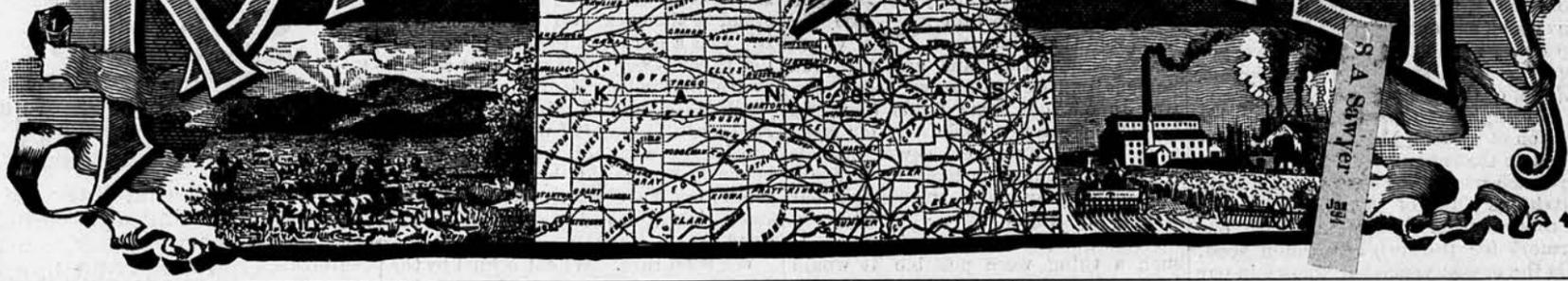


# KANSAS FARMER



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## Agricultural Matters.

### ALFALFA THE KING.

Read by John H. Churchill, of Dodge City, before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

I come before you representing what I believe to be true. I come with no fairy tale, or pleasing story, to tickle your fancy, that lacks confirmation; I have cold, naked truths and facts to back up every assertion. I come to tell you again of that sweet, purple-blooming alfalfa, of the new and solid prosperity it is bringing to us through a large section of western Kansas, of thousands of cattle that are driven into our valleys each winter to be fed on this most nutritious plant, of the many hundreds of thousands of dollars left with our farmers for the bright golden seed, this the driest year ever known in our section. You may have thought me too enthusiastic in my paper last year, and I have understood that the growers of corn in eastern and central Kansas view with some considerable suspicion the merits which we claim for alfalfa.

The past season has fully proven that alfalfa is king of crops wherever grown, and every claim I made a year ago I stand firmly by to-day. A member of this board wrote me in May that he had made a trip through western and northwestern Kansas, and the only green thing that was then in sight was alfalfa, and he took off his hat and cried, "Hurrah for alfalfa!" He could have made the same trip in June, July and August, in at least the west half of the State, and taken off his hat for every month and cried hurrah for alfalfa, for it was the only thing green in sight. From June 15 till October 10 the harvest was going on—in this field for hay, in that for seed—and never was there better seed or feed gathered in Ford county, which is without irrigation. Along the valley three or four crops were cut for hay, at an average of thirty-five days between cuttings. Where a field was saved for seed, only one and two crops of hay was cut, according to the location.

Do you wonder we hail alfalfa king, when our fields are paying us \$20, \$25, \$30, and as high as \$40 per acre net? Do you wonder when we run up against a season that burnt dear old Illinois, dried up her streams and pastures and ruined her corn crop in many sections; a season that spread destitution and ruin in that grand State of Wisconsin; when the fire started in her northern forest it swept through the kiln-dried woods, resistless, destroying thousands of acres of the finest timber on the American continent? This was drought, ruin, we know not of in Kansas. Do you wonder that while a large part of Kansas was drought-stricken, the alfalfa harvest was going on, paying its dividends to its policy-holders, an insurance, as I claimed last year, against drought? Bear it in mind, Alfalfa, Forage, Seed & Co., is the only concern that insures against dry weather and pays a yearly dividend. Coming over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road from Dodge City to Topeka and along the Arkansas valley, I have noticed thousands of acres of the best alfalfa lands that are producing perhaps a ton of wild hay to the acre, worth \$5 or \$6. This land should and will be broken out, cultivated and seeded to this plant when the ground is suitable; when the wilderness and weed and grass roots are all subdued it will be done; it's only a question of a short time; the hand-writing is on the wall, and to the wise man 'tis enough.

I now have a few facts to present for your consideration. McBeth & Kinnison, of Garden City, wholesale and retail dealers in alfalfa seed, have purchased, since August 1, 9,500 bushels of seed, paying \$45,000 for the same. The above seed was sold to Chicago and New York parties for export. They paid A. D. Nettick, of Cimarron, \$3,261.96 for 759 bushels seed raised on second bottom without irrigation. A. J. Edmanson, four miles east of Garden City, had twenty-five acres, which yielded him 214 bushels clean seed, second bottom without irrigation. J. J. Munger, 103 bushels from nine acres. John Stevens, of Garden City, reports 1,300 bushels from 450 acres, now worth \$5 per bushels, amounting to

\$6,500. The highest yield for single acre to date is sixteen bushels, raised by George Sharp, of Garden City. The average for Finney county will not be higher than six bushels. In Ford county, without irrigation, the average will be about the same.

George Richards, Trustee of Dodge township, makes this statement, and it was published, that forty acres of alfalfa ground paid him gross \$55 per acre, and that statement I can vouch for. I know the land and the man personally. I can state, we began cutting June 8, cut some fields four and others three times, and fields for seed, twice. Seed averaged seven bushels per acre without irrigation. I could give you many more statements but time is pressing.

Do not fear an overproduction. If such a thing were possible it would have occurred long ago, for one writer on its origin claims it was brought into Greece during the Persian war, 420 B. C., and there are no accounts in ancient or modern reports of an overproduction of this plant that I have been able to find, and it is my opinion, as long as the human family eat beef and pork, there never will be.

Who are the most prosperous farmers in Kansas or in the Union to-day? Our Southern brother, who cultivates the sugar and cotton plantations? Do you find them among the worn-out stone-bedecked fields of New England? Do you find them in the great wheat and corn belt of the West and North? No; but you do find them away out over the plains of western Kansas, along the fertile valley of the Arkansas and other valleys of creeks and rivers, and out upon the irrigated high land. There you will find, this year of hard times and stringency and financial disaster, this year of unusual drought through the West, the most successful and independent farmer, the cultivator of alfalfa and raiser of cattle and hogs. The future of these combined is certainly flattering and alluring, and will give western Kansas a financial standing she deserves.

These beautiful fields of sweet, purple-blooming alfalfa; they are still beckoning to you and to me; they are full of hope, of promise and of success, and they are the great light that is shedding its halo of assured and continued prosperity over that part of the State you have viewed with mistrust and suspicion.

The tide has ebbed very low, but it is now flooding, and is coming to those who have stayed by it through good and evil report with a glorious fruition. The tide is rising higher, overleaping the sandbars and rocks of suspicion, for the truth is mighty and shall prevail. And now the tide is at its full and the waters are spreading out away from the banks over the meadows, and so this alfalfa tide of success that has been coming to us has been rising and spreading out of its banks and surroundings. The truth is going out to the people, that way out on the sun-kissed prairies of the West, among the true pioneers of the plains, are to be found the autocrats of this great agricultural empire of the West—the masters of the situation.

### "In the Clover Blossoms."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the last week I have been on a new Deering "Ideal" mowing machine, watching it go rumbling through the thick alfalfa and seeing the pretty alfalfa clover blossoms falling, and it has been a week of enjoyment. I wish every farmer in Kansas had a week's cutting of the same kind. We would be richer and happier.

Some time ago some of us requested of those who have raised alfalfa seed to give us their experience in harvesting it. As I wish to let forty acres go to seed the next cutting, boys please tell us how ripe to cut it and what height. I have a header, a binder, a self-rake reaper, a mower and a scythe, but I won't use the last. How shall I cut it and stack it? Can I bind it?

Now, as we farmers are all hungry to see letters from other farmers and read their experience, I will give my mite to our best friend, the old KANSAS FARMER, about how I handle alfalfa for hay. First, I start the mower as soon

as I see a few blossoms over the field, if I have four days cutting; if not so many days, let it blossom out good. Start to cutting in the morning, and if the weather is hot and dry, start the rake at 10 o'clock. Rake it and bunch and cock it up at once. Do not let it get so dry it will lose its leaves. Do not be afraid of rain if cocked up too green, for it will turn water like a duck. Let it stand in the cock two days and stack it. It is a hard hay to spoil if you follow this advice, but if you let it cure in swath or windrow it is easy hay to spoil. Hot sun and rain will do it up. And when I stack it I want it so green the leaves will not fall off. I have never lost any yet by stacking too green, but have taken it out of the stack when too dry—like sticks of wood.

We need rain. Wheat is hurt by the drought—what was left from being winter-killed. Corn and cane are doing nicely. Our "bonanza" farmer's (Miss Best) 1,600 acres of cane is up and being cultivated. We neighboring farmers have planted enough more to make it 2,300 acres. Oats crop is poor, cattle scarce, hogs the same. Our boys who are in the "Strip" are happy—sod corn immense.

ELI BENEDICT.  
Medicine Lodge, Kas.

### Fashion in Farming.

The fact has frequently been noticed that farming communities change production speedily with little apparent reason. The ordinary fluctuations in particular crops seem enough at times to set a whole State into new efforts for profit by special cropping. It has been a matter of common remark that extremes in the price of hogs or sheep are likely to follow in quick succession from the readiness with which farmers turn from or to either. A famous New York sheep-raiser is said to have given as the secret of his success, the maxim, "Buy when your neighbors sell, and sell when your neighbors buy." The explanation is that farmers are likely to move in crowds under a common feeling that profit lies in the direction sought by others. Often there seems to be no better reason than that our neighbors are doing it. Kansas is still a State where such changes are frequent and striking; but the rest of the country has a similar record.

Mr. John Hyde, expert in agricultural statistics, has recently published, under the title "Geographical Concentration," illustrations of this tendency to do as neighbors do. With reference to the principal grain crops, he presents important facts as follows:

"Indian corn, or maize, is cultivated in this country from the most easterly county in Maine to the most westerly in the State of Washington, and from the valley of the Red River of the North to the confines of the everglades of Florida. Its area of production is, in fact, more generally distributed than that of any other product except grass, and yet at no agricultural census ever taken has there been less than 38.57 per cent. of the total crop of the country produced in what have been for the time being the four leading corn-producing States, while the percentage has been as high as 52.36, and was 50.80 as recently as 1889. The States that stood first, second and third in the scale of production in 1889 stood tenth, eighth and seventeenth in rank, respectively, in 1889, notwithstanding that their own aggregate production had increased 41.72 per cent. On so vast a scale is corn now cultivated in a group of States in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, that the combined production of Iowa, Illinois and Kansas in 1889 exceeded by over 100,000,000 bushels the total corn crop of the country but twenty years before. It was the year 1879, however, that witnessed, so far as can be determined from official statistics, the high-water mark of the tendency to concentration in the cultivation of this favorite product, the production of the States of Illinois and Iowa in that year aggregating the enormous total of 600,816,728 bushels, or 34.23 per cent. of the entire crop of the country.

