them enjoy it in safety. She holds that property to-day, and I've no doubt she "votes" that husband and son every election day. The special privileges women enjoy as to property are extended to them as to their personal safety. Suppose a man should be harmed by a ruffian, a complaint would be filed before a magistrate and an attempt would be made to arrest the offender; but let a woman be insulted and the whole country is "in arms" at once for vengeance.

I read not long ago an article in a New York paper which impressed me deeply, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, I'll append a paragraph of it, as follows:

"A prominent lady, who is an earnest opponent of woman suffrage, said at the New York convention: 'A woman's place is in her home, and whatever time she has to spare should be expended in philanthropic work. If the suffrage is extended to woman, the idle, vicious and the depraved would be rallied to the polls and vote every time, while the mothers of the land, attentive to their household duties, will not be able to go to the polls, or would shrink from the unpleasant duty.' She was asked whether she would vote if the law permitted her to do so. She responded: 'Undoubtedly I would. It would then be my duty. I do not wish to have this unpleasant duty forced upon me. Political responsibility, if forced upon woman, will strike a blow at the most sacred thing on earth—the household—in which she pre-eminently holds the place of honor and of power. While the training of the future voter is in the hands of his mother during the first ten years of life there is no occasion for her to go personally to the polls. It is a needless and unwished-for burden.'"

Now, Mr. Editor, I may awake the enmity of my sisters on the farm by saying, that I believe our Christian civilization has exalted woman and has not only relieved her from being a beast of burden to brutal man, but has assigned her to a high place in the family, in the state and in the church. Christianity is filling the earth with happy family homes. It has not and never will make the spheres of duties for man and woman the same, nor make them change places.

There are masculine traits which do not become woman and feminine traits, the possession of which, belittles men.

ALICE STRAYER.

Palatine, Kas., May 28, 1894.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As you have asked for the opinion of your women readers on the subject of equal suffrage for women, the same as men, I will proceed to give mine.

My opinion has not changed since I first took a serious view of the situation, many, many years ago, and in a State that was not progressive. Had I been educated in Kansas I might not have been so radical. The first argument I recollect of using when asked, "Why I wished to vote?" was this: The main features of the Declaration of Independence, which our ancestors fought seven years for, was, as far as the women were concerned, a dead declaration—taxation without representation, and a trial by a jury of her peers. Never are we excused from paying tax if we have property, and when, Oh! when was a woman ever tried for an offense against the law by a jury of her peers? Never. Men are tried by men who may have been guilty of the same crime, or strongly tempted to commit the same crime, or possibly intending in the future to commit it; but a hungry woman with starving babes at home was never

# IVORY SOAP

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DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

tried by a jury of hungry mothers with starving children for stealing a loaf of bread.

After looking farther into the question, I was asked: "Do you think woman capable of making laws?" I answered: "Men have been working at that business since the days of the Revolution, and have failed to give satisfaction. We can but try, and until we try and fail, you have no right to say we are incompetent. And if we should fail in some important point to give justice to all, it would probably be no worse than some mistakes that have already been made." When very young, I learned the injustice (I might almost say cruelty) of some of the laws in the State of which I was educated towards woman. It was supposed that it took the combined labor, care and best judgment of father and mother, with the income of their property, to raise and educate a family of children. Suppose the mother should die, the father is left in a pitiable condition and has the sympathy of all. But he has the home, children and all the property. But reverse the case. The father is taken away. What was the result? The law steps in, in the form of some man or men, and says: "You have no right to this property if you did help earn it, or power to keep your own children, if we who may be appointed their guardian choose to say otherwise. But the law will let you use one-third of the real estate as long as you live, but you will have no right to dispose of it. And if, with your own labor and the income of one-third of the real estate, you can bring up the children to suit the guardian, you can keep them." That law has been modified since I saw it executed in several cases. Again, if a man die, leaving property, and no wife or child, his father takes the property and nothing said. But if he has no father living but has a mother, there must be an administrator appointed (unless he leaves a will), and after all expense is settled one-half of what is left goes to the mother and the remainder to the brothers and sisters if any. I always thought if there was one thing a woman ought to have a right to claim it was her babe. But in that State no mother had any legal claim to her child if that child had a legitimate father living.

I have known a drunken husband to take the money his wife had washed for and buy whisky. And one man told a woman his wife washed for, if she paid his wife he would collect it again by law, for his wife's labor belonged to him and he would have it. And that was man-made and man-executed law.

I might fill many pages of what I have seen, but will refrain and ask: "Who believes that any company of women or men, representing the feelings of women, would make such unjust laws, even to govern a disfranchised class? And how could any one fail to wish to do something, however small, to change such oppression in property laws, to say nothing of the execution of the laws where man is arrayed against woman?" Woman, helpless, has asked for redress. Sometimes she has got it. Now she asks for power to help herself. Will the men of Kansas be men and give her the chance to try? I see no reason why full suffrage will cause the woman to deteriorate or the home to be neglected more than school and municipal suffrage.

Emporia, Kas. AUNT POLLY.

### The Little Housekeeper.

Nearly every girl has at some time or other wanted to make pie or cake. It is impossible for some of the recipes given in the cookery books to be followed by very young cooks.

Put on an apron, so as not to soil your dress with the flour, as it will sometimes sift around. Lay out upon the table two cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, one cup of sugar and two tablespoons of butter. Mix the butter and sugar together until it becomes a very pale yellow; the longer you beat the mixture the richer the cake will be. In making cake it should only be stirred one way, from right to left. Next, beat the egg until it is very frothy, stir it in with the butter and sugar and beat all together. Pour in the milk, stir, and it is then ready to receive the flour, which should be sifted in a little at a time, stirring the mixture constantly.

When the cake is hard to stir, it is ready to pour into the pans, which should be

buttered on the sides and bottom. Don't put in too much flour, as it tends to make the cake stiff. A little experience will tell just how much to use, as the grades of flour vary. The name of this cake is Feather Cake, as it is very light. If fluted pans are used the cake will look much prettier. Let it bake until a light brown, then test it with a straw, and, if it is done, when you pull the straw from the center of the cake it will be perfectly dry; if not, it should bake a little longer.

For one dollar, you may buy a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which, if taken in time, and according to directions, may save a great many dollars in doctors' bills, and thus exemplify the truth of the old maxim, "Prevention is better than cure."

### 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 their's 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, DRs. THORNTON & MINOR, Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.

RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. Fifty cents per box. Send stamp for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists and in Topeka, Kas., by W. B. Kennedy, Druggist, northeast corner Fourth and Kansas Ave.

DO YOU WANT to sell Highest Grades Teas, Coffees and Grocers Specialties to farmers and other country consumers. A most respectable occupation and good earnings. If you are a hustler and mean business, address WESTERN TEA AND COFFEE CO., Chicago.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. Buy our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine. Fully finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments shipped any where on 30 Days' Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO., 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

# THINK 2 THINKS HIRES' Rootbeer

WILL LINK YOUR THINKS.

Deliciously Exhilarating, Sparkling, Effervescent. Wholesome as well. Purifies the blood, tickles the palate. Ask your storekeeper for it. Get the Genuine.

Send 2 cent stamp for beautiful picture cards and book.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia.

## CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

# The Young Folks.

## The Corn-Cob Pipe.

The first association I remember to have had—  
And O, I must have indeed been a very little  
lad—  
Was not of watermelons or of peaches hanging  
ripe.  
But of father smoking on the porch a corn-cob  
pipe.  
How his black eyes looked out dreamy through  
the lazy-curling smoke!  
Till mother, stealing tip-toe up, would rouse  
him with a poke;  
And then between the kisses ask him what the  
papers said,  
And he would answer only with a wise toss of  
his head.

Then mother'd lift me to her lap and say, "Dear  
little Dan,  
You'll never smoke a corn-cob pipe, will you,  
when you're a man?"  
And father'd grow contemplative and say, "He'll  
never miss  
The soul of all that's blissful if he's never  
tasted bliss."  
Then mother'd sigh and hide her face and say  
mock-tearfully,  
"I do believe you love that pipe better than you  
love me."  
Then father'd take her on his knee—to me it  
seemed so queer—  
And call her all the nice, nice names from sweet-  
est sweet to dear.

O, that first association I remember to have  
had!  
I must have been indeed, my pet, a very little  
lad,  
For folks, whose words I cannot doubt, say  
father never smoked  
After I was 5 years old, and mother ceased to  
stroke  
With slender little fingers his brown and jolly  
cheeks.  
Ah, my! his every feature—how oft my memory  
seeks  
To bring them clear before me, since never,  
never more  
These eyes of mine shall meet them—this side  
the golden shore.  
O, the memory that is sweetest ain't of peaches  
hangin' ripe,  
But of father smokin' on the porch his corn-cob  
pipe.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

## YOUNG FOLKS' TRIP SOUTH.

(Continued from last week.)

Speaking of monuments, etc., is a re-  
minder of cemeteries, and New Orleans is  
the sorrowful owner of several very beauti-  
ful ones. Our young people, having often  
heard of them, were quite anxious to see  
where the people of the "Crescent City"  
are laid away when life's "strikes" are all  
lost and the gates of labor are shut down  
forever.

Possibly some of you may visit New  
Orleans and would like to know where to  
go and how to get there quickly and  
cheaply. Well, you would then do as we  
did—go to the little square formed by the  
intersection of St. Charles street and Canal  
street. Here the principal feature and  
prominent "land-mark" is an iron photo-  
graph of Henry Clay, about fifteen feet  
high, standing on a big granite pedestal.  
Henry is represented as saying something  
about the Union which must be preserved,  
etc.

From Henry's "standpoint" the street  
cars of the city start out in all directions to  
go just anywhere your inclination directs.  
Take a car on which the sign may be read:  
"To the Cemeteries," and after a pleasant  
ride of fifteen minutes, you reach the gates  
of the first one, into which you will care to  
walk and make observations. Before  
reaching it, however, you would pass the  
oldest cemetery in the city, but you would  
not know what it was unless some wise one  
would tell you. If you have never seen  
such a one, and will imagine what a four-  
story out-door bake-oven would look like,  
and then continue your imagination until  
you had constructed such all around the  
four sides of a large city square, you will  
get an idea of the old cemetery.

The city is built on low ground, and the  
surface is apt to be damp. A hole dug a  
foot deep anywhere would at once be filled  
with drainage water. It was found to be  
very unhealthy to bury "underneath the  
ground"—i. e., for the living ones; the  
others didn't mind it. So, large, square,  
oven-like receptacles were made of lime and  
stone and plastered over all, and there, tier  
above tier, lie the remains of the ancient  
ones of the city.

In the new cemeteries the tombs are  
built according to the most recent styles  
and appear almost like a city of marble,  
one-story houses. A description, anywhere  
near complete, would require too much  
space to tell of the beautiful monuments  
and tombs.

You would not want to stay in these  
beautiful cemeteries always—very few  
people do—so, after walking around a bit,  
do as we did, take the "dummy" cars (fare  
5 cents) and ride to "West End."

West End received its name, quite likely,  
from the fact that it is somewhere near the  
southwest end of Lake Pontchartrain. It  
is a nice summer resort for the people of  
the city of New Orleans, which is open for  
business all winter. Here you can bathe in  
the nice yellow water of the lake, and at  
any of the very many places of business get  
various drinks in seventeen different lan-  
guages, but if you are from Kansas you  
will patronize only water, as our party did.  
You would, of course, be told that you  
ought to go over to the old Spanish forts,

which can be seen across the bay—about  
three miles away. Take a sail boat, if you  
can find about four others besides yourself  
who will pay 50 cents each to the captain  
and crew of the boat to operate the sails for  
you, and in about two hours you will have  
had a nice ride on Lake Pontchartrain and  
arrive at the forts. That was our expe-  
rience, anyway, for the wind had evidently  
all gone to Kansas, and the skipper had to  
whistle for a breeze.