"In the case of wheat, the area of principal production has undergone great changes during the last half century. While its center moved steadily westward for forty years, as was the case also with that of the production of corn, oats and barley, the result of that remarkable redistribution of the productive area which occurred during the closing years of the decade ending with 1889 was that the two States of principal production were as widely separated geo-

## Anæmia

is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment of

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graphically as they are in their physical conditions, Minnesota leading with 11.17 per cent. of the total, and California standing second with 8.73 per cent., while the addition of the crops of Illinois and Indiana raised the proportion to 35.85 per cent. In 1889 61.52 per cent. of the total wheat crop was produced in four States, containing only 5.84 per cent. of the entire land surface of the country. In 1889 those same States produced only 15.66 per cent. of the total, while four others, containing 11.01 per cent. of the entire land surface, produced 35.85 per cent. of the total crop.

"The cultivation of oats was centralized to so great an extent in 1889 that 56.20 per cent. of the total oat crop of the country was the production of four States. Succeeding decennial censuses have found various changes in the area of principal production, until the States that formerly stood at the head of the list have come to make relatively small contributions to the total. At no census, however, has less than 45.41 per cent. had to be credited to what were for the time being the four leading oat-producing States. Between 1879 and 1889 the production of oats almost doubled and the enormous increase in the acreage was more generally distributed over the country at large than was the increase in the acreage devoted to any other important product, even the Southern States having a net increase amounting to 705,869 acres. Nevertheless, the percentage of the total crop of the country grown in the four States of the largest production was even greater in 1889 than in 1879."

After a similar showing as to many other crops, Mr. Hyde sums up the importance of mixed husbandry, and notices the trend that way with favor:

"It is only a few years since in the great wheat belt of North Dakota that it was impossible to procure butter, cheese, eggs or fruit that had not been brought hundreds of miles from some leading produce market or some agricultural district that was not so completely given up to a single branch of the industry. Now, however, all this is changed, and mixed farming is in the ascendant. This is equally true of the States west of the Missouri river; indeed, when in 1889 so many parts of the country had a short fruit crop, hundreds of car loads of apples, grown on the but recently treeless plains of Nebraska, were shipped both to New York and San Francisco.

"I appreciate the importance to the farmer of his cultivating at least one product that is readily convertible into money, but I fail to see that, taking one year with another, a well devised system of mixed farming will not yield quite as speedy a return upon capital invested and labor expended as the proportionately more extensive cultivation of one or two products."

When the fashion is fairly set, we may hope to see our Kansas farmers so handling themselves and their farms as to get a larger welfare out of their time and their soil. With many baskets, the risk upon the eggs is lessened; with many products, the comfort of the household is secured, and a fair recompense for labor is almost certain. With stock to consume the rougher produce, a certain cash income is provided, and the fertility of land for special crops is maintained. Let the fashion grow.—President Geo. T. Fairchild, in *Industrialist*.

### Leasing Oklahoma School Lands.

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

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

### STAY BY THE SHEEP.

The key-note of successful live stock husbandry is to diversify, therefore, when any branch of the animal industry is depressed, it is poor policy to desert it or neglect it entirely. In reference to sheep, the following from J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas., in the *Agricultural Epitomist*, is to the point:

"Our thoroughbred sheep men are about the only men to-day that are giving the advice to farmers to stay by the sheep. Whether they have a selfish motive in this or not, I do not say, though some may read their articles and say that they have their money in them and want to get out without too great a loss, is why they advocate this. I am not a breeder of thoroughbred sheep; I sold all the full-bloods I had last fall, as I was offered a good price; and as grades are very cheap, and I believe the future is not far off when sheep will get on their feet again, I could take the money in a few and put in a larger number and let them improve while the industry was down, so I would be ready to reap the golden harvest when it comes. So I have no sheep to sell. I received a number of letters from sheep men, and they all hang their hats on the same nail—that the present Congress has killed the sheep industry. On this subject I expect to have but little to say, as the *Epitomist* does not dabble in politics. Its editor and contributors are all broad-minded men and women, and do not let politics get so mixed up with farming as to cause their farms to be neglected. I am a Republican, but I want the Wilson bill to become a law as it came from the House. Let us have the experience in reality, not from the stump speaker. Then if the sheep industry is killed dead, it will be no guess-work how to commence the resurrection, and there will be no need of a doubting Thomas in the United States. This is all in politics I have to say, and I am sure I have offended no one, that he or she will bother friend Fuller by sending articles of reply to ease their wrath. Take all kinds of stock or all kinds of farm products, in fact, take every article manufactured in the world, at times the prices are so high that it is out of sight of common people; then the time comes when the bottom falls out of the market. Just this week I was in Stark, the day a horse buyer was loading a car with horses, and in looking over them there were two extra good ones. A few years ago they would have sold for \$150 each, readily. Some one asked the buyer what he paid for them. \$35 for one and \$40 for the other. I know that is a low price after wintering a horse in as good condition as they were.

"The cattle industry, a few years ago, was in about the same condition as the horse market of to-day; but the cattle market started up, though it pulled a large number of cattle men down with it before it did get on its feet.

"And look at the wheat market of to-day, ranging from 45 cents per bushel and down, and how far down I do not know, but I believe from the present prospect the farmer that sells for 45 cents this year is lucky.

"We, as a class, all jump from one industry to another, hunting the best. When we get it into our heads to go out of one business into another, we let all hold go and make a grab. It is just this way with sheep. Some of our sheep men are so determined to go out of sheep that they are nearly offering to give them away, or they will sell a few for so much and throw in a large number for good count. Something has hit them hard. They are rushing every head into market. Some of them are in such poor condition that they will hardly make a shadow, and we all know on a poor sheep the picking is scarce and very poor quality. And at the present time we cannot imagine how fast some of our Western

sheep men are unloading, but we will see in a year or so. J. N. Grau, of Asherville, Kas., in the *KANSAS FARMER*, says that a few years ago there was from 12,000 to 15,000 sheep in his township, but to-day, nearly all gone to market. This is only one case in the hundreds in the West. And this is the foundation to the argument that there is money to stay by our sheep, for when the time comes for sheep to go up in price, the demand is going to be so far ahead of the supply, and the price is bound to be high, and the farmer who stays by his sheep will be the lucky man, financially. It will take years to get the number of sheep back where it was a few years ago. All these years the profits will be large. If we cannot keep all we have on hand without too great a loss, sell part, but keep enough to have a flock to supply the demand of the future."

### To Cure a Horse of Balking.

From *Our Animal Friends*: An officer of the police detail said recently:

"When I was a mounted policeman, I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot by the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee-joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of but one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought. There have been some barbarously cruel methods resorted to to make a balky horse go its way, such as filling its mouth with sand, severely beating the horse, or, as in one recent case, cutting out his tongue. The humane societies would have their hands full to care for all these cruelties to animals. If they only knew, the owners of horses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erstwhile troublesome balky horse."

### Breeding as a Science.

There is probably no question now under discussion among the breeders of improved stock to-day than the one of breeding and the principles of inbreeding. The *Live Stock Journal*, of Toronto, says the following in presenting some well-known principles that may well be considered in the effort to improve the stock:

Scientific students of the laws of heredity long since discovered that where animals of mixed breeds are crossed promiscuously together there is a constant struggle of nature to revert back to a fixed type, and generally that type which is common to the ancestry of most of the animals in the pedigree of the youngster produced; but as blood influences do not always accord with the arithmetical ratio of the blood itself, that is not always the case. This tendency to revert to a previous type has been seized upon by breeders as a means of establishing breeds through inbreeding of the blood of some one or more animals possessing the type it is desired to fix upon the breed. Colling commenced with the bull Hubbuck, and he and his successors established and perfected the Short-horn breed of cattle, which continues to breed true to the established type when kept pure and when crossed struggles to assert its type.

The true theory of inbreeding is little understood by the superficial breeder. An animal may possess the blood of a given ancestor without possessing the least appreciable evidence of it in his tendencies or traits—in fact, may be the counterpart of some other ancestor, or bear the stamp of a group of ancestors. Inbreeding by means of such animals will not tend to fix the type of the desired ancestor on his descendants. It is not this alone that separates lines from a common source. That being the case each will help and support the other in nature's struggle to cast back to type. When there is strength enough in this united effort it prevails not only in reproducing the type sought, but it eradicates contending influences and makes a prepotent

individual, or one that is practically thoroughbred in the type. In reproducing animal nature blood influences have their affinity and repellents, just as we find the same in chemistry of material nature. Every student of pedigree has noticed that a typical strain from a superior source has usually a tendency to nick well when coupled with a kindred line from the same fountain.

When nature, through intelligent inbreeding or by chance crossing, makes a drive to reproduce a latent type, the completeness with which it nullifies contending influences is often such that it cuts off beyond recovery valuable traits that had existed in the stock independently of the type. Breeders of both trotters and thoroughbreds have occasionally encountered a cut-off cross that seemed to nullify all the good that went before it, though the incoming blood in the new cross was of itself good. An expected "nick" has thus failed. Trial alone can tell what strains will cross most harmoniously, but once discovered they can often be crossed and recrossed in successive generations to great profit.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist*.

### Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for May.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. II, No. 3. Pp. 347-588. By John M. Coulter.—The closing number of the second volume of the Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, which has been devoted to a consideration of the botany of western Texas. The present number is a manual of the phanerogams and pteridophytes of western Texas (Apetalae, Monocotyledonae, Pteridophyta).

Experiment Station Record, Vol. V, No. 9. Pp. 831-940, figs. 20-21.—Contents: Editorial Notes; Methods of Sterilized Sand Cultures Employed at the Bernberg [Germany] Experiment Station; Abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications; etc.

Insect Life, Vol. VI, No. 4. Pp. 283-346, figs. 12-22.—Principal contents: A New and Destructive Peach-tree Scale; The Currant Stem-girdler; Habits of *Stibadium Spoumsum* Gr.; The Insect Guests of the Florida Land Tortoise; The Control of Phylloxera by Submersion; Acorn Insects, Primary and Secondary; Preliminary Report on Suppressing the San Jose Scale in Virginia; Notes from Correspondents.

Report of the Statistician—May, 1894. Pp. 219-294. (Report No. 115, Division of Statistics.)—Contents: Temperature and Rainfall [October, 1893, to March, 1894]; Condition of Winter Grain; Changes in Crop Area; The World's Supply and Consumption of Cotton; Fruit Crop Prospects in the United States May 1, 1894; Agricultural Production of Mexico for 1889 and 1892; Agricultural Statistics of Uruguay; Austrian Cereal Crops for 1893; Japanese Cereal Crops for 1893; European Crop Report; Notes from United States Consular Officers; Transportation Rates.

Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1893. By H. W. Wiley. Pp. 38. (Bulletin No. 40, Division of Chemistry.—A detailed account of the work at the Medicine Lodge [Kansas] Station; the records of seed selections; selections for propagation in 1894; general conclusions; resume of seed-selection work at Medicine Lodge, 1893; notes on field work at Medicine Lodge; and a report from Heredlay Hermanos on Sorghum-growing in Spain.

List of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for the five Years 1889-1893, Inclusive. Pp. 42.—A list giving by divisions the titles of the publications of the Department for the five years named, and preceded by a brief introductory relating to the Department's publication work.

Instructions for taking Samples of Soil for Moisture Determinations. Pp. 3. (Circular No. 2, Division of Agricultural Soils.)

Report of the Statistician. New Series, No. 115. Pp. 4.—A synopsis of the Report of the Statistician for May, 1894, showing the conditions of winter grains, meadows and spring pastures, the progress of cotton planting and of spring plowing, and indications of contemplated changes in acreage.

Monthly Weather Review—March, 1894. Pp. 99-147, charts 8. (Subscription price 50 cents per annum).—A summary of the weather conditions observed throughout the United States during the month of March, compiled from the reports of numerous observers. Intended chiefly for meteorologists.

Protection from Lightning. By Alexander McAdie. Pp. 20, figs. 21. (Circular of Information, Weather Bureau.—Gives statistics of damage done by lightning, and the theory of protection against it, and rules

## A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For



20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.' "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

for selecting and maintaining conductors. Library Bulletin—April, 1894. Accessions to the Department Library. Pp. 12. Quarto.—A list, by authors and titles, of publications recently acquired by the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Charts of the Weather Bureau. (Size, 19x24 inches.)—Lake Storm Bulletin No. 1 (series of 1894): Storm of May 17 to 18, 1894. Semi-daily Weather Map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States, and giving forecasts of probable changes. Weather-Crop Bulletin (series of 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall, with special reference to their effect on crops. No. 8—For the week ending May 7, 1894; No. 9—For the week ending May 14, 1894; No. 10—For the week ending May 21, 1894; No. 11—For the week ending May 28, 1894.

### REPRINTS.

Report on the Substitution of Metal for Wood in Railroad Ties. By E. E. Russell Tratman, C. E. Together with a discussion of Practicable Economies in the Use of Wood for Railway Purposes. By B. E. Fernow. Pp. 363, pls. 30. (Bulletin No. 4, Division of Forestry.)

Fungous Diseases of the Grape and their Treatment. By B. T. Galloway. Pp. 12. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 4.)

Treatment of Smuts of Oats and Wheat. Pp. 8, pl. 1. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 5.)

Results of Experiments with Inoculation for the Prevention of Hog Cholera. By D. E. Salmon. Pp. 40. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 8.)

Milk Fermentations and Their Relations to Dairying. Pp. 24. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 9.)

### DRS. THORNTON & MINOR,

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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,

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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.

## Irrigation.

### Duty of Water and Methods of Service in Southern California.

The statutes of California define a miner's inch as an inch of water under a four-inch pressure; and the Legislature of that State has also declared that this quantity of water shall be deemed equivalent to .02 of a cubic foot per second. In other words, fifty miner's inches, thus defined, are equivalent to one cubic foot, or 7.5 (about) gallons, per second.

The duty of water in most sections of southern California is usually fixed by allowing one inch to a certain number of acres of land, so that when land is sold water at the rate of one inch to a certain number of acres is also sold with the land and made appurtenant to it. But the number of acres of land which one inch of water is made to irrigate varies in different localities, from ten to five acres.

From results and experience it is becoming the conviction of many, that one inch to five acres is nearer right than one inch to ten acres. It has been shown that as trees grow and become larger they require more frequent and copious irrigations, and that one inch of water to five acres of an old orchard is none too much, although while the orchard is young one-half of that amount may suffice.

It has also been shown that while an orchard which is given one inch to ten acres may have trees that are just as large and thrifty as an orchard on which one inch to five acres is used, yet the latter will invariably yield more fruit than the former. It is, therefore, poor economy to use too little water, even if the trees are made to grow and look well by so doing. Now, it may be inferred from what has been said that a man who has five acres of ground to irrigate allows one inch or .02 cubic foot of water to continually flow on the land to keep it moist. But they do nothing of the kind.

All water companies distribute the water by giving each owner a certain time to irrigate, in which time enough water is given to make what is termed an irrigating head, enabling him to flood his place in a short time. Suppose that there are ten neighbors each having ten acres of land and two inches of water. That makes a whole of 100 acres of land and twenty inches of water. Now, these ten neighbors organize and proceed in the same way as if the 100 acres and twenty inches belonged to one person. They come to the conclusion that it is necessary to irrigate a piece of land not oftener than once every ten days and one man takes the whole twenty inches, which gives him a good irrigating head, and floods his ten acres in one day; the next day some one else takes the water and does the same, and so on until at the end of ten days the whole hundred acres have been irrigated and the turn of the man who had irrigated first comes to irrigate again. This is precisely the way water companies apportion the water to the land-owners, and a man called a *sanjero* (a Spanish word meaning ditch-man) is employed to deliver the water at the right point in the correct amount, and at the proper time, to each land-owner. The reason why this method of allowing this flow to accumulate and using a greater amount at stated intervals is practiced, is that a person could not accomplish anything with a stream of water amounting to only one or a few inches, and that it would be a great inconvenience to be compelled to be at work irrigating all the time.

In irrigating, the water is taken into a ditch, flume or pipe, constructed along the side of the land which is the highest in elevation. A ditch is the crude and primitive method and is generally replaced at the present time by a flume or pipe. If a flume is used there are holes in the side facing the land, with plugs for each hole, so that the water can be let out at any point by simply removing a plug, and on a pipe, if that be used, there are hydrants placed at stated intervals, so that the water can be delivered where desired by opening the proper hydrant. There

are three methods commonly used in irrigating an orchard. One is the basin method, which is by digging a basin around the tree and filling it with water, and when the water has soaked away filling the basin with earth to keep the moisture. Another is the row method, which consists in plowing a wide furrow on each side of a row of trees and making numerous small dams across it. The water is then let in at the head of the row and allowed to fill each of the compartments formed by the dams in the furrow, when it will gradually break over and fill the next, until the whole row has been irrigated. The third method consists in plowing small furrows at right angles to the flume close together throughout the whole orchard. The water is then let in the furrows and allowed to flow along slowly, thoroughly soaking the whole surface of the ground.

The objection to the first two methods of irrigating is that they only wet the ground near the tree and the roots will therefore not grow outward and penetrate the space between the rows, thus enabling the tree to draw nourishment from all parts of the soil. The last method overcomes this objection, and although it takes more water to irrigate in this way it is fast taking the place of others, and will in the course of time be the only method recognized.

### Submerged Dam.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there is at the present time a great interest being manifested in the subject of how to obtain water for the purpose of irrigation, and as we have in the western portion of Kansas and Nebraska many streams that lose themselves, or disappear beneath their beds, and become what we call subterranean or lost streams, with a large volume of water flowing beneath the sand in the bed of the stream, I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know how to build a subterranean dam to bring the water to the surface so it can be utilized, and as I have had some experience in the way of building such dams, I will give it for what it is worth.

The first thing to do after you select your place for the dam is to take soundings every four feet across the stream on a line of center of the dam. These soundings should extend down to the water-tight bottom, whether it be rock or clay, so you can make a profile of this water-tight bottom. These soundings can be made with a steel rod of sufficient size to stand drawing through the gravel and sand to the hard bottom. After you have the bottom photographed, so you can get the length of your piling, then go to work with your pile-driver and drive two sets of pilings across the stream, about twenty feet apart, crosswise of the stream, and two feet apart up and down stream. Cut these piles off after driving them down so they are solid, two feet from the ground, and cap them with twelve-inch timber, so as to leave the space between the caps of six and one-half inches. These are for guides to hold the sub-piling in place whilst being driven down to bed-rock or clay. Get good, straight, sound pilings, six by twelve inches. Sharpen the lower end with short bevel, and take oak strips two inches square and spike two onto one edge of piling, leaving a two-inch space in center, and spike one onto the edge of the next one for a tongue to go in groove, the same as matched flooring. Bore holes in the oak strips for spikes, so they will not split while driving the spikes. Now dig a shallow trench under your cap pieces and across the bed of the stream, and commence and set your piling. Shove them down between the caps into the trench, keeping the lower ends in a straight line, and put them together, the same as flooring goes together. As the bottom will be uneven, as your profile will show, be sure the piling is long enough to reach the bottom in all cases. Now, take a heavy wooden maul and drive each piling a little at a time, and be sure to keep them straight and tight together. Then, after you have driven them as far as you can conveniently with the hand-

maul, rig a pile-driver on small wheels and lay a track to run it on in front of piling. Have it built with adjustable ways, so they can be pulled up above the tops of piling and run down as your piling goes down. Now, give each piling one clip with the hammer and move to the next and so on across the ties, and then go back and forward over them until each piling is driven down to the water-tight bottom. (Don't set a green hand at this job, but a good experienced man.) This will bring the water to the surface. If you want to raise the water any higher than the bed of stream, saw off the tops of piling one foot above the ground and bolt on to each side of it three by twelve-inch pieces, and use this for the toe piling for superstructure, and spike the covering of the superstructure solid to it.

J. S. SHERMAN.

### Wheat by Irrigation.

Professor Blount says: "In New Mexico wheat-raising has been limited in extent and yield. As a crop it seems to have been ignored somewhat, from the fact that the methods of its cultivation have been found to be unfavorable to making it remunerative or prolific; nor has it been made a special crop, because the limited area of tillable land can be made more lucrative by raising alfalfa and fruits.