There is no fort at Spanish Forts, but  
you will see the foundation of what was  
once a fort—so they say—built by the  
Spaniards to protect New Orleans when it  
was the property of Spain. But you  
wouldn't want to bother much about the  
history of the fort; maybe it wasn't built  
by the Spaniards. You would wait till  
you reached home and then look up the  
matter in your cyclopedia.

From this place we take the cars (fare 10  
cents) and in half an hour we say "howdy"  
to Henry Clay again in Canalstreet, having  
made the round trip from this gentleman in  
five hours.

Our young people didn't want to lose the  
rest of the day in idleness, so they imme-  
diately stepped aboard the horse car, re-  
solved to see some more cemeteries. They  
evidently had become exceedingly at-  
tracted to cemeteries. Well, everybody  
will be in the course of time. This time  
they rode almost an hour, traveling about  
six miles to the barracks, where the United  
States soldiers reside, who are stationed  
by "Uncle Sam" at New Orleans. As the  
railway terminated at this point, they  
walked nearly two miles further to reach  
Chalmette cemetery—a national cemetery  
in which over 12,000 remains of Union  
soldiers lie buried. Here, under beautiful,  
sweet-smelling magnolia trees and orange  
trees these soldiers sleep just as peacefully  
as though they had died of old age and had  
been buried "down in the orchard" at  
their Northern homes.

Numerous neatly painted boards are  
placed along the paths on which are in-  
scribed lines of pretty poetry. Even  
"Uncle Sam" can be poetical when he tries,  
but he is worried so much now-a-days by  
Congress and other things it is doubtful  
that he indulges much in poetry—more  
likely he says or thinks bad words. Only  
one verse we saw can be called to mind now  
and it was:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
The soldier's last tattoo;  
No more on life's parade shall meet  
The brave and daring few.  
On Fame's eternal camping-ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And Glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."

"Uncle Sam," by the way, has no patent  
on that verse; it is very fine for the  
purpose used, and was invented by Theodore  
O'Hara, a native of Kentucky.

While quoting graveyard poetry, another  
stanza comes to mind and it is equally ap-  
propriate:

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,  
Dream of fighting fields no more;  
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;  
Morn of toll, nor night of waking."

Fine! isn't it!

You, of course, know Chalmette ceme-  
tery is located on the site of the battle field  
of New Orleans. Did you read a description  
of that battle in "Home Circle" April 29?  
If you didn't, hunt up the KANSAS FARMER  
of that date and read it. You will enjoy it,  
sure.

Now, after examining this part of battle  
field, walk back toward the city about one  
mile, and you will come to the unfinished  
monument erected to the memory of Gen-  
eral Jackson, a man whom some people are  
said to vote for yet every year. This mon-  
ument stands near the west margin of the  
battle field and was begun over sixty years  
ago. The appropriation made by the State  
Legislature became exhausted, and, like in  
so many patriotic enterprises, the enthusi-  
asm disappeared with the retreat of the  
last dollar. It is easy to be enthusiastic  
and patriotic with plenty of dollars. "Gin-  
ral" Jackson was said to be quite profane  
as occasion seemed to him to require.  
Owing to that habit he no doubt becomes  
quite eloquent, if from the spirit land he  
can view that pile of stone in its unfinished  
condition. It is a disgrace to the city of  
New Orleans.

## Rural Life in France.

A recent article in the *Contemporary  
Review* reveals some highly interesting  
facts regarding life in French villages.  
The tendency in this country, when consid-  
ering any phase of French life, is to con-  
sider that witnessed in Paris alone.  
Americans are apt to fall into the error,  
common in Paris, of regarding the French  
capital as all of France. The *Contemporary*  
writer takes up life in a country almost a  
*terra incognita* to Americans and makes  
some surprising revelations. He not only  
treats the economic conditions of the peas-  
ants, but their political and religious views  
as well. The scale of wages for labor, for  
example, he shows is a sliding scale, de-  
pending largely on the season of the year.  
In the early spring a laborer can be hired  
for 35 cents a day, later he is paid 60 cents,  
and in harvest time his daily wages run up

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to \$1 and \$1.25. In winter, when there is  
little demand for labor, the per diem pay  
often sinks as low as 20 cents. But these  
wages always include the laborer's food,  
consisting of soups and vegetables, and in  
harvest time some light wine. Rents for  
the French laborers are not high. A cot-  
tage, consisting of two rooms, with a  
garden attached, can be had for \$15 per  
annum. The laborer's wife sometimes as-  
sists him in the fields, especially in harvest  
time, but generally she busies herself  
about her own home, keeping it tidy and  
preparing the food, which is much like that  
her husband receives when at work on the  
farm. On Sunday the family have eggs in  
addition to the vegetable diet and as often  
as once a month enjoy the luxury of a  
pound or so of meat.

The poor are never forgotten in France.  
If sick, a hospital is provided; if surgical  
operations are necessary, they are per-  
formed at the expense of the state. No  
villager is denied an education in France.  
The educational system, the *Review* writer  
says, is excellent.

Besides the day laborers, every parish  
has two other classes of agriculturists: the  
peasant proprietors, or small landholders,  
and the large farmers who rent their land.  
The large farmers do not make as much  
money as formerly and do not, therefore,  
enjoy the prestige they once enjoyed.

The bond between parents and children  
is strong in rural France. Until the chil-  
dren reach their majority every penny of  
earnings is given to the parents who, in

turn, exert themselves to the utmost to  
leave something of a legacy to the children.  
Anything but a Republican in politics  
in the French rural districts, except  
among the tenant farmers, is a curiosity,  
and this is a condition that has grown up  
in the last twenty years. Before that period  
Republicanism among the peasantry meant  
what it meant in the revolutionary period,  
disorder and anarchy. The success of the  
Republican form of government has  
wrought this change. The government  
among the peasantry is, however, still held  
responsible for all ill luck, for bad crops,  
etc.

The religious fervor in rural France does  
not burn as brightly as of yore. The *Review*  
writer says the old men, the women and the  
girls go to church, while the rest of the  
family stay at home. Protestants are few  
in France, though Unitarianism is slowly  
making headway.

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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement. Address all orders  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

If our subscribers who are about to renew their subscriptions will notice our advertisement of "Picturesque America" in this issue, they no doubt will desire to take advantage of our offer. Send for our supplement containing our various clubbing propositions.

Readers should remember that the special offer to send the KANSAS FARMER to new trial subscribers for 50 cents from now to January 1, 1895, is still open, and that the person who sends in the subscription is authorized to keep 25 cents of the money. See the neighbors and get us a big list of trial subscribers.

In order to secure the additional circulation to which the KANSAS FARMER is entitled by virtue of its intrinsic excellence, the publishers have this week made a sensational introductory offer for the remainder of the year. Every boy in every subscriber's family ought to make from his commissions on this offer enough money to pay all of his Fourth of July expenses and buy his mother a new dress besides.

The "Home Circle" department wishes to tell the many lady friends who have responded to its invitation to express themselves on the subject of "equal suffrage," that their communications are appreciated and will be published as fast as our space will permit. This week three letters appear, and when you read this item, three more will be in type for next week, with a large number in the desk awaiting their turn.

Francis H. White, professor of history at the State Agricultural college, has recently published in the *Industrialist* a couple of short papers, giving in clear and concise form a history of the tariff since the organization of the government. Seldom has the reader the good fortune to find so much accurate information in so brief space. The writer hereof does not know of another equally impartial and trustworthy statement of the history of the tariff, which partisan writers universally seek to mystify and which Prof. White has made as clear as history of any series of acts can be made.

We desire to request our friends in sending us their dollar bills for renewal, to notify us at the same time whether they wish us to send them "Picturesque America," "World's Fair Views" or "Holy Land Photographed." One copy of any one of the three is due for each whole dollar received at this office. During past week we have received a very large number of renewals and new subscriptions, which were accompanied by no request as to which premium we should send. In these cases we have sent of each of the three in about equal numbers. To those about to renew we say: Tell us your preference. Also remember to recommend KANSAS FARMER to your neighbor who is not yet a subscriber.

## THE CHESS-BOARD OF POLITICS.

Strangely enough, many of the same people who a few years ago so severely denounced every suggestion of re-instatement of the old or any other State banking system, are now shying their arguments into suggestions as to how much better this would be than what a recent Wall street circular denominates "the inconsistencies, weaknesses and dangers that surround our present monetary arrangements." The nightmare visions of "wild-cat," "red-dog," "stump-tail" and "shinplaster" currencies which formerly arose before the old school writers on finance seem to have melted away before the more pleasing visions of private profits to be derived by money dealers if allowed to substitute their own indebtedness for the greenback money in which these doctors of finance pretend to see great danger to the government. Thus, in discussing the matter, Henry Clews says:

"The introduction of the bank note question into the House is attracting much interest in financial circles. Though, for some time, it has been regarded as an impending issue, yet as its introduction at this sitting of Congress has not been expected, it has not been counted as a factor affecting immediate interests on the stock exchange. The question, however, is now fairly raised for treatment, and can hardly fail to become an important factor bearing on the future of investments. Its discussion opens with a mere proposal to restore to the State banks their former ability to issue notes under the existing banking laws of the several States, through repealing the existing tax of 10 per cent. upon any circulation put out by them; but the bank circulation question is such a broad and 'burning' one, that it cannot possibly be treated within this narrow scope. It lies at the basis of any plan of currency reform that pretends to deal successfully with the inconsistencies, weaknesses and dangers that surround our present monetary arrangements. Whether it is sought to keep in check the still remaining drift towards silver inflation, or to defeat the tendency in certain sections towards fiat money, or to relieve the national government of the embarrassments growing out of a standing demand indebtedness of \$500,000,000—in any of these cases, or for all of them combined, there is no feasible way of accomplishing these objects except through a very material enlargement of the possible issue of bank notes. This will soon be acknowledged to be the real scope and the chief significance of the bank note question; it therefore cannot fail, from this time forward, to attract profound interest in Wall street circles."

It may be worth while to inquire into the occasion for the apparent change of this class of writers from the assumption that the national banking system was perfect and all that could be desired in this connection, and that its superiority to all State bank schemes was too apparent to need presenting to the contention for the very system formerly denounced. The reason may not be far to seek. In the rather inelegant but none the less expressive language of that class of operators, when the national banking system is suggested, "That orange has been sucked." There are now no great profits in sight for schemers in national banking enterprises.

Mr. Reed, Congressman from Maine, has recently given out some utterances in favor of coining the American product of silver, and it is by some thought that his great influence with his party and the fact that he is a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, may cause a reaction in favor of the white metal. The indications, however, point rather to a prominence of the issue more specifically represented by McKinley and to his nomination as the standard-bearer of the Republicans. But for an issue capable of commanding money for its support, in case it shows evidence of sufficient vitality to have a fighting chance for success, the protection issue is insignificant as compared with the State bank issue. The possibilities for private gain, for an era of speculative activity, to be followed by a collapse, during which the schemers gather in the property in more or less direct exchange for their own paper, will assure for the Presidential candidate whose candidacy stands for this issue such financial support as will make the opposing issue, even though it be "protection and silver," appear insignificant.

Should it be asked where the good of the general public will appear in this contention, it might well be answered that the good of the general public is not the concern of these

schemers. To win the offices and to promote projects which make millionaires brings campaign funds much more liberally than the promotion of the public welfare, and there is an opinion extant among managing politicians that the munitions of political war are much more readily obtained with than without strong financial support. As party purposes are now being developed, it looks very much as if the attempt will be to marshal one side on the cry of "protection and silver" and the other on "tariff reform and free banking," or something equivalent to these.

Should the expected revival of prosperity follow tariff legislation now pending and likely to be enacted, and should the free banking act be passed during the present session, the temporary stimulation would doubtless turn to the Democrats the advantage which is now apparently with the Republicans. In the meantime the voters are considered very much in the light of pawns upon the political chess-board, and it may be taken for granted that the prosperity of the manipulators will be well cared for.