"The cost of raising wheat is small compared with that of the States where irrigation is not used and fertilizers have to be applied.

"The result of the experiments with wheat made on the college farm during the past two seasons, show conclusively that the soil and climate are most admirably adapted to the crop and its cultivation. The sediment in the waters of the Rio Grande has proven to be well adapted to the growth of small grains, and especially conducive to their health and vigor. Judging from its effects on various plants, it puts more fertility on the soil in the operation of two irrigations than a single crop in one season can take out. When the soil is well prepared and good seed sown early in October; when the crop is carefully irrigated at the proper time and in the right manner, it is useless to say that wheat-raising cannot be made profitable.

"One or two experiments do not prove much, but those conducted on the station for the past twenty months with wheat show conclusively that a pound of good seed, with ordinary cultivation, will produce a bushel, field culture; and when cultivated experimentally, an ounce, in a number of cases, has produced nearly a bushel of wheat, and more than a bushel of oats, barley and rye.

"When the soil is properly prepared and the water timely applied, it produces very large yields. The reasons for this are: First, the soil is in every way adapted to the growth of wheat and the climate favors it most wonderfully. In the next place, no noxious insects, such as the fly, midge or weevil, ever attack it, nor do blight or rust in any way affect it or even appear in the crop.

"This season 480 different varieties of wheat have been tested to ascertain their value for growth, yield, quality and other valuable characteristics. The seed of these wheats has been obtained, from time to time, from all our own States, 210 of them from all wheat-growing foreign countries, and 40 are crosses made during the past twelve years in Colorado.

"Of these 480 varieties only 29 yielded less than 20 bushels to the acre; while 189 gave over 40 bushels. Three varieties, viz.: the Cornelian, Onyx and Feldspar, gave respectively 91.9, 93.8 and 93.9 bushels per acre, and ripened on July 6."

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

The Kansas Weekly Capital publishes more Kansas news than any other weekly paper. A free sample copy will be sent on application to THE TOPEKA CAPITAL CO., Topeka, Kas.

## WASHINGTON WORKERS.

And the Great Dangers that Surround Them.

### SENATORS INTERVIEWED.

Considerable Excitement Has Been Caused by the Sudden Breaking Down of so Many Prominent Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The excitements of Congress and the interest caused by varying schemes and various measures have been overshadowed of late by a revelation of the alarming death rate among public men, and the additional fact that in nearly every case the cause can be traced to one source. The sad and sudden death of ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, who was stricken at his desk and died shortly afterwards, recalls the deaths of Secretaries Folger, Windom, Chandler and Chase, and Senators Sumner, Beck, Cameron and others.

Now, it has dawned upon the minds of the public men that there must be some one great reason for all these untimely deaths, and it has been traced directly to that great modern trouble which seems to be a natural scourge, Bright's disease of the kidneys.

An interview with a number of prominent men on the subject shows the interest they feel. Mr. J. Henderson Wilkinson, the well-known pension attorney, said: "Ten years ago I was seized with an attack of Bright's disease while at work in the Treasury here. How bad I was you can understand when I say that my hands became bloated and actually cracked open. My limbs and body were alternately swollen and collapsed. I could only creep across the floor. Finally my physician said to me, 'You are at death's door with Bright's disease. You may live a few weeks, but there is absolutely no hope of your recovery.' Upon the advice of the Rev. Dr. Rankin, President of Howard University, I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which rescued me from the grave after the doctors had abandoned all hope. I am certain that if men and women generally realized the wonderful power of this great remedy there would be less sickness, fewer deaths, longer life and more happiness than at present."

Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, D. D., formerly chaplain of the Senate, confirmed all that Mr. Wilkinson had said, and cited many other cases that had come under his notice where Warner's Safe Cure had restored the health of men and women suffering from Bright's disease. Congressman Belden, of New York; Senator Bruce, Mr. Egleston, of the Treasury Department; Senator Blackburn and others, all united in similar statements.

Wherever I went I found the testimony the same. It was generally admitted that the strains of life were wearing, but it is universally conceded that for overcoming this condition, for strengthening the vitality, toning the health and prolonging the life, nothing had ever been known equal to the great remedy I have above described.

### Where Corn is Indigenous.

Dr. John W. Harshberger, in an interesting study on maize, or corn, traces its origin to the highlands of Mexico, between the 21st and 22d degrees of north latitude, from whence it spread through the agency of the tribes of northern Mexico, and possibly by the way of the West India islands also, into the area included by the United States. Following down the Isthmus of Panama it also extended southward along the great Andean system, where we find tribes in no way related borrowing the name as well as the cereal itself. Maize was not introduced directly into the West Indies islands from Mexico, but probably through South America. This is inferred from the fact that South American words designating this grain extended all through the West India islands. These conclusions in regard to the introduction of this cereal north of Mexico are contrary to the generally accepted idea that the Caribs introduced it into Florida.—*Western America.*

## WATER PIPE.

Our Hard Burned Vitrified and Glazed Clay Pipe is everlasting. With our Improved Joints this pipe will stand same pressure as iron and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for particulars.

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### Semi-Annual Meeting of Missouri State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Possibly the largest and one of the most intensely interesting State horticultural meetings we ever attended has just closed at Harrisonville, Mo. Fully one hundred delegates, of both sexes, were gathered from both Missouri and Kansas.

Harrisonville is in a lovely country and things were looking their best. Everything was done to make this meeting a success. A serenade by the local brass band, discoursing sweet music, was a feature calculated to draw out the people each evening. The largest hall in town was crowded each evening with more than 1,000 people. Local singers and instrumental players enlivened each meeting.

The fruit display was simply splendid. Eighty-seven plates of apples were exhibited. These had been kept in cold storage and were very fine. Ripe strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, with many varieties of green fruits, showing their condition and prospect. Flowers in profusion of all kinds and sweetness banked the platform. The hall was handsomely decorated.

We were accorded a drive of ten miles into one of the most lovely of rural districts.

The meetings never lacked for interest. Papers of more than usual importance, covering the various horticultural subjects, with discussions covering the same, were interesting and am only sorry that you Kansas readers could not have heard them.

"Poor old Missouri!" will hardly do in the future. Missouri to-day is "Grand new Missouri!" in many things. At the World's Columbian she (it is claimed) took more horticultural premiums than any other State. When we consider what Missouri has accomplished in horticulture in the past dozen years, it is indeed marvelous. Let me give a little of my own observation. Less than a dozen years ago the Missouri State horticultural meeting was held at Columbia, where was located their Agricultural college, where several hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended to build up the agricultural industry of the State. Five delegates were sent from the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. I was of the number. On our arrival there was none to tell us where the meeting was to be held. A room was furnished us in the Agricultural building, but we had to sweep and dust it ere we could unpack our fruit and prepare it for use. We opened meeting with eight delegates present from the whole of the great State, with Kansas thrown in. As the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society had a majority of the members present, we concluded to capture the concern, and at the election that grand, good man, now no more, Major Z. S. Ragan, was elected President; L. A. Goodman, the present efficient Secretary, to the office he still holds, while Col. J. C. Evans, the present efficient President, was elected Treasurer. Being modest, we gave the rest of the organization, i. e., Vice President, to the balance of the State.

From this era dates Missouri's prosperity in horticulture. Owing to Secretary Goodman's energy, local societies have sprung up in most of the counties of the State. He is in touch with the horticultural interests throughout the State, and anything they ask for at the hands of the authorities of the State is granted. The development of the fruit industry, while primarily the outgrowth of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, has been fostered by the State Society until the whole of south Missouri is teeming with horticultural energy, and yet they are only on the eve of horticultural development. Where is Kansas? Echo answers, "where."

Kansas is the equal of Missouri in horticultural enterprise if but directed and fostered. At the time of the departure mentioned, Kansas stood far in advance of Missouri in horticultural work, so far as societies are concerned. Although having had something to do with the development of horticulture in south Missouri (being one of the Olden

Fruit Company, originally), yet I affirm that I would rather try fruit-raising in eastern Kansas with the chance of success than in south Missouri. I would not do anything to lessen fruit planting in south Missouri, but having been interested in both States, I aver that I have had as much success, comparatively, in Kansas as I have had in south Missouri, with cultivation and market much in favor of Kansas. What of the future of Kansas? Let the horticulturists lend a hand and help build up our horticultural society and place Kansas where she should be, among the foremost in horticultural work.

FRANK HOLSINGER.

Rosedale, Kas., June 8, 1894.

### From Chautauqua County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I think I have some time seen advertised in the KANSAS FARMER a book entitled "Fertilizers, and How to Use Them," but I am now unable to find it. Can you tell me where I can get it?

I live on middle Caney in Chautauqua county. Everything is looking fine here at present. Wheat harvest is fairly commenced and is a fair crop. Corn is earlier than usual and is beginning to tassel. The frost of the 19th of May did very little damage in this locality. Millet and prairie hay promise well. First cutting of alfalfa in stack and it is fine. About all the marketable cattle hogs are gone from this section.

Do you know of any book that would give me any information on irrigation, where the water has to be elevated?

I get many valuable hints from the FARMER and am looking for more, al-

### A Plea for Home-Grown Strawberries.

The strawberry, of all our Northern fruits, ought to be grown nearest to the consumer. No other fruit suffers so much from long transportation or from lapse of time between the moment when it is picked and the moment when it is served up as the most delicious product of modern horticulture. Along with these assertions goes the fact that no other fruit is better adapted to cultivation in small plantations, or in the still more limited beds of the city lots.

The time required for a plantation to come into bearing is scarcely more than that for a crop of wheat. Plants may be set in September and quite a liberal foretaste of what is to come may be gathered the next May, with the maximum yield to follow in another year; or with the plants set in April, the heaviest crop is picked in a year from May or June. With so short a time to wait, even the tenant of two years can afford to plant a berry patch.

To say that strawberries are as easily grown as corn will be to have the statement challenged by most people, but let the seeker after knowledge gather what information he can on the subject of berry culture and then attend a good rousing farmers' institute and listen to a discussion on corn-raising, where the relative merits of listing and check-rowing, early and late planting, deep and shallow cultivation, are discussed, not to mention a score of other points, and he will conclude that strawberry culture is a very simple art in comparison.

Many dollars are sent out of Manhattan each year for berries that might

mellow land, a trifle sandy, rather than too close, with an abundance of well water at from fifteen to thirty feet as is the usual case with our first and second bottom lands in Kansas, and you have the possibilities of bushels of berries. Any town having such a location adjacent, and the most of them have plenty of room within the town site, can as well be supplied with home-grown berries as not.