## KANSAS CROPS.

The report of the Kansas State Department of Agriculture, for the month ending May 31, issued yesterday, says:

The month of May, in some respects, has been, for the State as a whole, especially as to wheat and oats, quite unfavorable—chiefly from frosts on the 18th, 19th and 20th, and lack of general and soaking rains. While the frosts appeared with about the same severity in all the counties (chiefly damaging on the lower lands), it scarcely affected any two fields alike, as one would be severely injured, while its adjacent neighbor would scarcely suggest there having been a frost. The principal damage was supposed to have been done to potatoes and corn, but both have, by their steady growth and vigor, since demonstrated that not a hundredth part of the destruction feared actually resulted from freezing.

## WINTER WHEAT.

The one considerable crop that has suffered from prevailing conditions since the last report, is winter wheat. Statements of its condition show it worse than one month before, from 10 to 60 per cent., and there is every probability that 35 or even 45 per cent. is not too large a figure to describe the general decline, which will include numerous counties, with but a poor prospect before, that now have practically none. Scarcely a fraction of the total damage has been by chinch bugs, reported as doing some mischief in various localities, it being accounted for by "dry weather;" yet in great numbers of counties, where this was undoubtedly the case, other crops, such as corn and potatoes, have grown in a manner most gratifying, and are reported upon very favorably indeed, while their planting and cultivation have gone forward uninterruptedly, and the weeds are in the most thorough subjection ever known at the time of year. Eighty of the 105 counties report the present stand of winter wheat as in a worse condition than one month ago; twenty-five counties report it "about the same" or better. During the last three or four days of May there were heavy rains in many places, but not general in character, and in most instances too late to benefit much of the more debilitated wheat.

## SPRING WHEAT.

For reasons stated in the foregoing, the limited area of spring wheat, confined to the northern counties, offers little prospect of any considerable yield.

## OATS.

The condition as to oats are almost identical with those of spring wheat. The stand is scattering, the plants feeble, and with a tendency to premature and very short heading.

## CORN.

A good stand, good growth, promising condition and unusual freedom from weeds, is the burden of the information with reference to corn. Here and there slight or temporary injury was done by frost, but comparatively and in the aggregate amounting

to little. Tremendously increased areas have, during the month, been planted to corn, in a soil not wet but sufficiently moist to insure prompt germination and continuous growth.

## POTATOES.

In spite of considerable damage by frost potatoes are generally promising fairly well, and are free from weeds.

## FRUIT.

Frost damaged fruit of all kinds, more or less, but to no such extent as was at first feared.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

We commend to the careful consideration of farmers the article in another column on the cost of producing wheat, by Mr. C. Wood Davis. The fact should not be lost sight of in this connection that while Mr. Davis is a noted writer and statistician he is also a practical farmer who lives upon his land, attends to his farming and keeps accurate books of account. These considerations give peculiar value to his showings of cost, for he speaks not by guess but from knowledge. His farming operations are so large that he necessarily hires most of the manual labor required in the production of crops. His efficiency as a manager is really the only personal or unknown factor in the problem. On this score he had, before engaging in farming in Kansas, an unusually fine development as a railroad official. This added to native energy and innate resources and supplemented by many years of experience and success on the farm, indicates a high value for the personal factor and places his record far above the average in trustworthiness as well as completeness. Many writers start out to prove a conclusion previously settled upon as desirable. Facts are distorted, misstated or omitted, and the article reads well enough and apparently the proof is complete. That such a course is reprehensible when pursued for the purpose of misleading needs not be stated. It is at least unfortunate when adopted through ignorance or carelessness. On this point the *National Stockman and Farmer* says:

"There always has been and probably always will be a diversity of opinion as to the cost of producing a bushel of grain or a pound of meat on the farm. When wheat went down to 80 cents per bushel the idea generally prevailed that this cereal could not be raised without a loss at that figure. As prices went lower and lower many producers reduced their figures upon the cost of production, and at present when the average price of wheat at the elevators is but a little over 50 cents per bushel we still find those who claim that some margin can be realized. Those advocating this idea are no doubt honest in their belief and figure out the cost in a way that fully satisfies them that they are right.

"It is evident, however, that some important factor in the cost of production is omitted in some of the calculations of those who take the position that profits may be made at such low values. The scarcity of money or its equivalent among those who raise large crops of wheat and sell it at these low prices is one of the best evidences that some important point in the calculation is omitted. It would not be hard to find many owners of good farms who have been raising good crops of wheat for the past three years, and who have been working upon the most economical basis, that are no better off to-day than they were three years ago. Profit, it should be remembered, means net gain, and the man who raises a thousand bushels of wheat and makes a profit of 10 cents per bushel on it should have \$100 at the end of the year to put in bank or invest. Net profit is the only thing that stands for anything in calculations of this kind, and so many incidental expenses are attached to the production of any crop that some are liable to be omitted. There are few more important questions to be discussed by farmers than the cost of production, and such discussions are profitable even if they do not cover the whole ground. The profit in anything depends as much upon the cost as it does upon the selling price."

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.]

### PROMOTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The retirement of Dr. C. V. Riley from the position of Entomologist for the Department of Agriculture, which takes effect June 1, 1894, after a long period of distinguished service, has been followed by the appointment as Entomologist of Mr. L. O. Howard, of New York. Mr. Howard was graduated from Cornell in 1877, as B. Sc. After one year of post-graduate work Mr. Howard received the degree of M. Sc., and was soon afterward appointed assistant in the division of entomology in the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1886 when the position of first assistant to the Entomologist was provided by statutory enactment, Mr. Howard received the appointment, and has filled that place ever since.

Mr. Howard has been joint editor with Dr. Riley of the periodical publication issued by the Division of Entomology, "Insect Life," since that publication was started. Among the contributions to the publications of the department of which he is the author are Bulletin No. 5, "Descriptions of North American Chalcididae;" also of Bulletin 17, the "Chinch Bug." He contributed to the annual report of 1887 a monograph on the codlin moth, and to that of 1888 one on the plum curculio. Mr. Howard is the author of numerous contributions to the "Proceedings of the National Museum and the Entomological Society of Washington," the total number of titles under his authorship being about three hundred. He is a member of numerous scientific societies, being President of the International Association of Economic Entomologists, Secretary of the Zoological Section of the Association for the Advancement of Science, and has been Secretary and is a member of the Council of the Biological Society of Washington and has also been President of the Entomological Society of Washington. Mr. Howard was the entomological contributor to the Century and Standard dictionaries and is the author of a chapter in the "Standard Natural History."

The vacancy created by his promotion as Entomologist has been filled by the appointment as first assistant of Mr. C. L. Marlatt, of Kansas. Mr. Marlatt was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college, B. Sc., in 1884, and in 1886 received the degree of M. Sc. for special work in entomology. He served for two years thereafter as assistant in the department of horticulture of the Kansas Experiment Station in charge of the entomological work. In 1889 Mr. Marlatt was appointed assistant in the Division of Entomology in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Marlatt is a member of various scientific societies and is now Secretary of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Vice President of the Entomological Society of Washington, and was for a number of years Secretary of the latter society.

### An Old Subscriber's Advice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are many acres of wheat and oats that have passed the recovery point and should be plowed up from now on to July 1 and planted to corn. Turn one furrow and drill corn down, turning three furrows more and drill again. Be careful to get all green material well covered and then harrow twice over immediately, thus closing the surface. Then harrow twice more after corn is up and you are in for good stover if you don't get corn. Yet I would chance money on this process before the early planting, barring the possibility of a grasshopper raid.

JOS. C. H. SWANN.

Whitewater, Kas., June 4.

Surprises are not always unpleasant ones. "The unexpected happens" is an oft-quoted saying. But to account for the present unusual activity in the renewal of KANSAS FARMER subscriptions, the demand for sample copies and the addition of new names during these times which are universally lamented as "hard," "out of joint," "depressed," is a difficult task. The

activity in this respect is especially noticeable in the number of one dollar bills inclosed for a year's subscription and accompanied by a request for one number of the superb pictorial publication, "Picturesque America." Our friends will confer a favor both on the publishers and on their neighbors by suggesting to the latter that they write a postal card to Kansas Farmer Co. for sample copy. See also the extraordinary offer for new trial subscriptions from now until the first of the next year.

### Cost of Growing Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A Sedgwick county farmer, who is out of debt and does his own work, and who abandoned wheat-growing as unprofitable, directs my attention to a recent article in the *Capital*, in relation to the cost of wheat-growing, with the remark that the editor must have little conception of the costs of production when he allows such statements to appear in his paper as editorial.

The *Capital* takes exception to my estimate in the FARMER relating to the cost of growing wheat in Kansas, and says, in substance, that interest on capital should be reckoned at 8 per cent. instead of 7; that at this rate and with good wheat lands worth but \$10 an acre, the interest charge should be 80 cents instead of \$2.10; that as the owner of the land pays the taxes that item is eliminated from the equation as a separate charge, being included in the interest charge of 80 cents; that there should be no charge for depreciation, as this is included in the labor cost of cultivation as set forth in my estimate; that the cost of farm labor, including \$8 for board, does not exceed \$26 per month; that a large part of the \$8 a month for board is profit for the housewife; that the average cash rent of wheat land in the State does not exceed \$1.50 an acre; that wheat land can be plowed for 56 cents, harrowed for 8 cents and drilled for 15 cents an acre; that cutting and stacking costs but 70 cents an acre and threshing but 5 cents a bushel, while wheat can be hauled from the farm granary to the station at an average cost of a trifle more than a cent and a half a bushel; that the entire cost of wheat-growing does not exceed \$4.47 an acre, and that delivered at the station the wheat costs a trifle less than 30 cents a bushel.

It is true that, even in Kansas, board of trade wheat may be produced at less than 30 cents a bushel, and it is possible that good wheat lands may be worth no more than \$10 an acre in Shawnee county, but if such is the case, and it is, as the *Capital* asserts, profitable to grow wheat at present prices, why don't the *Capital* writer buy a farm at once and engage in this lucrative business which ought, from his showing, to pay better than writing articles based upon imaginary conditions.

Good wheat lands in the only part of the State where wheat-growing ever has been a success cannot be bought for \$10 an acre; and land in this part of the State that will produce an average of fifteen bushels an acre is held for the equivalent of \$30 an acre for so much of the farm as can be profitably cultivated. The *Capital* makes no allowance for waste lands or for those necessarily devoted to the farm equipment, nor in "eliminating" the charge for superintendence does it make any allowance for the time necessarily spent about a farm, say for selecting seed, seeing that it is properly cleaned and ready for the drill, and in arranging for the sale and delivery of farm products. These expenditures of time—the equivalent of money—may be designated either as superintendence, contingencies or incidentals, as best suits the *Capital* critic, but such work is inevitable on the farm and are a legitimate part of the costs of production. Possibly the gentleman is not aware that such work attends the operation of every farm.

It may be true, as the *Capital* says, that \$2.10 is 60 cents more than the average cash rent of wheat lands in the State of Kansas, as there is an immense amount of land in the western half of the State that is, by courtesy, dubbed wheat land, yet produces but meager average crops, and which the owners are glad to have occupied rent free; but in this part of the State I assure him that second-class lands rent for more than \$1.50 an acre. In our valleys, good corn land—and that was the kind I was rating at \$30 an acre—rents readily for \$2.50 to \$3, according to its nearness to a station, and I can cite him to lands that are distant from any large town yet have rented for \$3 for years; and I know uplands that are now rented for \$2.25 an acre for cash. Possibly the lands of Shawnee county are inferior to those of Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler, but I know that corn lands and wheat lands were, in recent years, rented in Atchison county for as much as \$5 an acre. Lands in the central part of the State that would produce fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre are eagerly sought by tenants who will deliver 40 per cent. of the wheat grown

at the station as rent, and this, even at 36 cents a bushel, is equivalent to \$2.16 an acre, and in many years prior to 1893 would not have been less than \$3. Mind you, these are not the lands west of the 100th meridian, nor does the tenant pay rent except for the land actually cropped. It was land actually under wheat and land of the best quality that I was rating at \$30, and this is the only land that can be relied upon to bring the average yields spoken of, at least for a long series of years.

The *Capital's* writer may be able to get wheat threshed for 5 cents a bushel, but I have, after diligent inquiry, never heard of a bushel threshed in this county for less than 6 cents to the machine. In addition, the farmer must provide coal, handle the straw, and cart the wheat to the farm granary. Adding these items to the amount paid the thresher-man, I know the cost in this part of the State has been much nearer 8 cents than 5.

Endeavoring to show that the farmer has a moderate-sized bonanza in selling wheat at 36 cents, the *Capital* estimates the cost of carting to the station at about 1½ cents a bushel. For the great majority of farms one trip a day is all that can be averaged, and it is a very fair team that hauls sixty bushels over hills and through mud and sand. At the *Capital's* rate, this would give 92 cents a day for driver and team. If the *Capital's* writer has hired many men to cart wheat he well knows that not only must the driver be paid and have his breakfast and supper, but must be furnished with 25 cents to pay for the square meal which is substituted for the cold snack which the Kansas farm hand has been so thoughtless as to "eliminate." Then the farmer often, at the smaller stations, especially if shipping the wheat himself, has to pay for weighing each load. The critic also "eliminates" from his equation all charge for superintendence, although it may, and often does, include the cost of fighting chinch bugs, and going or sending to the station half a dozen times to see if the car has arrived in which the wheat is to be loaded. The car must first be secured, whether the wheat be shipped by the grower or sold to the local dealer, as only a few of the large stations are equipped with elevators. Judging from the peculiar arguments advanced by the *Capital*, Major Hudson don't allow for services if the party sent out to collect, or see a man, returns without effecting the object of his errand or has to repeat the trip. Upon this principle the services of the man who does all the running to the station and elsewhere for the farm, who fights chinch bugs in the wheat, and does a thousand and one other necessary things about the farm, are of no value and should be debited neither to the wheat nor other crops when making up the cost of production! Of course, manufacturers—say of papers—make no such debits, and why should the farmer whose time is of no value? But to return to the cost of hauling wheat. It is a palpable absurdity to say that it can be done for 1 cent and 533-thousandths a bushel, especially if perchance the farmer, as we have frequently had to do, has to leave his load standing beside the track or pay storage in a livery shed for days while waiting for the car that had been promised for a given time. I distinctly remember one such case when five trips were made to a station ten miles distant before wagons were emptied.

Has the gentleman who walks leisurely over the asphalt while doing his farming and formulating a table of costs of wheat-growing no idea that all these things occur in ordinary farm management, and that such expenditures of the equivalent of money—time—adds to the cost of production and marketing; or does he believe that the farmer's time and that of his team are valueless because, forsooth, he works uncomplainingly from twelve to sixteen hours daily, while the majority of townsmen whine if required to work ten?

Serious as the *Capital* usually is, it becomes facetious in suggesting that its allowance of \$8 a month for board of farm hands affords large profits for the farmer's wife. Are townsmen's wives ready to make large profits by feeding and warming hearty, robust men for 26½ cents a day? Beef and pork and flour and potatoes and vegetables and eggs and butter and cheese and milk and fruits are, in the view of this wonderful economist, valueless if consumed upon the farm, although all could be sold for money if not used in subsisting the farm laborer who must be paid for the labor involved in their production.

From the standpoint of the *Capital* there can be no rightful charge except for the sugar, tea, coffee, fuel, etc., bought; nor should there be a charge for the services of the hired girl who aids in preparing the food so consumed, nor yet for the services of the male cook in case one be employed to cater for the farm's engines—laborers. Eight dollars a month will no more than pay for the raw food and the necessary fuel the robust farm laborer consumes, and if the farmer's wife secures a profit it must be from other sources. The food consumed on the farm, no matter where grown, by

those who work in the field, whether farm owner or hired man, is just as much a part of the cost of production as is money paid for threshing grain or the coal which the maker of papers uses to drive his printing presses.

The only difference, in this respect, between feeding product of dairy, poultry yard and field to farm hands and selling them in the open market is that in the one case the farmer is sure of a return, and in the other there may be a partial or total loss by reason of crop failure.

It is true that the owner of rented lands usually pays the taxes, but I was dealing with lands worked by the owner; and in such cases both interest on the investment and taxes are parts of the costs of production. Moreover, the *Capital* shows that my interest rate was too low. I intended all my items to be most conservative. Interest on equipment does not cover depreciation, and the farmer or other owner of capital is entitled to remuneration for its use, whether invested in lands, horses, printing presses, factories or railways.

It is true that land can be plowed for less than a dollar an acre, but not always at the time desired, and the farmer must keep his force in readiness to do the work when soil conditions are favorable if he expects to secure a crop. It is certain that the contractor who waits on Kansas weather and plows wheat land well for a dollar an acre don't get rich and quit the business as soon as he can rent land to plow on his own account. I have no hesitation in saying that more than a dollar's worth of time and effort is annually expended on every acre plowed for wheat in the State before the harrow is put on it. No reference is here had to the disk-harrowed unplowed wheat lands of the arid belt.

Like conditions surround the cutting and stacking of grain. It is not simply the wages paid, but the preparation and gathering the force. All this becomes a part of the cost, just as much as does the manufacturer's or coal operator's expenditures when he sends away to secure hands. We have had wheat cut by contract at nominally \$1 an acre, but it cost much more than that and much more than when done with our own force, as the stacking was badly done, and when we saw this was the case it was too late to organize a force. My experience has been such as to prefer leaving the contractor out of the harvest field. Using both headers and twine-binders we have found that cutting and stacking the headed wheat costs a little less than a dollar and the bound wheat more than a dollar, owing to the cost of twine.

The fallacious character of the *Capital's* estimate is shown by the fact that for twine alone in 1891 and 1892 the cost was 36 cents an acre, and at present prices of twine would be about 23 cents with wheat equally heavy. Does the *Capital* desire the farmers of Kansas to believe that they can cut, shock and stack a fifteen-bushel crop of wheat for 47 cents an acre, exclusive of the twine? The bound wheat has never cost us less than 50 cents an acre for stacking alone, nor do I believe it can be done for less for a series of years with all kinds of weather.

It is impossible to conceive any motive for such utterly fallacious statements unless it be the reprehensible one of inducing immigration by representing that agriculture, and especially wheat-growing, is a very remunerative business in Kansas, and that our best lands are to be had for a song. The one proposition refutes the other, as they are wholly inconsistent.

If good wheat lands are worth but \$10 an acre and crops can be grown at a cost of 30 cents a bushel, then, with the enormous yields of 1891 and 1892, and the prices then obtaining, low as they were, every Kansas wheat-grower should be out of debt. Are they? If out of debt and can raise wheat at such cost they would be the biggest idiots the world ever saw to sell their lands for less than the cost of replacing the improvements.

Eastern and central Kansas are regions of exceptional fertility; good crops of wheat and corn and oats are produced; the climate is fairly favorable and pleasant, and these regions will shortly be the seat of one of the most prosperous communities the world has ever known, because there are no more available lands from which great numbers of competing farms may be created, and by reason of the fact that the bread-eating populations are increasing in five times as great a ratio as the food-bearing acres of the world, and have been since 1884, and but for the enormous yields from American fields in 1891 and 1892 this would have long since been plainly manifest. But no good and much harm can be and is done the State by statements that are not warranted by the facts. C. WOOD DAVIS.

We cannot take space in the KANSAS FARMER to publish a tithe of the pleasant things written by friends in renewing their subscriptions. But when a man writes who has had the KANSAS FARMER for a constant companion since the days of his childhood, which he cannot remember, we feel like letting the newer readers know how he feels about it. The following is from a letter from Geary county, dated May 30:

"I did think I would have it discontinued as I expect to leave the farm next spring to take charge of an interest in an elevator and store at this place, which I own, but on taking a second thought I concluded that the farm would seem lonesome to me without the KANSAS FARMER. My father (who now lies beneath the silent sod since March 19) was a subscriber to the paper as far back as I can remember."

## Horticulture.

### Fruit Crop Prospects in the United States.

The following estimate of the condition of the peach and other fruit crops of the United States, after the frosts of March 25 and 26, has been compiled under the direction of Mr. S. B. Heiges, Pomologist of this department:

To determine as accurately as possible the condition of the peach and other fruit crops of the United States, after the freeze of March 25 and 26, 1894, circulars of inquiry were sent to 800 correspondents of the Division of Pomology, located in the commercial fruit-growing districts of the various States.

The questions in the circular related to the condition of the trees and abundance of buds in the fall of 1893; their condition prior to the period of low temperature in March; their state of advancement at that time; the extent of injury to the prospective crop as indicated by percentage of buds found dead at the time of making the report; and the names of varieties of the peach found to be late bloomers in the various localities.

Most of the 560 replies received here were based on observations made during the first week in April, but from the regions which have been visited by frost since that time, supplementary replies have been received. These are included in the summary given below.

Previous to the last week of March the prospect was good for a full crop of most fruits except in the middle and lower Mississippi valley States, including Kansas and Ohio, where peaches, early-blooming pears and plums, and some small fruits, had been badly injured by low temperature in January, following a period of unseasonably warm weather. In New York and Connecticut also, severe cold in January and February had killed 50 to 75 per cent. of the peach buds.

#### ADVANCEMENT OF VEGETATION.

On March 25, most of the live peach buds were open as far north as Milford, Del., Washington, D. C., Louisville, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., though some varieties of the Persian race were reported as not having bloomed at that date in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The blossoms of early-blooming pears, plums and cherries were all open or well advanced in the same region, and grapes showed a growth of several inches.

Peaches and Japanese plums were in partial bloom as far north as Dover, Del., and Baltimore, Md.

#### DAMAGE TO BLOSSOMS.

The damage done to blossoms by the frosts of March 25 and 26, was mainly confined to the region south of the points first named, though frosts and cold weather on the Atlantic slope in April, when blossoms were further advanced, carried the injury to the peach and other early-blossoming fruits well northward into New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

#### CONDITION OF CROP MAY 1.

From advices received up to May 1, it is concluded that, except in Florida, where a full crop is expected, and lower Mississippi and Texas, where the indications favor a partial crop, there will be but few peaches in the commercial orchards of the United States lying east of the Rocky mountains and south of Pennsylvania. Within this region, also, early-blooming plums, pears, cherries, etc., are badly damaged, as are grapes, though the vines of the last-named fruit are showing blossoms on new shoots from two and three-year-old wood, so that a partial crop of late clusters may be expected.

Small fruits have suffered considerably, but will yield a partial crop in most of this region. Early apples are badly damaged in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois, but many winter varieties promise a fair crop in those sections. Nursery stock is reported as badly injured in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, as are young peach and plum trees in orchards in Tennessee, Kentucky and southern Indiana.

North of the southern boundary line

of Pennsylvania less damage was done, and the outlook for peaches is good in the larger portion of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, northern Ohio, western Michigan, and the Hudson river district in New York. In western New York and in the Connecticut valley the percentage of live peach buds is small, but with favorable weather a partial crop may be expected. Other fruits than the peach are little damaged north of the latitude of Philadelphia, and there is a good prospect for fair crops.

On the Pacific slope no serious injury to either buds or young fruit has been reported, and the outlook is good for a full crop of all kinds, if the rainfall is sufficient to bring it to maturity.

The new orchard districts of the Rocky mountain region in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado and Arizona, have also escaped injury, except in the last-named Territory, where some damage was done to peaches by frosts on April 15 and 16.

#### Thayer's Berry Bulletin for June.

As the training of the youth practically determines the usefulness of the man, so the care and cultivation of young plants determine quality and quantity of fruit to be produced.