If any crop can be made to produce more value to the acre than strawberries, I have yet to learn what it is, and the surprise to me is not that some towns have berries to ship, but that they have so many places to ship them to.—Prof. S. C. Mason, in *Industrialist*.

Among other prominent persons in attendance at the People's party State convention held this week, is the well-known live stock commission man, Mr. M. S. Peters, of Kansas City, Kas. He is the senior member of the firm of M. S. Peters & Co., and generally known throughout the State as the manager that pulled through the successful winding-up of the American Live Stock Commission Company in the interests of the farmer stockholders that were interested, under the auspices of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance. Among other sales made yesterday by him at the Kansas City stock yards, was a lot of Colorado steers that brought \$4.80, the top of the market for Western stuff since the beginning of the year 1894. The cattle referred to were fed by Mr. A. L. Waterman, of Marion county, Kas. The old friends of Mr. Peters will be glad to learn that the Peters firm have carried all their old customers and added many new ones since going out of the Campbell Company several months ago.

### Horse Markets Reviewed.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as being about up to the standard for good horses. Anything in the shape of a 1,100 to 1,200-pound chunk, nice driver, matched team, good actor or streeter sold well up to quotations, but the cheaper grades of horses with blemishes or much age sold from \$2.50 to \$5 off. Don't think it very profitable work for shippers to bring in the thin, poor, cheap horses this season, as the prospects are that the market will be dull for that class, but for all good drivers and smooth horses in good flesh of the better grades the market is still good and strong.

The mule market has been looking up a little; fifteen to sixteen hands, 950 to 1,250 pounds, sold quite readily.

### Whitman's Baling Presses.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Whitman Baling Presses, manufactured by the Whitman Agricultural Co., of St. Louis, Mo. These balers have a world-wide reputation and are manufactured in various styles and sizes, to suit the requirements of all sections and classes. They are now in use throughout the civilized world, and the manufacturers claim the remarkable record of never having been beaten in an exhibition or contest in this or any other country. At the late World's Fair, Chicago, after field trials, they received the very highest award on the three classes of balers—steam, horse and hand power. It will be remembered that these balers received the highest honors at the Paris exposition and field trials. This well-known and reliable firm fully warrants either of their presses to be more rapid, powerful and durable than anything of their class in market.

A baling press must necessarily be very heavy, strong and thoroughly well made, otherwise the breakage and expense will be great. The Whitman Company does not claim to have the lightest and cheapest press in market, but will guarantee in all respects the best.

They also manufacture a large line of farm machinery, including corn-shellers, grain drills, seed-sowers, cider and wine mills, feed mills, horse-powers, etc. Dealers and farmers desiring first-class machinery will do well to ask for circulars and prices of the machine wanted, by addressing the company, as stated above.

### MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

On the Main Line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On the crest of the Alleghenies, 3,000 feet above tide water, is one of the most charming and healthful resorts and contains 800 acres of forest and glade. The temperature is delightful and hay fever and malaria are unknown. The park is lighted by electricity. The hotels and boarding houses are first-class; board from \$7 to \$15 per week. Furnished cottages or rooms at reasonable rates. All Baltimore & Ohio trains stop at the park. Write to L. A. Rudisill, Superintendent, Mountain Lake Park, Md., in regard to hotels, etc., and for information as to time of trains, rates of fare, etc., call on any agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, or address O. P. McCarty, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.



THE PEERLESS STEEL WIND MOTOR.

Built by the STEPHENS MANUFACTURING CO., JOLIET, ILL., who will ship it anywhere at wholesale prices. Price lists, etc., on application. Write them.

though I have been a farmer all my life.

Prospects now for a good crop of apples and light crop of peaches.

Rogers, Kas. A. E. CARNES.

[The book, "Manures, How to Make and How to Use Them," is published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, (cloth \$1, paper 50 cents), or may be had of KANSAS FARMER Co., postpaid, at 20 per cent. less than the publishers' prices. There are many books and other publications on irrigation, but no concise text-book such as our correspondent probably has in mind has yet appeared. If he will write to the KANSAS FARMER, stating his situation and inquiring for such specific information as is needed, the editor will find some one to answer.—EDITOR.]

### 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.

have been grown at home, and the same holds true of a hundred other Kansas towns. The points in favor of home-grown berries are: First, the superior quality of the fruit may be enjoyed; second, the employment of home labor; and third, the keeping at home of money that goes for transportation and profits on the crop; last, but not least, we may feel sure that the amount of home-grown berries consumed will, on account of their superior quality and freshness, be much greater than of the imported article.

Not only will the firmer varieties, such as are usually shipped, reach customer in much better condition, but varieties not grown for shipment on account of their softer texture, yet possessing the flavor and aroma of the wild berries of the meadows, may be enjoyed upon the table fresh from the vines and ripened to perfection. People enjoy strawberries, even when a lot that has been shipped two or three hundred miles and is three days old, must be picked over and half of them rejected as unfit for the table; and the majority of our people, if they taste strawberries at all, must take them of this quality. They are strawberries, and that is about all that can be said.

Only those can know the real luxury of strawberries who can have fresh from the vines such varieties as the Haveland, Louise, Charles Downing, Ella, Duncan, Cumberland, or a dozen more that might be named, new and old. The more standard Crescents, Captain Jacks, Bubachs, Warfields, Clouds and Wilsons are well worth knowing by name if you can eat them the day they are picked, railroad transportation left out, but get them a day's ride by express and they are best known as simply strawberries.

The number of varieties is legion, and they include those adapted to a variety of soils and climates. The one thing they all insist upon is plenty of moisture. Given a good piece of rich,

## 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.

### A Mouth Curved Up at the Corners.

The world is not so bad a place  
As the growling cynic paints it,  
And life, in the main, is fair and sweet  
Till selfishness mars and taints it.  
So don't belong to the pessimist crew  
And don't be one of the scorners,  
Don't go about with a clouded brow  
And a mouth drawn down at the corners.

Though fortune seemeth to frown on you,  
Be never you disconcerted;  
If you put your mouth into rainbow shape,  
Fray, let the bow be inverted.  
Though you be slighted by fortune's pets,  
Though you be scorned by the scorners,  
Still keep a heart that is brave and strong  
And a mouth curved up at the corners.

Don't look on life through a smoky glass;  
The world is much as you take it;  
'Twill yield you back a gleam of light,  
Or a glow of warmth if you make it.  
However fortune may seem to frown,  
However may scorn the scorners,  
Still face your fate with a fearless eye  
And a mouth curved up at the corners.  
—Good Housekeeping.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

EDITOR HOME CIRCLE:—Just out of the depths of house cleaning and entering the labyrinths of spring and summer sewing! How could I ever get time to vote intelligently? I believe the question is, do we women want to vote? It is very positively answered by some that only one woman in ten desires to possess the right of franchise. Just suppose, for the sake of argument, that I am one of the conservative nine who believe that their rights are all vested in the retirement of home life. The influence I would possess against the carrying of the franchise amendment next fall would be unjust, as expressed by a bright fifteen-year-old boy in an equal suffrage meeting, where he was an interested listener. Another boy had said: "My mother doesn't want to vote." The progressive boy answered: "That is no reason why other women shouldn't vote if they want to." The father of the bright boy says: "We men have no more right to say you women shall not vote than you women have to say we men shall not vote." That view of the case naturally settles the question in my mind, whether or not nine women out of ten do not wish to cast a ballot.

I wish all women could hear Mrs. Chapman-Catt's arguments in favor of equal suffrage. It is most convincing that the many women who have been slow in accepting reform in their favor ought not and could not retard progress. It was absurd, that women of the early centuries opposed even rudimentary learning, when accorded them, and not less absurd that in later years few women accepted the right of entering colleges. "They never heard of such a thing. It unsexed them!"

Even in my day, the first lady physician I ever saw was viewed askance, as out of her sphere, especially by her own sex; and to-day look at the M. D. signs along Kansas avenue, which speak of the popularity of the medical profession for ladies.

When we think of these past historical epochs in the progress of women, we think all manly men will vote to remove the last barrier to the perfect equality of women with their brothers, even if the many or the few sisters are opposed to entering a new state of responsibility. We shall develop ability in this new direction as we have learned to read and write successfully, have gone through college with honor, or studied law, medicine and theology with credit.  
PHOEBE PARMALEE.

EDITOR HOME CIRCLE:—In last week's FARMER I notice your invitation concerning the expression of opinion on the part of the women of Kansas as to female suffrage. I, possibly, may not have become quite so progressive as many of my neighbor ladies, and therefore have not yet learned to think that it would be best that the women of our country should exercise the elective franchise. On the contrary, I am firmly of the opinion that the public good and the welfare of my own sex are very much safer in the fact that we are not voters.

There is nothing to be gained by us in the success of "equal suffrage." There is a mistaken notion, on the part of many, that we are down-trodden and deprived of our rights because we cannot vote with our husbands, our brothers, or other male relatives. My observation teaches me that all the rights that men really enjoy under our laws are now enjoyed equally by the women. I regard the elective franchise more as a duty than a right, and feel glad to know that as yet that duty has not been placed on my shoulders.

When I was a girl at school, fifty years ago, nearly all, in fact I may say all, the teachers in the school were men. Now nine-tenths of them are ladies. Then, all the clerks in the stores were boys and

men; now, nine-tenths are girls and women. Don't you remember how we used to tease Sarah Jane about that "counter-jumper" who came to see her every Sunday night? Then the doctors were all men. Now the cities are "full" of lady physicians. Go into the lawyer's offices, and counting-rooms generally, and you will find that nine-tenths of the stenographers and typewriters are girls and women.

I mention these to call to mind the fact that cruel man has not kept us out of all the fun, but, on the contrary, he has been rather partial to us.

But are we partial to our own sex? How many of us send for a lady physician when we are sick? We don't indulge in such foolishness. You tell me why.

Do you believe we want our next-door neighbor woman to hold the office of County Clerk or County Commissioner? Just each one ask herself if she knows one of her neighbor women she wants to elevate to public office. You know you would vote for almost any man in preference. While, on the other hand, our husbands would be voting for all the pretty girls who were willing to acknowledge to the age of twenty-one by "running for office."

Do you suppose I want my gray-haired old husband "supporting" the handsome Mrs. Smith for Sheriff? He'd do it. And for that very reason I do not want him to have the chance.

Our "public women" already are quarreling and mentally tearing each other's hair because of the undue prominence the one thinks the other has attained.

Mrs. Gougar, in a public letter referring to Susie Anthony, says:

"She has never succeeded in the adoption of a single suffrage law. She has met crushing defeat in every amendment to the State constitution which she has championed. Her present unwise leadership in Kansas will lead to sore defeat unless the people of that State take matters into their own hands."

In another place in the letter she states her idea of the fate of the suffrage proposition with the campaign under its present leaders:

"Either cause Miss Anthony and Mrs. Johns to remove this boycott on moral issues, or let not a dollar or an honest effort go to make sure defeat more humiliating than otherwise, because manipulated by them under the whip of political and moral cowardice of the Republican party."

If we vote we will "run for office," and when we run for office we will have all the nice things we ever did, and thousands of things we never did, all charged to our account. Don't for a moment think our "atmosphere" would change existing political methods in any alarming extent.

If you have never read the book entitled the "Gilded Age," by Mark Twain, I'd advise you to read it, and in the principal female character you will see the average lady politician as she will appear ten years from now. Did you know there were many "lady" politicians in Congress? Ask your own Congressman, "honor bright," to tell you about them when there are not too many around to listen to the conversation. I don't want to see their number increased—lady politicians, I mean. Well, Congressmen, too, for that matter.

In my old-fashioned, grandmotherly way of thinking, my heart pains me to notice the prevailing desire of women and girls to make men of themselves. Notice this from the New York World:

TWO THOUSAND TAILOR-MADE GIRLS.—All the tailors may turn dressmakers, and what will the men do then, poor things? One New York ladies' tailor made 2,000 cloth dresses with a coat and vest to match, last month. The firm works a day and night force, and although orders take three weeks to fill, the procession of girls who want to be tailor-made goes marching on.

Women don't have their rights? Nonsense. They have all their own, and men's, too. Talk about wanting to have a voice in the making of laws! Why, Mr. Editor, you have voted for twenty-five years—and if I am any judge of your age it is more like thirty years—and yet there is not a law on our statute books that you can point to and say your vote, in any manner, influenced the passage of that law. Take any or twenty of your friends whose way of political thinking coincides with yours, and all of you together cannot claim a law enacted by reason of your votes. So it would be were women to vote. They would "divide" on all questions. But I fear I am making this letter too long. Why don't you tell us what you think on this subject?  
May 28, 1894. MARY A. HAMILTON.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of May 21, you wished to know if the wives and daughters of the Kansas farmers desire to vote.

This can only be answered individually, and I will say, for one, that I think the right to have a voice in framing the laws by which she and her children are to be governed, should be granted to woman as well as to man. The custom which gives to man the right of absolute control over all in any way dependent upon him, is a relic of the dark ages, when all women were slaves.

Our constitution provides that every citi-

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

zen over twenty-one years of age shall have a right to vote. What then are we, that the right is denied us?

Minors, aliens, lunatics or idiots? Only such are debarred. I can see no reason why we have not a God-given, constitutional right to the ballot, and I think it is the duty of every woman, not only in Kansas, but in the United States, to demand this right.

Our country is in a disastrous condition in many ways, but foremost in the list of its social "ailments" we must place its moral condition, for never until virtue and purity reign in the heart of the republic—the home—will peace be on earth.

Give us pure, chaste parents, whose higher aim is the elevation and advancement of mankind, who realize the magnitude of the duties imposed upon them, and who understand how to discharge those duties, and we will raise up a nation that will be above falling prey to ruthless speculators who, octopus like, have our country in their grasp; a nation whose law-makers will not betray their country into perpetual slavery, nor sell their honor for paltry gold. But this can never be while in the sterner sex is vested all the power of government. Consciousness of power makes the sovereign a tyrant and all his subjects slaves.

Only by placing woman on the same plane with man can either one attain the highest degree of human perfection, for whatever degrades the oppressed, degrades still more the oppressor.

For ages man has legislated to suit himself, and he must allow the existing conditions to testify to the wisdom thereof.

The knowledge of woman's dependence upon him for support, comfort and happiness has lessened man's respect for woman. This dependence upon masculine favor has caused an antagonistic, competitive spirit to exist among women and made them unjust to one another. This state of affairs will be exterminated only when the cause is removed and woman stands upon her own feet, so to speak, an independent, free moral agent. But many say there are so many immoral women it would be demoralizing to let them vote. Well, then, challenge their vote. But I fear there would be many a vote withheld, if all those of questionable morals were challenged, for, sir, never yet was a woman "bereft of her virtue, her fame, her honor, her God-given heritage, but a man was bereft of the same."

Make woman self-supporting; pay her for her work the same that man receives for doing the same work, and it could not be long said of her that she resorted to dishonest means to obtain a livelihood.

I am a friend to all true reforms, and so far as circumstances will admit, they receive my earnest support. I hope to be able to attend our county mass meeting, June 20-21, and if I go I intend to wear the Boston rational dress, which I have worn for several months for work and walking.  
Goddard, Kas. ADELINE J. HOPKINS.

MANHATTAN, KAS., May 31, 1894.

It is often argued that one reason there are so many cases of insanity among farmers' wives is on account of their lonely lives.

In going through a cemetery, who has not wondered, as they thought of the lives of those they knew, how many bodies were lying in the ground, sent there by overwork in the kitchen during the hot summer months? How many mothers, how many nursing babies?

My sister, do you remember how many glasses of jelly you put up last summer or the summer previous? How many cans of fruit? What have you to show for it now? Rather pathetic to think that if you stood before your Lord and he asked what you had done with time and talent you would have to acknowledge that you'd not one thing to show, for it is all eaten up. We condemned the women of India for giving their bodies to be burned, but of the two they were more sensible than the average American woman who roasts and fries herself to death on hot Kansas summer days for the sake of having "something nice to eat" when the mercury was at a temperate degree. Why not eat or sell the fruit in summer and trust to your skill and wits for delicious food in winter? What is the harm in leaving a vacant place in the insane asylum or saving the husband your funeral expenses?  
C. F. WILDER.

### 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.

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. R. Kennedy, Druggist, northeast corner Fourth and Kansas Ave.

**FISH** always bite if you use Zampa Compound on your bait. Works on any kind of bait, and attracts all kinds of fish. No more bad luck if you use Zampa. 25-cent box lasts all summer. Sent by mail by ZAMPA CO., 38 Court St., Boston, Mass.

**BABY CARRIAGES** Shipped C. O. D. Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices without paying one cent in advance. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Have deal: \$18.50 Carriage for \$9.25. 2nd' profits. Large \$12.00 " " \$5.95. Illustrated catalog \$3.00 " " \$2.75. Free Address Cash Buyers' Union, 164 West Van Buren Street, B 15 Chicago, Ill.

**LEWIS' 98% LYE** POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)  
The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lyes, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.  
PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.  
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

## IT POPS.

Effervescent, too.

Exhilarating, appetizing.  
Just the thing to build up the constitution.

## Hires' Rootbeer

Wholesome and strengthening, pure blood, free from boils or carbuncles. General good health—results from drinking HIRE'S Rootbeer the year round.

Package makes five gallons, 25c.

Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

Take no other.

Send 2-cent stamp to the Charles E. Hires Co., 117 Arch St., Philadelphia, for beautiful picture cards.

## FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

When writing our advertisers please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

# The Young Folks.

## Old-Time Haying.

Oh! the haying, sweetest haying!  
 With swinging scythes a-glean;  
 Its merry makers all afield  
 With morning's rosy beam;  
 Its clover scents and bobolinks,  
 Its diamond dew, its cheer;  
 The haying time the best, methinks,  
 In all the goodly year.

When wheeling up the purple east  
 The gorgeous sun has lit  
 The yellow bee to flowery feast;  
 The grass-green minaret—  
 The hay stack, cone-like, giving out  
 A world of perfume, borne  
 Through many meads, a fairy route  
 To fields of shining corn.

When flashing 'mid the grass, lush green,  
 The gleaming fork and soylie,  
 And eyes as keenly bright, I ween,  
 As any orbs alive;  
 When floating up from stainless lips  
 The farmer's song rings clear,  
 Oh, what can haying time eclipse  
 In all the happy year!

The haying time, so beautiful  
 With labor's romance fine,  
 When hearts embrace the dutiful,  
 And water flows for wine;  
 When sleep, too sweet for idle king,  
 Is won by toil's rough hands,  
 And, scorning fashion's tinsel things,  
 The honest yeoman stands,

A monarch of the blessed soil,  
 A knight of high degree!  
 Who only owes to happy toil  
 Tribute and fealty.  
 God bless the world! its autumn prime,  
 Its winter, cold and drear;  
 And bless ten-fold the haying time,  
 The glory of the year.

## YOUNG FOLKS' TRIP SOUTH.

(Concluded.)

All young people in visiting New Orleans would want to see Jackson Square and the old French Market near by.

To see the latter when it shows to best advantage would require a visit on Sunday morning. So many people contract the habit of desiring good things to eat on Sunday; and a hundred years or more ago the people of New Orleans went to the French Market on Sunday morning to buy good things for their dinner on that day. To please the taste of the people, the stall-keepers selected the best that could be procured on Saturday and tempted the purchasing inclinations of their customers on Sunday with a finer and more elaborate display of fruits, meats, confectionery, etc., than could be found there during any other day of the week. And ever since, on Sunday morning, they have tried, so we were told, to exceed the market of the preceding Sunday. But the old market sheds are crumbling and do not now present the pleasing appearance of ten or more years ago.

If you should be so worldly inclined on Sabbath morning, when you visit New Orleans, as to desire to visit the old French Market, start early, say at 6 o'clock, and when you get to Jackson Square cross the street and enter the old French cathedral and attend early mass. Perhaps you are not a member of that church. Well, it will not harm any one to stay a few moments and see how they worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. This old Jesuit cathedral is always recommended as one of the sights of the city desirable for the visitor to see.

After you have heard one of the Jesuit fathers sing part of the mass and he has told you "Do-o-o-o-minus vobiscum," you need not remain longer unless you wish to. Those Latin words, we were told, mean "The Lord be with you." And to all young people who visit New Orleans we would say, "Domtnus vobiscum."

As you come out of the cathedral, enter Jackson Square, and for twenty minutes enjoy the finest display of roses and other flowers to be found anywhere in the month of April. In this little park you will find orange trees with fruit growing, bananas and other tropical plants flourishing out of doors.

The center of attraction, as well as the center of the square, you will find is the equestrian statue of General Jackson. The horse on which the General sits seems to be standing on the hind legs exclusively, while the General himself is waving his cocked hat and smiling at the ladies of New Orleans. Of course it is not General Jackson, himself—only an image of him made of iron, and it would make almost any one laugh to watch the old gentleman awhile and see the liberties the little birds take by alighting on his nose and making nests in the lining of his hat.