Good care in June enables the roots to strike deep into the mellow soil. Good cultivation allows them to feed fat on the fertility within their reach. Drought and disease seldom injure such plants.

After clean cultivation and hoeing apply summer mulch to raspberries and blackberries. Green clover, cut when the blossoms appear, and applied at once is best. It should be placed continuously along the hills, about three feet wide and four inches deep, leaving a clear space between the rows for shallow cultivation. It is easily applied, retains the moisture near the surface, prevents the growth of weeds, keeps the berries clean and enriches the soil. Straw, hay or coarse manure may be used when clover cannot be obtained. To guard against drought, give frequent shallow cultivation during the summer months. When new canes are twelve or fifteen inches high nip off two or three inches of the top. This will cause several new laterals to grow and greatly increase the bearing surface of the canes. It will keep the bushes low, strong and well formed. Remove small imperfect canes and portions of dead branches from all plants and bushes.

Allow no fruit to grow on strawberry plants the first season. Pick off all buds and blossoms. With strong growing varieties, runners should be removed until July, then trained to form matted rows with clean, cultivated paths between. Each plant should have at least four inches square space to mature large, perfect fruit.

The currant worm first appears on the lower leaves of the currant and gooseberry bushes soon after the fruit is formed. It can be easily exterminated by applying white hellebore (one ounce dissolved in two gallons of water.) Apply with sprayer, sprinkler or brush broom when the worm first appears. Two or possibly three applications may be necessary. We protect our berries in winter by covering with earth. We protect against drought by summer mulching and frequent cultivation. We must protect from insect pests and fungus disease by clean culture and necessary spraying. "Bordeaux mixture," "London purple" and "kerosene emulsion," are among the simple remedies recommended. They are cheap and easily applied. Be prepared to use them if necessary.

It is an excellent plan for the boys and girls to have a vegetable garden of their own, and sell the vegetables to the family, as is the custom very frequently in good English families. This should not be a mere matter of play. The vegetables should be purchased on their merits alone, and at the prevailing market prices, inferior ones being thrown back upon the young gardener in order to teach him practical methods of business. Such simple vegetables as radishes and lettuce may be easily raised by a young gardener.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE best investment in real-estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be though, "the best paint or none." That means

## Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade: they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

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For Wood and Shingle Roofs, Barns, Out-Houses, Etc., Etc. Guaranteed to outlast any cheap paint made.

In barrels, 40c; ½ barrels, 50c. Write for circulars and samples. WE PAY THE FREIGHT! Samples; mention this paper.

W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG. CO., Kansas City, Missouri.

### Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society held their usual monthly meeting, last Thursday, at the farm of Mr. E. Marple, seven miles north of Topeka. The members picnicked in Mr. Marple's yard. At noon dinner was served on long tables arranged for the occasion. One hundred people sat down to the dinner, which was a very large one. After the party was seated Mr. W. Bates took a picture of the group. After dinner the meeting was called to order by the President, B. F. Van Orsdal. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the absence of the Secretary.

Mr. Marple's little grandson delivered a very appropriate declamation.

The topic for the day was "Strawberries." Mr. Cecil delivered an excellent paper on the subject. He had had the best success with the Parker Earl, Captain Jack and Windsor Chief varieties. He also spoke of the rust, leaf-roller and other diseases and insects injurious to strawberries, and showed strawberry plants affected by these. After this the meeting was then thrown open for discussion, in which most every one took part.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m., with the most pleasant recollections of the hospitality of Mr. Marple and family.

The next meeting will be held June 28, at the home of President Van Orsdal, near Silver Lake. The following are the topics for discussion: "Cherries," D. C. Armstrong; "Plums," D. C. Burson; "Raspberries," I. N. Witt; "Success in Horticulture," W. T. Jackson; "Home Culture," Mrs. W. F. Bates.

### Summer Pruning Trees and Shrubs.

"When it becomes better known how easily good-shaped trees may be produced by summer-pruning, there will be more of it done than there is to-day. Somehow, the idea prevails," says Joseph Mehan, in *Practical Farmer*, "that pruning of trees should be done in winter. Fruit trees," he continues, "which farmers are more interested in than they are in any others, are left to grow as they will through the summer, trusting to the saw and hatchet for the regulation of matters when winter comes. This is where the great mistake is made. The time to prune any tree to the best advantage is when it is growing freely in the summer. Some few years ago, I had under my care some peach trees. I had the planting of them as well as the care of them afterwards. From the first year, these trees were summer-pruned almost entirely. About June, when the growth was fresh, the trees were inspected and kept in good shape by the pinching off of all shoots that were growing out of place or too rapidly. This was done with finger and thumb. When topped in this way, the side shoots push out, and a dozen shoots take the place of the one. The tendency of the peach

tree is to make long shoots, and a tree left to itself will soon become unsightly. But when topped, as described, beautiful specimens are obtained, as these trees were which I speak of. Instead of there being trees with long branches, bearing fruit only on the ends where the young twigs were, these trees were bushy from bottom to top, being well supplied throughout with young twigs, which are the ones that bear the fruit. These young shoots are the result of summer pruning, and they can be produced on all trees as well as on the peach. When a branch is topped in winter, when it is dormant, it pushes out a shoot from the first bud below the cut when spring comes, and this shoot grows strong and fast, and a long, thick one is the result. Winter pruning does little or nothing towards hickening a tree. Summer pruning acts the opposite of this. A branch topped while growing has its energies thrown to making side shoots. The sap goes to them and soon a number of smaller ones take the place of the one pinched off. The peach trees referred to had nothing used on them larger than a small pocket knife and, after they were three years old, when their beautiful shape became apparent, a great many remarks were made on their good appearance. Last winter, while the trees were bare of foliage, I saw many of the orchards of apples of western New York, and I was much struck with the well-shaped trees composing many of them. There was evidence of care bestowed on them from the start, perhaps not altogether summer pruning, but a little every year, obviating the necessity of having to cut off large branches at any time."

## Entomology.

### To Destroy Red Ants.

Can you give us any information in regard to red ants? Our soil is sandy and gravelly, and seems to be the kind they like. They are very numerous and troublesome, and their nests difficult to destroy. Spearville, Kas. Mrs. J. M.

Answer.—The red ants of which you complain may be killed by the use of carbon bisulphide, an ill-scented liquid in great use for the destruction of grain weevils and prairie dogs. Open the ant's nest, or make a hole in the center with a stick, an inch in diameter and to the depth of the center of the nest. Pour into this a tablespoonful of the liquid and stop the mouth of the hole with a plug of moist earth. In large hills the amount may profitably be increased and applied in more than one part of the hill. The vapor permeates the soil, reaching all parts of the ant-runs, and strangles the insects. It is a highly inflammable vapor and should not be allowed to come in contact with a light or fire. Please report upon your trial of the remedy.

When writing our advertisers please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

## In the Dairy.

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

### The Dairy Cow.

Perhaps never before in a single season has so much attention and study been given to the dairy cow and never before in an equal period of time has the world been given so much enlightenment and information about dairy cows as during the past summer. Many old idols of the theoretical fellows have been smashed forever. The men whose meagre dairy knowledge has come from books and papers rather than contact with the cow have been robbed of their pet theories and are now trying to adapt themselves to the new order of things under advanced knowledge, as gracefully as they can. Never before was the cow capable of producing ten pounds of butter a week worth so much as to-day and never before was the cow of good dairy merit so universally recognized for her real worth, regardless of size, color, form, outline, expression, nervous temperament, etc. The standard that has been placed uppermost is that of economical butter production. All others are secondary. These are some of the lessons of the Columbian test and other investigations.—*Farm and Dairy.*

### Dairy Notes.

Butter and cheese in milk, not in water, determines its value.

There is more in a cow's udder than in all the rest of her body put together.

The horn-fly is busy twenty-four hours every day, and still is voracious and greedy.

An abundant supply of hot and cold water is absolutely essential in successful dairying.

The farmer who sells milk or butter is taking the least possible amount of fertility from his farm.

If the color craze has not died out it ought to. Color cuts no figure in the selection of dairy cows.

It is an important question to know what a cow will consume to produce a certain quantity of milk.

In the dairy natural capability is valuable only when furnished with the material with which to work.

The successful dairyman must know how to control the necessary conditions that perpetuate dairy qualities.

The fine flavor of butter is due to the rapid development of mild lactic acid, and the sooner it is accomplished the better.

If the butter lacks color, add a little butter color to secure the desired change, as it will add to the value of the butter.

Dark cow stables are an abomination because disease is an abomination, and darkness is conducive to disease. Let in the sunlight.

When the cream is perfectly ripened before churning the churn gets out more of the fats and the buttermilk carries away less.

The producing of fat varies greatly in milk, but it varies more with the poor milk of poorly fed scrubs than with any other class.

Never put this morning's skimmings in to-day's churning, as it will not get all the butter out of it, and this will mean just so much loss.

A cow will never milk very well where she is allowed to suffer from over-crowding of the udder. Make it a point to milk regularly.

Selling milk, cream, butter and cheese, these practically cover the work of the dairy. The price obtained largely depends upon the quality.

One cause of soft butter, especially in winter, is churning too long. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the granular form.

It is not wise to take any cream from milk that is to be made into cheese. There may be a small per cent. gain by the operation, but it will be followed by a damaged reputation that it will

take a long time to outgrow, so that in the end it will be a losing business.—*Farmers' Voice.*

Parchment paper is better in every way for wrapping up the prints of butter, and the butter will present a nicer appearance than if wrapped in cloths.

If you keep your milk and cream in the cellar along with turnips, potatoes and rotten pumpkins, and have no other place to keep it, sell your cows.

Don't turn your heifers off in some back lot to run all summer without going near them and then complain of their being wild in the fall and winter.

We visited a dairyman last summer. He said he sold about \$16 worth of butter from each cow. He had a large herd, a hard looking farm and a poorly clad family.

A good reputation is a good help in making butter, so when you get it don't for the world blast it by sending off a package of poor butter when there is a chance of a good customer getting it.

A paddle long enough to stir the cream in the cans will be found very convenient. Have it square across the bottom and with a handle long enough so that you can stir the cream from the bottom.

There are 17,000,000 milch cows in the United States. If only 1 cent per pound be added to the value of the butter it will mean \$25,000,000 more income to the dairy farmers of this country every year.

Making butter with a buttermilk flavor can in a majority of cases be easily stopped by washing the butter while in small grains in the churn. The work is easier done then than at any other time.

There is no apparatus that can get more butter fats out of the milk than the cow puts into it. The quicker it can be cooled down to a proper temperature with the least agitation the better will be the raising of the cream.

Mr. J. A. Wallace Dunlop, of Poovong, Australia, writes to the *Australasian* as follows regarding Ayrshire cattle: "The following has been handed down to me as the origin of these cattle: My great-grandfather, John Dunlop, of Dunlop, about the year 1740, put a Devon bull to some Guernsey cows, and a Guernsey bull to some Devon cows; selections were made and recrossed, from which crosses sprang the renowned 'Dunlop' or 'Ayrshire cattle.' It is a matter of family history that the foregoing is the true origin of the Ayrshire cattle."

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand, there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks and months. Keep this remedy in your house.

### Irrigated Fruit Lands.

Did you see the fruit in the Idaho exhibit at the World's Fair? Nothing finer, first premiums and all raised on irrigated land. Its sure, its abundant, its profitable, its your opportunity.

The country is new, the lands are cheap, and the eastern market is from 500 to 1,500 miles nearer than to similar lands in Oregon, Washington and California.

Advertising matter sent on application. Address: A. M. FULLER, Or E. L. LOMAX, Topeka, Kas. G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

### Texas Wants You. You Want Texas.

If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved.

Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

The excursion fare? Cheap enough—a little over a cent a mile; tickets good thirty days, with stop-overs south-bound.

The Gulf coast of Texas is a charming resort for invalids who don't like zero weather. Big attractions also for home-seekers; twenty acres of land there planted in pears nets the owner \$8,000 each year after orchard is established. Strawberries and grapes also profitably raised.

Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., and ask for a free copy of "Texas Gulf Coast Country."

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

## The Poultry Yard.

### About Breed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper, I would like to say a few words about poultry, in reply to P. H. Engel, in the FARMER.

I would agree with him to dispose of those Leghorns for most any other breed, before I'd think once. I never had any Leghorns, but what "Mr. Subscriber" had to say about his Leghorns in the paper of May 2, I think he made a mistake, for if his one hundred hens only laid seventy-two eggs a day during the month of March, he could not have sold 200 dozens. The Wyandottes I don't know anything about. I never raised them. But the Light Brahmas I have raised. They furnish more pounds of eggs and flesh in twelve months than any other breed, but are very slow in feathering out. The Barred Plymouth Rocks I have raised for the last two years. On January 1, 1893, I had one hundred and forty hens. On April 1 I began to sell them off, and by June 1 I had sixty-six hens left, and by January 1, 1894, I had sold from those one hundred and forty hens \$75 worth of eggs and \$67 worth of chickens, and had two hundred and fifty hens left, and I have about sixty laying hens now, from which I gather from forty-eight to fifty-four eggs every day. If you can beat this with your Leghorns or any other breed, let me hear from you. K. H.

Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### Some Poultry Figures.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to make a statement about our poultry business. The account is as accurate as most farmers keep their accounts. About the middle of November we collected our hens and placed them in their winter quarters—one hundred and seventy, all told, old hens, young hens and partly-grown pullets, about equally divided between Black Langshans, Wyandottes, and a mixture of several kinds.

By February 19 we had sold some of the best for stock, some of the poorest for market, had sold 100 dozen eggs, and had one hundred and twenty hens left. By March 19 had collected 129 dozen eggs; by April 19, 119 dozen more; by May 1 had sold hens until we had one hundred left, and by May 19 had collected 107 dozen more eggs, making 455 dozen eggs, and eleven hens set.

They roosted in common board buildings, some with board floor and some with ground floor. Two lots about equal to fifty feet by twenty feet for runs. Their feed, corn and poor wheat in the morning; Kaffir corn and oats at noon; at night, corn; in very cold weather the corn was warmed, and as the weather got warmer, less corn and more wheat. They had oat straw and clover hay, all they would eat. They had gravel or sand and fresh water all the time. A few bushels of plaster from an old house, and occasionally a taste of scraps from the butcher shop, as much as a bushel of bones pounded. The had always by them a mixture of dry dirt and ashes with a fourth pound of sulphur to the bushel of mixture; as it was dusted away it was renewed, and lice have been unknown. The mite, that was so troublesome, we dislodged in 1892 by throwing hot soap suds, after washing, over the roosts, walls and floor, and have not seen one since, but treat the house occasionally for a preventive. Have not lost one chicken from disease since the middle of November, and the young chicks are very strong and healthy. The houses have been cleaned once a week and dusted with slacked lime. AUNT POLLY.

The *Fancier's Review* suggests the importance of keeping an egg record of fowls and eggs. This record should show when the chicks were hatched, when the pullets began laying, and how many eggs were laid up to the time they were twenty months old, as this writer suggests. Then when the hens are scored their egg performances should be credited, say thirty points for a certain record, and so on, and

then when it comes to the scoring of a male bird his dam's egg record should come into the consideration. This would involve considerable care and trouble, but might it not pay?

## Holes

In your lungs are the Homes of Consumption Germs. The diseased spots are wiped out with new tissue made by

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and hypophosphites. This acts immediately upon the Lungs and makes new tissue there. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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

**CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.** We are selling at \$1.50 Per Square. First class condition, put up in 25 to 50 square lots. Also Lumber and Building Material Cheap. Send bill for estimate at once. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 3006-39 S. Halsted St., (6 Blks. North of Union St. Yds.) CHICAGO, ILL.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

If you desire to purchase fowls or eggs of this breed from the choicest stock in America, send for large illustrated catalogue and price list, which will be sent free. Will send a beautiful little chromo of a pair of P. Rocks for 4 cents in stamps. Elegant breeding cockerels for sale cheap. Address, GEO. T. FITKIN, 3438 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## HANG YOUR DOOR

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.

**WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS** and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (D) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.



Davis' Cream Separator Churn, power hot water and feed cooker combined. Agents wanted. Send for circular. All sizes Hand Cream Separators. Davis & Rankin B. & M. Co. Chicago

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and Cream will sour and cause loss unless you use PRESERVATIVE. It's cheap and harmless, keeps milk and cream fresh and sweet five to seven days, without ice. Successfully used for 17 years. Sample Free. Preservative Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., New York.

## The Family Doctor.

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

### Answers to Correspondents. (NUMBER 27.)

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Will you kindly give your opinion of my case? I was taken sick the 1st of last December with spells that began by drawing long breaths or sighing every few seconds. This increased until I could scarcely breathe at all, and would belch continually. I would get cold and remain so for an hour or more, though every effort was made to get me warm, by using hot water, hot flannels and rubbing hands and arms. One spell followed another for four days, then the second physician called gave me relief and I was able to lie down and sleep and could eat. The doctor said I had nervous prostration and functional heart trouble. Was confined to my bed for two months. Since then I have been up around the house. Can walk a short distance and ride, but remain so weak and occasionally have these spells. Sometimes they come on without any apparent cause; at other times a little excitement or exertion will bring them on. Have had a good appetite all the time but care only for meat, eggs and vegetables, but have to be very careful or what I eat gives me distress in my stomach. Sometimes I get ravenously hungry, perhaps only an hour after eating a hearty meal. Am very tender across the stomach; can bear no pressure. Have had no pain since I was taken sick. The medicine the doctor gives me relieves but does not cure these spells. He is giving me medicine for my stomach and to try and build up my system, but it seems to do me no good. My heart does not trouble me much now. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER and oblige  
Alta Vista, Kas. A SUBSCRIBER.

Here is a case where the pneumo-gastric nerve is largely involved in the train of disorders complained of. The pneumo-gastric nerve has charge and control of the action of the lungs and stomach, as the name implies. It has three branches, one going to the lungs, one to the stomach and one to the heart, so that if it were named in strict accordance with the organs it has in charge, it would probably be called the cardio-pneumo-gastric nerve. But that does not explain the trouble in the case. There is something back of the pneumo-gastric nerve at fault. There is another nerve that has command of this pneumo-gastric and that is the great sympathetic, which presides over all the functions and unconscious activities of the body. That great nerve takes entire physical care of the body when we sleep or wake. It is always on duty and never sleeps but once, and then forever. Its function is, through the pneumo-gastric, to pump your breath and blood through their proper channels and to digest your food and make new blood and new tissue. But the terminal fibers of the great sympathetic are pinched by a ring of internal hemorrhoids (piles) or by an irritated sphincter or closing muscle at the outlet of the bowel. Being in the pinch of constriction at the lower end, the upper end cries out or complains through the symptoms complained of. The pain of punishment is not always felt at the spot where the punishment is inflicted. You pinch a dog's tail and the complaint is heard from at the other end of him. His caudal extremity never cries out audibly, even though it is injured, and so with the great sympathetic. When held in the clutch of a ring of hemorrhoids or the grasp of an irritable sphincter, it pumps the blood or breath or digestive fluids more sluggishly or more frantically, and the patient complains of spells of quick or labored respiration, of cold or hot hands, feet and head, or of a bad stomach, often coupled with headache or backache and sometimes with sleeplessness, inappetency or an all-tired-out feeling, on account of the tissues being poorly nourished.

In all diseases there is always something back of every symptom, giving rise to the symptom, and the distresses complained of here are only symptoms. They are not diseases themselves. They are but the signs of disorder. Release the great sympathetic from its imprisonment amongst the tight sphincters and rings of swollen hemorrhoids, and respiration, circulation and digestion will soon resume their normal activities and you will soon build up without the use of drugs, which, by the way, never did and never will build up anybody. All drugs are poisons and can only build down instead of up if given in large quantities. No drug ever made a drop of blood for anybody. But good food, well digested, makes excellent blood, and that in turn makes excellent tissue and puts the body in fine working condition.

You say "the medicine the doctor gives relieves but does not cure." And the reason it does not cure is because it is given a stint that it cannot perform. Your doctor asks of drugs that which he should ask of a surgeon. He might as well ask a blacksmith to do the work of a carpenter or

farmer. If you will turn back and read our editorial on "Orificial Surgery," some months ago, you will find out just what needs to be done to set your heart and lungs and stomach right and renew your general tone and vigor. And if you follow the advice there given you can "build up" to keep, without the endless repetition that drugging requires.

### Chicago a Wool Market.

Did you ever consider how important an industry the wool-growing, marketing and manufacturing business is? Scarcely a person who does not wear in some form or another clothing made of wool. It is, therefore, of universal interest. Wool-growing has become a very important part of the live stock business, and, therefore, occupies a conspicuous place in agriculture. From one end of the continent to the other sheep are distributed among farmers and ranchmen innumerable and in great variety. Some breed for mutton purposes, others for wool. A later idea, however, is to combine in one breed the mutton and the wool-producing sheep. Over 2,000,000 sheep are slaughtered annually at the Chicago stock yards, to say nothing about the local markets which are not calculated in these statistics. Chicago as a wool market is fast gaining recognition by the older and larger Eastern markets. It is due to such enterprising firms as Silberman Bros., wool commission merchants, 212-214 Michigan street, that this is being accomplished. A representative of

### Weather Report for May, 1894.

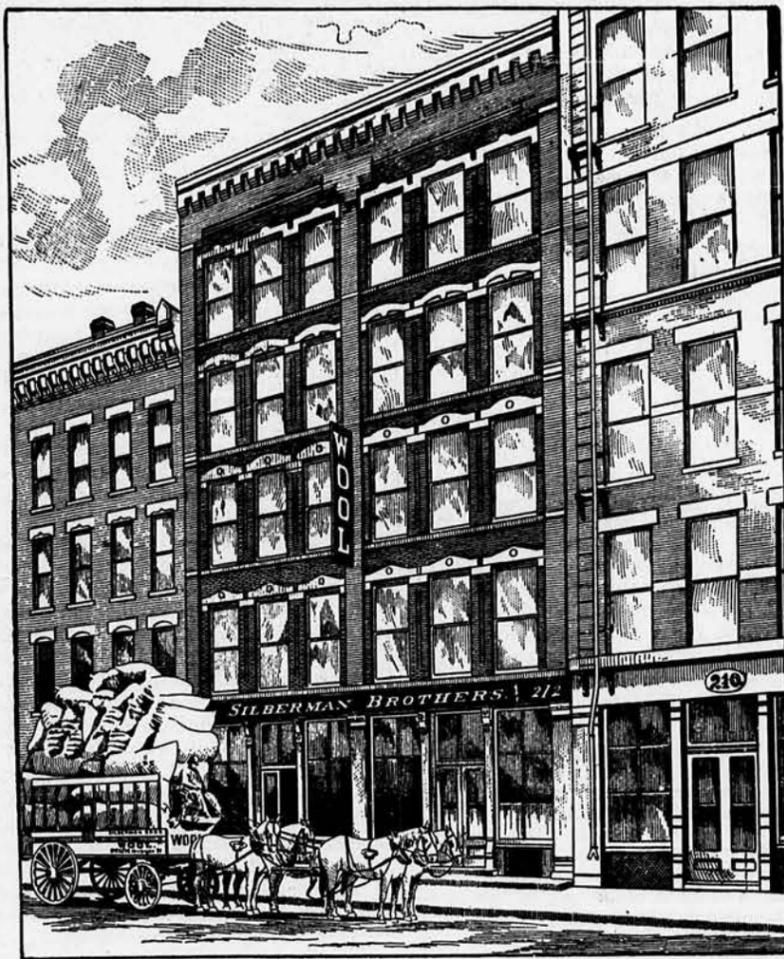
Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

A very warm, dry May. Six Mays in twenty-seven years have been warmer and but four have had less rain. The sky was very clear; the humidity was extremely low; the velocity of the wind was nearly normal; the barometer was higher than ever before recorded in May at this station, except in 1891. Light frosts on the 18th and 19th did some damage to strawberries and potatoes.

Mean temperature was 66.56°, which is 1.82° above the May average. The highest temperature was 90.5°, on the 15th; the lowest was 44.5°, on the 21st, giving a range of 46°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 61.29°; at 2 p. m., 75.10°; at 9 p. m., 64.98°.

Rainfall was 2.00 inches, which is 2.86 inches below the May average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on ten days. There were five thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the five months of 1894 now completed has been 10.06 inches, which is 2.77 inches below the average for the same months in the twenty-six years preceding.

Mean cloudiness was 38.5 per cent. of the sky, the month being 9.22 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), fourteen; half-clear (one to two-thirds cloudy), eleven; cloudy (more than two-thirds), six. There were two entirely clear days and none entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m.,



SILBERMAN BROS., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

the agricultural press has photographed their establishment, which we illustrate in this issue, and gives us these facts regarding this concern:

Silberman Bros. have been in the business twenty-eight years, starting in 1866. They are the largest wool commission house west of the Allegheny mountains, having representatives in all the wool markets of the world and selling directly to manufacturers. They have a well-defined system and the very best of facilities for handling wool with promptness and dispatch. Their storage capacity in Chicago is 60,000 feet. They have ample capital and are rated A 1 by commercial agencies. The firm consists of three brothers—Messrs. F., S. and A. Silberman. Their knowledge gained by their long experience makes their opinion on the quality and classification of wool the very best authority. They are familiar with all the great markets of the world and every detail of the process of securing the very best prices. Their facilities for handling consignments, large or small, are with the greatest accuracy, and, being well and favorably known and having this perfect system, they are enabled to handle wool at a commission of 1 cent a pound to the grower, which includes all expenses after the wool is received, whereas the Eastern markets charge 1½ cents. This is a saving of 33½ per cent., which is worth looking after. Their plan of soliciting consignments from the wool-grower and selling directly to the manufacturer has proven very satisfactory, as their many testimonials affirm. They will send to any one applying full shipping directions, late information regarding markets, etc.

43.9 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 47.4 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 24.2 per cent.

Wind was north twenty-three times; south, nine times; northwest, seven times; southwest, eighteen times; northeast, seven times; east nine times; west, five times; southeast, nine times. The total run of the wind was 11,231 miles, which is 563 miles below the May average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 362 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of fifteen miles. The highest velocity was forty-seven miles an hour, between 4 and 5 a. m. on the 18th.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.089 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.107 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.091 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.073 inches; maximum, 29.492 inches, on the 11th; minimum, 28.598 inches, on the 16th; monthly range, 0.974 inch.

Relative Humidity.—Mean for the month, 59.66 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 68.23; at 2 p. m., 45.26; at 9 p. m., 65.48; greatest, 95, on the 4th; least, 14, on the 19th. There were no fogs.

### Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the supply as showing a little falling off in numbers on account of farmers being busy, but to the surprise of all the demand was as strong as at any time during the month, more buyers being on the market. The class of stock offered was very good, and anything in the shape of a driver, roadster, nice team or good actor sold fully up to prices of last month. The Southern trade is holding out longer

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would last twice as long, be stronger, keep shape, be soft and clean, it kept oiled with

## Vacuum Leather Oil.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

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

this season than usual. It is expected that the demand will continue good for anything in the way of a nice horse for at least thirty days yet. Draft horses are about the least in demand at present.

Mule market fairly active. Mules fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high are the most sought after. Small, thin, pluggy stock are a drug.

CHICAGO.

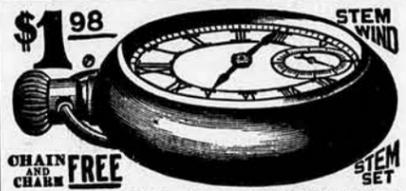
F. J. Berry & Co., Union stock yards, report receipts are now fair. There is still a good demand for first-class drivers, both stylish coaches and speedy road horses. Chunks weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, if of good quality, sell fairly well. Heavy drafters that are blocky built and otherwise good individuals are next in demand; all common and blemished stock sell low here as well as in all other markets. There is no prospect of higher prices later in the season, but there probably will be some decline in values in the course of a few weeks.

### Seashore Excursion Over Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Low rate round trip tickets to Asbury Park will be sold via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines July 7, 8 and 9, account National Educational Association meeting. Asbury Park adjoins Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, Elberon, Sea Isle Park, Barnegat and other delightful watering places on the New Jersey coast, to all of which the Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines lead direct from St. Louis. Solid vestibule trains daily from St. Louis to Philadelphia, where connection is made with frequent trains for the seashore. Tickets may be obtained at principal ticket offices of leading railways in the West and Southwest. Return limit on excursion tickets will be ample for side trips. For any desired information, address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

### Summer Resorts of the East via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines.

The short route from St. Louis, and the only one over which fast express trains run to Cresson, Altoona and other retreats in the Alleghenies, to which tourist tickets at reduced rates will be sold during the season. For reaching the Adirondacks, the White mountains, the Catskills and places of summer sojourn in eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine these lines offer exceptional advantages, being the most direct to New York, where connection is made for any of the retreats in the mountains of the East. Newport, Fall River, Narragansett Pier, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the delightful resorts down on Cape Cod are readily reached from New York, from which point passengers have choice of rail route or palatial steamers of the Fall River line. Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and resorts on the New Jersey coast are reached via Philadelphia or New York over divisions of the Pennsylvania system. For details address J. M. Chesbrough, A. G. P. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.



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CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, and we will send you this elegant watch by express for examination. You examine it and if you consider it a bargain pay the express agent our sample price, \$1.98, and it is yours. Fine gold plate chain and charm FREE with each watch, also our written guarantee for 5 years. Write to-day, this may not appear again.  
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### OKLAHOMA,

### INDIAN TERRITORY

### AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen-page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

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.

DEFORMED JAW.—I have a colt, five days old, with the lower jaw too short and also bent. Can anything be done? Jerome, Kas. J. A. V.

Answer.—Let it alone. Nature will do all that any treatment you can apply will do.

LUMP UNDER COLT'S JAW.—I have a three-year-old colt that has a lump under its jaw as large as the back of a man's hand. A "V. Dr." has blistered it for six months with no effect, and now says he can cut it out. What advice can you give? H. T. G.

Answer.—If the lump is not growing and is doing no harm let it alone. At any rate allow no one to cut it out who does not understand the anatomy of the parts.

LUMPS ON COW.—I have a five-year-old Jersey cow that has a small lump on the outside of each knee, and others are coming on her hind legs. What can I do for her? J. C. W. Polo, Mo.

Answer.—If the lumps do not grow or interfere with the cow's movements or health in any way, there is no need of doing anything. A daily application of tincture of iodine may cause the lumps to become absorbed in time.

LUMPS ON COLT.—I have a four-week-old colt that has a lump about the size of a marble on each side of the fore leg, just above the pastern. Can anything be done? J. C. Geneseo, Kas.

Answer.—The lumps are very likely the nodules on the lower ends of the splint or small metacarpal bones. Let them alone, and as the colt grows larger they will appear proportionately smaller.

CHRONIC GARGET.—I have a cow that has inflammation of the udder at intervals of about two weeks; it is usually only in one teat at a time. She does not give much milk at these times and after the fever subsides the milk is curdled. She also loses her appetite at such times and froths at the mouth. What can I do for her? Mankato, Kas. C. K. P.

Answer.—Your cow has chronic garget and can only be relieved when an attack comes on. Give her 1 pound of Epsom salts in half a gallon of warm water, and follow with a tablespoonful of saltpetre, twice a day, for a week. Keep her milked clean twice a day.

TETANUS.—I have a two-year-old mule that was castrated five weeks ago; he has been in the pasture alone and has been in perfect health, till a week ago his eyes became inflamed and the inner covering seems to rise up and obscure the sight whenever he gets excited. A. B. H. Reece, Kas.

Answer.—Your colt has tetanus or lockjaw, the result of cold or wet after castration. He will probably either be better or beyond the reach of medicine when you read this. If still alive, give half an ounce of aloes, and follow with 2 drachms of bromide of potash three times a day.

LAME MULE.—My mule came in from work at noon lame in the right hind leg; we let him work till night and he got worse. I turned him out to pasture and he is still lame. There is no fever. He steps on his toe as if there was something in his heel, but I cannot find anything. I wish you would kindly prescribe. A. D. L. Protection, Kas.

Answer.—I am not able to locate the lameness from your description. Walking on the toe might indicate either bruised heel, pastern joint, stifle joint or hip joint lameness. You will probably, by this time, be able to locate it, either by heat in the joint or by wasting of the muscles about the joint. If the mule rests the foot in front of the other one, look for lameness in or below the hock joint; but if the foot is rested back of the other, with hip and stifle dropping, look above the hock for the lameness. If the heel is bruised, open the sore and poultice it with linseed meal. If you find the trouble in a joint apply a blister of cantharidine ointment.

GROW OLD GRACEFULLY.

There is No Reason Why You May Not Do So.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

It is Now Possible to Live a Great Many Years, and Still be Young in Spirit and Vigorous in Body.

"He doesn't look half his age," said a lady recently when she was told that a bright, active business man was nearly seventy years old. "I have seen many a young man who was much older in manner and spirit."

It was a wise woman who made this remark, for old age is not a disease. There are thousands of aged men and women who daily prove the truth of this by their splendid health and sound constitutions. There are just as many young people who appear old before their time. Some people are full of ambition and physical strength; others, for no apparent reason, are weak and gloomy. There is a secret in it, of course, and this secret has been discovered. Many people have found it out and the knowledge has endowed them with health, strength and vitality.

Ex-Governor Thomas Alvord, of Syracuse, N. Y., is one of those fortunate persons over 80 years of age who find themselves strong and vigorous late in life. He was lately asked to tell the secret of his wonderful constitution, unimpaired by age or infirmities. In reply he said:

"A number of years ago I first in my life felt tired and literally worn out. I felt a sense of weight and fullness in the lower part of the body, followed by a dull, throbbing pain, and accompanied with a sensation of feverish heat, or a chilly shudder. At times fever seemed to establish itself, then all the symptoms of a general reaction would manifest themselves. I suffered from general weakness and an effort to move my limbs or body was attended with a feeling of weariness and exhaustion.

"My whole organization, in fact, seemed to be giving out. I was unable to obtain relief, except by lying flat upon my back, and even this relief was only temporary. I was really in a very serious condition, being not only confined to my house, but to my bed the greater part of the time.

"I determined to take my case into my own hands, and therefore procured a scientific remedy, of which I had heard a great deal. I seemed to be benefited by its use, and I continued until now I am completely restored to health by its means. I am satisfied that for physical ailments, and especially those incident to declining years, there is nothing equal to Warner's Safe Cure, which restored and has preserved my health."

Mrs. Sarah R. Aken is one of the oldest settlers in Carlisle, Ind., where she is highly esteemed and respected. This lady recently said:

"In my opinion Warner's Safe Cure is the king of all remedies. It worked wonders for me. Of course, it cannot renew my youth, for I am now 74 years old, but it has made the latter end of my life worth living. For six years previous to 1889 I suffered with disease of the liver and kidneys, general debility, a tired feeling and more or less backache. I took quite a number of bottles of the Safe Cure, and as stated above, it made my life worth living by completely curing me. I now take it for every kind of sickness and keep it in the house all the time. My husband died of typhoid fever and Bright's disease eleven years ago, and I have since regretted that I did not get the Safe Cure for him, as there is no question in my mind that he would have been alive to-day had I done so."

Can you not see how easy it is to preserve the vitality even to the later years of life and are you not desirous of doing so?