Diagonally across Jackson Square from the Jesuit cathedral is the entrance to the old French Markets. After you have wandered awhile in the buildings and have looked at the big fish, the lobsters, turtles, tortoises, crabs, shrimps, dressed and undressed poultry, meats enough to give Xerxes' army indigestion, and other pleasant things, seat yourself at one of the tables and tell one of the French ladies in waiting you want fried fish, coffee and bread. If you have walked enough you

will enjoy your breakfast, after which go to your lodgings, rest awhile and then go to church right.

On a week day you would go to the United States custom house and then to the mint—not the julep kind, but the building where the gold and silver are coined into dollars for the use of plutocrats generally. In that building you would be placed under the guidance of one of "Uncle Sam's" hired men, who would show you the gold and silver bars and explain to you the process by which the old gentleman takes fifty-five cents' worth of silver and makes it worth one hundred cents of gold. Want to know where the mint is? Why, it is at the foot of Esplanade street.

One of the very interesting places to visit in New Orleans is Exposition Park, or Upper City Park, as it is called, where the famous exposition of 1885-6 was held. There you would see massive live-oak trees covered with thick masses of long stringy moss. They appear like huge parasols, bigger than a balloon, draped heavily with silver-gray lace. Our young people here amused themselves by catching a half dozen chameleons which were found on the trunks of the trees, and they brought them safely home to Kansas; but they are not worth a cent.

Down on the levees, in the neighborhood of Canal street, a half day can be spent to good advantage in watching the loading and unloading of steamers. Owing to paralysis which mercantile matters seem to be afflicted with there were but few steamers at the wharves. Instead of the miles and miles of steamers we often had read about which are supposed to be constantly loading and unloading at New Orleans, we saw not more than a half dozen there in two days. There were apparently thousands of colored and uncolored men lounging around waiting for jobs in this line, but few could be employed.

After watching for several hours the loading of the steamer Jessie K. Bell, bound for the Ohio river ports, we saw the work completed and the dusty porters march ashore after being paid. Then there was a scramble of at least five hundred men—mostly colored—who tried to get nearest the gang-plank as an officer from the steamboat came out with a handful of tickets. We soon saw that he was choosing from the crowd the ones he wanted for roustabouts on the trip. Five hundred pairs of arms were stretched up for the little pasteboard which would entitle its possessor to go on board and do the hardest and most disagreeable kind of work in unloading at the various stopping places. Four hundred and seventy-five possessors of those beseeching arms had to turn away disappointed. Why weren't there other steamers at the wharf to give all of these men work? Hard to tell. Possibly the fact that some thousands of other folks up the river, down the river, over the mountains and elsewhere were doing their best to keep these darkies from working. Who is to blame? Why, how could young folks know!

The steamer Grover Cleveland will start Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, noon, for the forts and lower Mississippi ports. So said the advertisement, and as we were all good Demorepicans we decided to favor Grover Cleveland just this once, and from the pilot's house, way up stairs, we had the pleasure of seeing the lower Mississippi valley below New Orleans. "Young Folks" would get awfully tired if we tried to describe all that was visible and repeated all the good-natured pilot told us about the remarkable objects we passed. After going twenty-five miles down the river we were six miles from New Orleans—so the pilot said. And who ever knew a pilot to act like a Congressman, that is, some Congressmen?

The Mississippi is a dreadfully crooked river, and the nearer it gets to its mouth the crookeder it becomes. In that respect it shows wonderfully statesmanlike qualities. If you will write a crooked S and let the point where you begin the letter represent New Orleans and the point of its tail represent the steamer Grover Cleveland, you will see how it could be true that twenty-five miles from New Orleans one is only six miles away from the city. It required five weeks of KANSAS FARMER issues to get us to this point and from here we will jump right back to Kansas, and hope you are not very tired reading of "Young Folks' Trip South."

We presume you notice, young man, how machinery is taking the place of hand labor. You can't stop it. It will do you no good to fight it. You will not compete with a machine until you manage to get along without food, clothing and home. Two things are open to you. One is to become an expert at the jobs which the machine never can do, and the other is to learn to manage the machine so as to make it most effective. The machine has no brains—you have. That difference is your salvation.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## No Precipitation.

On one of the ferry boats the other day a little old woman leaned over the rail in such a careless manner that a gentleman felt bound to drop her a word of caution.

"Oh, I kin take keer of myself, I guess," she replied, as she turned on him.

"But accidents do happen, you know," he persisted.

"Yes, I suppose so; but nothin' won't happen to me."

"I was on this same boat once when a woman about your age precipitated herself into the water," said the man.

"She did, eh! Did you save her?"

"No. She screamed out and sank like a stone."

"Did they find out who she was?"

"Oh, yes. It seemed that she wanted to die. Her husband threatened to leave her for another woman, you see."

"And she couldn't stand it?"

"No. When I saw you leaning over the rail, I didn't know but what—but what—"

"Yes, I see," she replied, as he hesitated.

"Wall, jest let me tell you suthin'. I've got a husband, and maybe the day will come when he'll threaten to do that very thing."

"He may, yes."

"But if he does, I shan't precipitate myself into no Detroit river. I'll jest precipitate myself right agin Joel G. Saunders, and if he's able to git one foot out of bed in the next four weeks he'll be the luckiest man in all Ontario! You jest go on and tend to your bizness and I'll tend to mine!"—*De-troit Free Press.*

## "Can't Be too Quick!"

BELOIT, Kan., May 14, 1894.  
 Lion Nerve Tonic Co., Kansas City, Mo.

GENTLEMEN—Two years ago this month I commenced taking your Nerve Tonic Restorative. I had been a sufferer from epilepsy for 18 years and spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief—doctored with the best physicians in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, but obtained no permanent relief until I began your treatment, since which time I have not had a single attack. I would just like to say to all epileptic and nervous sufferers you can't be too quick in procuring some of this medicine. I will gladly answer any inquiries in regard to my case. Words cannot express my thankfulness to you for what you have done for me.  
 Box 486. MRS. MARTHA A. GORE.

Price \$1-6 bottles \$5 or 12 for \$10, delivered.  
 LION NERVE TONIC CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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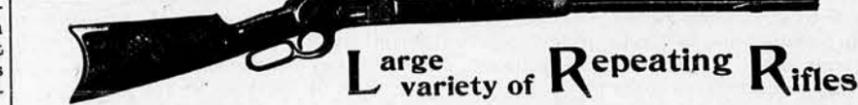
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**TAKE NO OTHER.**



Large variety of Repeating Rifles.

Send for 100 page Illustrated Catalogue. FREE.

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**  
 Munson Street. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## Star-Spangled Banner.

"My father was in the war of 1812," said Rev. L. E. Ewing, of Providence, at the Southern last night, "and many a story he has told me of his war experiences. One evening he said to me: 'We all love to hear the "Star-Spangled Banner," but I can tell you the very first time it was ever sung. Our division was camping on the side of a hill. One night one of our mess said: "Have you heard Francis Key's poem?" It was a rude copy, and he read it aloud, once, twice, thrice, until the entire division seemed electrified by its pathetic eloquence. "Suddenly an idea seized one of the men. Hunting up an old book of flute music, he whistled snatches of tunes, first one and then another, until, with a leap and a shout, he exclaimed: "Boys, I've hit it!" and fitting the tune to the words, there rang out for the first time "The Star-Spangled Banner." The men shouted and clapped. It was caught up in the camps, and sung around the bivouac fires, and when peace was declared it was carried to thousands of firesides as the most precious relic of the war of 1812.'"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

**\$2.75** Buy our \$9 Natural Finish Baby Carriage complete with plated steel wheels, and springs, and one piece steam best handle. Made of best material, finely finished, reliable and guaranteed for 3 years. Shipped on 10 days' trial. FREIGHT PAID; no money required in advance. 75,000 in use. We are the oldest and best known concern of our kind, reliable and responsible. Reference furnished at any time. Make and sell nothing but what we guarantee to be as represented, sold at the lowest factory prices. WRITE TO-DAY for our large FREE illustrated catalogue of latest designs and styles published.  
 OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## IF A FARMER

Your name and address should go in the Farmers' Directory. Seedsmen, publishers and merchants will send sample goods in abundance to you. It is the only DIRECTORY of its kind. Ten cents in silver will put your name in it. Try it, and see the results. Address

G. E. WALSH, P.O. Box 1189, New York City.

**A GOOD BROTH IS HALF A DINNER**

**ONE QUART 20 CENTS**

EVERY ONE can afford to use Clam Bouillon for Lunch, Dinner and Tea at 20 cents a quart. Enough for a whole family. Prepared in five minutes from a bottle of

**BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON**

Quality improved, price reduced, larger bottles. All Grocers sell it.  
 E. S. BURNHAM CO.,  
 120 Gansvoort St., N. Y.  
 Sample bottle, 10 cents; makes a pint.

# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:  
No. 116 West Sixth Street.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.

Electros must have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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.**

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.

The United States Treasury estimate of the population of the country on June 1, 1894, is 68,275,000, and of money in circulation \$24.54 per capita. Money in circulation, as used by the Treasury, includes "general stock coined or issued," \$2,266,713,944, less amount in the Treasury, \$591,044,593, or \$1,675,669,401 in circulation.

The great labor war at Cripple Creek, Col., has at last been settled without the copious blood-letting which was at one time feared. The settlement appears to be a compromise which was brought about on account of the wisdom of the Governor in placing the State militia between the contending parties and forcing them to remain inactive until the agreement could be reached.

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 great coal miners' strike, which has caused widespread misery and has been the occasion for almost open war in Pennsylvania and other of the older coal mining States, was settled by arbitration last Monday. The scale of prices agreed upon is said to be a compromise between the demands of the strikers and the scale desired by the mining companies. The agreement is to take effect June 10, 1894, and continue until May 1, 1895.

A subscriber writes a very complimentary letter as to the excellence of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, and after expressing especial satisfaction with the editorials on economic questions, ventures a guess as to our politics. Strangely enough, this letter, guess and all, leaves us still in doubt as to the politics of the guesser. It is a remarkable fact, and one in which we take no little satisfaction, that our discussions of questions of political economy, as well as our observations on the anomalous situation, receive many endorsements from members of all political parties. Republicans, Populists and Democrats alike appreciate the efforts of the KANSAS FARMER to make honest presentations of the truth without distortion in the interest of any political organization. This is our politics.

## THE CONVENTIONS.

The Kansas Republican State convention met in this city last week and placed in nomination the following candidates:

For Associate Justice, W. A. Johnston.  
For Governor, E. N. Morrill.  
For Lieutenant Governor, J. A. Troutman.