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SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 So. Water Street, Chicago.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 4, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,956 cattle; 90 calves. Top prices on dressed beef steers \$4 25, the same as a week ago. The range on this grade was from \$3 50@4 25. Texas steers \$2 50@3 80. Texas and Indian cows, \$1 50@2 85. Texas heifers, \$2 10@2 25. Native cows, \$1 60@3 65; bulls, \$2 40@2 50; heifers, \$2 00@3 40; calves, \$6 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@3 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,726. Top prices \$4 47 1/2, or 12 1/2 cents lower than a week ago. Pigs and lights, \$3 10@4 40. Heavy hogs \$4 12 1/2@4 47 1/2. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,710. Spring lambs, \$4 00@4 50; cull lambs, 60c; muttons, \$3 25@4 20; culls, 25c@32 40.

St. Louis.

June 4, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400. Top, \$4 60. Bulk, \$4 50@4 55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800. Natives, clipped, \$2 50@4 30.

Chicago.

June 4, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000. Beef steers, \$3 00@4 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 35@3 75; bulls, \$1 55@3 25; cows, \$1 50@3 50. Mixed, \$4 40@4 75; heavy, \$4 80@4 80; light weights, \$4 40@4 65. HOGS—Receipts, 43,000. Mixed, \$4 40@4 75; heavy, \$4 80@4 80; light weights, \$4 40@4 65. SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000. Market weak. Natives, \$2 25@4 50; lambs, per cwt., \$2 75@3 15.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 4, 1894. WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,600 bushels; last year, 18,800 bushels. There was very little doing in this market. The near approach of harvest makes buyers backward, but a big decrease in the visible and light receipts caused holders to ask full old prices. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local 6c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 52 1/2c; No. 1 car 61 1/2c; No. 2 car 52 1/2c; No. 3 hard, nominal at 51 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 50c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60c; No. 3 red, 52 1/2c; No. 4 red, 50 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 12,000 bushels; last year, 33,000 bushels. There was a marked falling off in the receipts and market firmer, but demand light at the prices. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2c; No. 2 white, 37 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars at 35 1/2c, 8 cars at 35 1/2c, 2 cars Memphis at 41 1/2c; No. 2 white, 1 car at 37c and 2 cars at 37 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 13,000 bushels; last year, 23,000 bushels. A good demand and firm market continues to be had for this grain. Mixed and white both wanted. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2c; No. 2 white, 38 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 36 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 35 1/2c; No. 2 white, 37 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c; No. 4 white, 35 1/2c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 36c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 37c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 37 1/2c, 1 car choice at 37 1/2c.

MILLET—Dull. Per 100 pounds, German, 65@75c; common, 50@65c. BRAN—Dull. Bulk, 54c and sacked 50c per cwt. FLAXSEED—Firm and in fair demand at \$1 22 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 110 tons. Prices steady and in fair demand. Fancy prairie, \$6 50; choice, \$5 50@6 00; low grades, \$3 50@5 00; timothy, choice, \$9 00; No. 1, \$8 00; No. 2, \$7 00@7 50; choice clover, mixed, \$3 00@3 50.

BUTTER—Market dull and weak for all save the best table, and that only in a limited demand at steady prices from the retail trade. Creamery—Highest grade separator, 15c per pound; finest gathered cream, 14c; fine fresh, good flavor, 13c; fair to good, 12c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 10@11c; fair to good lines, 8c. Country store-packed—Fancy 10c; fresh and sweet packing, 6c.

CHEESE—Missouri and Kansas, full cream, 10c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady. Fresh, 7 1/2c.

POULTRY—Receipts light and demand fair at weak prices. Quotations are extreme and hens seem to drag a great deal when a fraction more is asked. Springs coming freely. Turkeys quiet. Ducks dull. Hens, per pound, 5c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; broilers, per pound, 17c; turkeys, heavy, per pound, 6c; gobblers, 5c; ducks, full-feathered, 5 1/2c per pound; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 00; veal, choice 80c@100 pounds, per pound, 4 1/2@5c.

POTATOES—Market quiet with supply only fair and demand only moderate at unchanged prices. Colorado red, per bushel, 80@85c; Colorado white, 80@85c; Northern, choice, 80c@90c; Northern, fair, 75c; Idaho, 80@85c; native, choice, 65@70c; native, good, 60@70c; native, common, 50c. Potatoes, sweet, \$1.

BERRIES—There were a few strawberries in that sold at \$2 00@2 50 per crate, with the quality only fair. Blackberries in demand at \$3 00@3 50 and offerings light. Gooseberries sold readily and so did cherries, and values were steady.

WATERMELONS—A couple of cars were received and were held at \$4 50 per dozen, but they were drabby.

FRUITS—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5 00@6 00; choice, \$4 00@5 00.

VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$2 10@2 15; country, \$2 00@2 10; beans, per bushel, 50@60c; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$4 00; celery, California, 70c@1 00 per bunch; onions, Northern, per bushel, 80c.

EARLY VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 10@12c per dozen; cabbage, California, per pound, 3 1/2c; cucumbers, per dozen, 40@50c; beans, per bushel, \$1 00@1 25; beets, per dozen bunches, 60@75c; egg plant, per dozen, \$1 10@1 75; kale, per bushel, 20c; new potatoes, per barrel, \$4 50; pieplant, per dozen, 20@30c; peas, per bushel box, \$1@1 25; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10@15c; tomatoes, Florida, 6 basket crate, \$3 00. New onions \$3 00 per barrel.

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

GROUND LINSSEED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$25 per ton; 2,000 pounds at \$26; 1,000 at \$14; less quantities \$1 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOL—Steady but slow sale. We quote: Missouri and similar—Fine, 8@11c; fine medium, 10@12c; medium, 12@14c; combing, 14@15c; coarse, 11@13c. Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory—Fine, 7@10c; fine medium, 8@11c; medium, 10@13c; combing, 12@14c; coarse, 9@10c. Colorado—Fine, 7@10c; fine medium, 8@11c; medium, 10@12c; coarse and carpet, 9@10c; extremely heavy and sandy, 5@7c.

Chicago.

June 4, 1894. 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:

Table with columns: Commodity, High est., Low est., Closed May 28., Closed June 4. Rows include WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 54 1/2c; No. 3 red, 50 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 52c; No. 3 hard, 50 1/2c. CORN—Cash—No. 2, 37 1/2c; No. 3, 37 1/2c; No. 2 white, 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 37 1/2c. OATS—Cash—No. 2, 34 1/2c; No. 2 white, 37 1/2c; No. 3 white, 37c.

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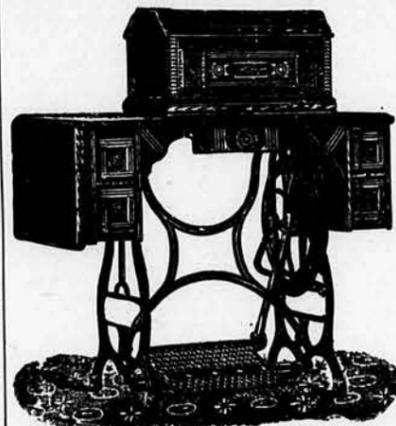
Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located 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.....	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	360,237	510,469	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.

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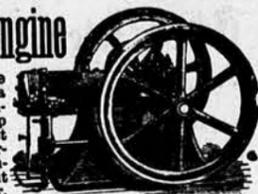
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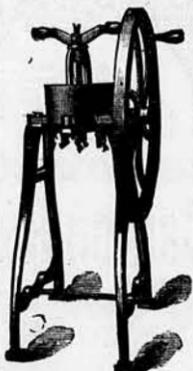
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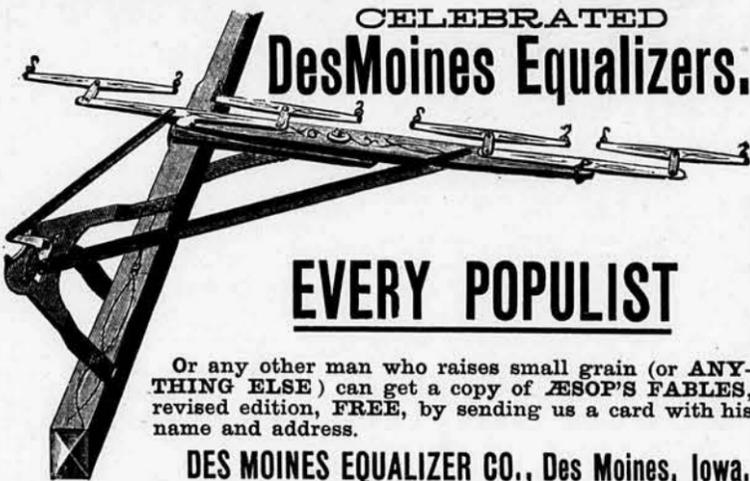
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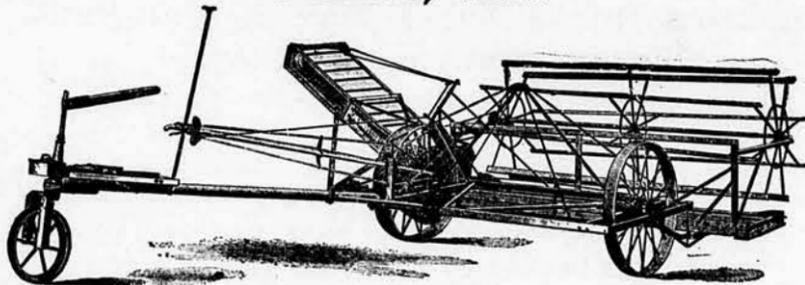
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1894.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. R. Lyster, in Shawnee tp., April 28, 1894, one horse pony, 14 years old, hind feet white, branded T on left shoulder and brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

MULE—By same, one mare mule, 2 years old, ear split; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Shobe, in Belleville tp., P. O. Jonesburg, May 6, 1894, one sorrel mare, sixteen hands high, 7 years old, no brands, wire cut on left hind leg, small split in left ear; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1894.

Montgomery county—J. W. Glass, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Sullivan, of Independence tp., May 1, 1894, one black mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, weight about 800 pounds.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1894.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Dawson Brown, in Sharon tp., May 12, 1894, one bay mare, 2 years old, fourteen hands high, weight about 700 pounds, dark colored legs, black mane and tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Thomas county—Jas. M. Stewardson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. E. Misner, in Randall tp., P. O. Mingo, May 14, 1894, one red-roan mare, about 5 years old, right hind and left front foot white and white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, black feet, slit in left ear; valued at \$50.

FILLY—By same, one light bay yearling filly, white on right hind foot; valued at \$15.

Marion county—W. V. Church, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. McCready, in Grant tp., P. O. Florence, April 15, 1894, one gray gelding, 15 years old, leather halter on head; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 4 years old, wire mark on right hind leg; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Meade county—J. F. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ira C. Rees, in Sand Creek tp., one bay mare, about 8 years old, star in forehead, brand similar to V with square above on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, about 4 years old, star in forehead, brand similar to V with square above on right shoulder and O with some character attached to right on right hip; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George Sharp, in Spring Valley tp., one sorrel-roan horse, 15 years old, shod all round when taken up.

HORSE—By same, one gray horse, 15 years old, blind in left eye, shod all round when taken up; two animals valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Spritzer, in Kickapoo tp., one roan horse, two hind feet white up to knee, white nose and face, fourteen hands high, branded on left hip with Mexican brand the letters T. S. B. D.; valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Hill, in Fairmount tp., one bay mare, 8 years old, fifteen hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, foretop cropped, shod in front; valued at \$30.



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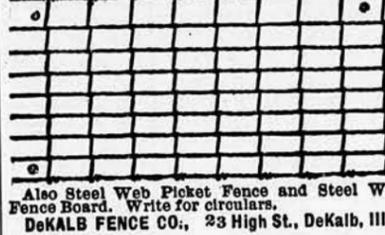
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