For Secretary of State, W. C. Edwards.  
For Auditor of State, Geo. E. Cole.  
For Treasurer of State, Otis L. Atherton.  
For Attorney General, F. B. Dawes.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. Stanley.  
Congressman-at-Large, R. W. Blue.

There was no prolonged contest for any of the nominations. The greatest interest was centered on the platform, and specifically as to whether it should repeat the prohibition plank, which has for many years been prominent in the declarations of the party. Indeed, it has been said that heretofore the prohibition element in the Republican party has been so intent on securing the plank that they have allowed the opposition to take the nominations. This year the case is reversed; the prohibition plank is entirely omitted and the President of the State Temperance Union is the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Indeed, it is said that a stronger prohibition ticket could scarcely have been nominated. The woman suffrage question was also a matter of concern. It is generally known that an amendment to the constitution of the State, providing equal political rights for all, regardless of sex, is to be passed upon by the voters at the November election. The advocates of the measure were very anxious to have the party declare in its favor. The platform contains no reference to the subject, however. The silver question was also a cause of some anxiety. It cannot be doubted that a majority of the voters of Kansas are in favor of restoring silver to its ancient position as to coinage and as a money of "ultimate redemption." The declarations of the platform on this question are not quite satisfactory to those who style themselves "conservatives on financial matters," but the nomination of Major Morrill for Governor is taken as an antidote in this matter, very much as that of Mr. Troutman is considered in the matter of prohibition.

The People's party State convention is now in session and probably will have completed its labors by the time this paper reaches most of its readers. The basis of apportionment for this convention was such that it does not contain quite as many delegates as did that of last week, but every deficiency in this line is more than compensated by the attendance of others than delegates. The city is swarming with farmers. It might be easy to guess who will receive the nominations and what will be the chief features of the platform; but our observations in the past have made us rather shy of the prophecy business, and we will not attempt to predict the action of this great body.

## TO KEEP WEEVIL OUT OF WHEAT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me of anything that will keep weevil out of wheat when stored in granaries, without injuring the grain, and can they be driven out of the grain after they get in? Please answer through your paper.

Anthony, Kas. J. S. CAMPBELL.

This question has been frequently put and answered in the KANSAS FARMER, but for the benefit of new subscribers and of others who may not remember the directions, it shall be answered again here and now. Bisulphide of carbon is the substance used for this purpose. It is a liquid which evaporates rapidly, giving off a bad-smelling vapor which is heavier than air. It is exceedingly inflammable and must therefore be kept away from the vicinity of fire and lights. Do not smoke or light a match near it. Formerly the directions provided that the liquid be placed below the surface of the grain by saturating cotton or other absorbing substance with it and with a stick pushing small wads of this into different parts of the bin. Later directions say pour a small quantity of the bisulphide on the wheat and immediately cover with ducking to prevent the escape of the vapor. If the ducking has been made water-proof by a coat of linseed oil, so much the better. The vapor sinks into the wheat, kills

the weevil and does no harm to the grain. The bad smell passes away rapidly and by the time the grain can be taken out of the bin and either sacked or loaded into a wagon or car the remedy will have escaped completely.

## OKLAHOMA THROUGH AGRICULTURAL GLASSES.

The writer made a two days' trip to Oklahoma last week, and not unlikely his observations were taken through more distinctively agricultural spectacles than those of most writers who have described the long-time forbidden land.

An hour before the shades of evening spread over the landscape, the Santa Fe train which leaves Topeka at 11:50 a. m. passes from the highly cultivated and richly fruitful fields of Cowley county, Kansas, by a sudden transition, into the apparently almost untrodden prairies of the "Cherokee Strip," a country long the theme of sensational writers, and the scene of cowboy contentions, but now soon to resound with the clatter of the reaper and the song of the plowman. The small and primitive beginning so far made by the settlers on the "Strip" scarcely lessen the contrast between the land of enlightenment on the Kansas side and the land so lately given up to savagery, barbarism, or, at most, to half civilization on the other. Fine farms, comfortable residences, good barns, neat fences, thrifty hedges and fields of waving corn, alternating with other fields of wheat in the shock, characterize the Kansas side of an imaginary line. Indeed, this highly developed condition prevails right up to the line and marks it so plainly that the stranger needs not to inquire where the boundary is. On the other side is the same beautifully rolling prairie, the same rich soil, but grass, grass, grass, with only the small and recent "improvements" of the new settlers who will doubtless make the fair land, in which they have cast their fortunes, to blossom like the Kansas adjoining.

The writer proceeded as far as Guthrie, the capital of the young Territory soon to become a great State among the great States of the Southwest. This much-heralded city, the city which sprung up in a day, is a surprise to even those who are prepared to see a young metropolis. The little shanties which were at first erected to hold the lots have nearly all disappeared, and in their places are business blocks of varying pretensions, from the substantial three-story brick to the hasty board structure which the demand for trade facilities made necessary. The capital square is pointed out with commendable pride.

By the courtesy of J. S. Soule, editor of Oklahoma's excellent agricultural paper, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, the writer had a fine drive about the city and some of the adjacent country. The formation is the red sandstone and "red bed" character found farther west in Kansas. Some parties were boring a well in the city and the washings from this were suggestive of the blood from a hundred beebes. In the highest parts of the city an abundant supply of water is usually obtained at about fifty feet. Some wells which have been drilled deeper have given salt water. The "lay of the land" about Guthrie is quite rolling and abounds, in some quarters, in canyons. These are generally hidden in the timber and are wild and picturesque. They abound in springs, which issue from the red rocks of their sides, and at the upper end there is usually a spring and an abrupt termination of the gorge. The timber is more abundant than in the same longitude in Kansas and spreads more to the highlands, so that the county presents a most pleasing prospect. The stone is rather harder and of more uniform texture than most of the red sandstones of Kansas and is used extensively in building.

The writer talked with a farmer who had formerly lived in Marshall county, Kansas. He was a renter, and, therefore, unaffected with the land boom fever which usually affects the views of the land-owner in a new country. He

said that the land is not equal to that of northeastern Kansas for corn, but is better for wheat and is good for cotton and colored people.

It must be remembered in this connection, that Oklahoma is about four years "older" than the "Strip." The settlers' shanties have developed into good houses, barns and fences; shocks of wheat, growing corn and cotton, young orchards and vineyards take the place of the stretches of green prairies in the "Strip." The fact that Oklahoma produces an excellent quality and a good yield of cotton is an important one in considering her advantages, and will, by those who have produced this staple, be held to fully compensate for any deficiencies, either real or imagined.

The writer had a more extended view, both of the vicinity of Guthrie and of the "Strip," during the daylight return trip. The smart towns of the "Strip" are the result of conditions which can never be repeated in the United States, and are evidences of the tremendous energy which impels the American people. Well will it be if this energy can always be directed to useful development and production. But should the controlling impulse ever become one of destruction instead of conservation and development—the mind falters rather than form the picture.

A few short years will obliterate the difference between this fair new land and the older settled communities around it, and another generation will have almost forgotten the difference in the dates of settlement.

Should a Kansas farmer now contemplate removal to Oklahoma he will probably find on investigation that the advantages and disadvantages balance very evenly with those here. Indeed, so far as the means of prosperity are concerned, the man in Kansas and the man in the Territory would each lose about the expense of removal by making a change from the one to the other.

Mr. George Sanderson, of Junction City, has just closed a contract with Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Kansas City, for machinery with which to pump water from the river and irrigate twenty acres of his farm. It will be remembered that Fairbanks, Morse & Co. guarantee the capacity of their irrigation plants, and the conservatism of this firm is such that it will be no matter of surprise if their twenty-acre plant shall be found capable of raising water for thirty or even forty acres. Mr. Sanderson expects eventually to so enlarge this plant as to irrigate his entire farm.

This week is "commencement week" at nearly all Kansas colleges, but the one in which Kansas farmers are most interested is that at Manhattan. The course at this, the State Agricultural college, is arranged with especial reference to the wants of the sons and daughters of farmers, and is such as gives them the most valuable knowledge and training possible to be acquired in a four-year's course. It is also arranged so that great advantage may be derived by those who are unable to complete the entire course. It is, however, most desirable for those who can accomplish it that they complete the entire course and receive the diploma authorized to be conferred upon its graduates.

The third biennial report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society is an exceedingly valuable and interesting one. Besides the records of proceedings, the reports and the priceless papers presented at the annual meetings, the book contains a fruit manual, which is a summary of the knowledge derived from the experience of the fruit-growers of the State in all the years since its earliest settlements. It is invaluable to every one who is or expects to be interested in fruit culture. Another department of the book is devoted to fungi and another to entomology. These were compiled by Secretary Brackett, of Lawrence, and are up to date and are reliable. The book should be in the hands of every fruit-grower in Kansas.

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

**THE WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION.**

The importance, to producers, of approximately correct information of the supplies of and the demand for what they have for sale is only beginning to be appreciated. As the case now stands the farmer in Kansas is competing with all the world in supplying bread and meat, so that not the crops of a county, or a State, or a nation, must be considered in relation to effect upon prices, but the crops of the world, the consuming power of far distant peoples, must be reckoned with. The imperfection of the methods of gathering this kind of information, and the wide discrepancies between the estimates published and the subsequently ascertained facts, are discouraging features, as to which the Cincinnati *Price Current* remarks that "in recent years there have been some striking instances of inability to approximate the year's production of wheat, in various countries, at a time soon after harvesting, the estimates then offered being subject to important modification by the subsequent evidences furnished by the recorded movement. Among the trade journals which have displayed care and enterprise in collecting data calculated to give intelligent comparisons of such supplies is the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, which has recently published revised estimates in detail of the wheat crop for six years—its estimates showing important increases in comparison with earlier calculations for the United States, Argentina, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Spain; and decreases of more or less importance in Austria, Canada, Chili, Uruguay and India. The net addition to estimates last September is 136,000,000 bushels, or 6 per cent.—the early estimate being 2,213,000,000 bushels, now increased to 2,449,000,000. The totals for six years are shown in the following:

	Bushels.
1888	2,294,000,000
1889	2,174,000,000
1890	2,272,000,000
1891	2,452,000,000
1892	2,413,000,000
1893	2,449,000,000

The *Corn Trade News* has not adhered to official estimates, as for instance the crops of the United States for 1890 to 1893 are stated as 410, 660, 550 and 460 millions respectively (aggregating 157 millions in excess of official estimates), the last two estimates conforming to the basis adopted by the *Price Current*, while the previous two years are 35,000,000 below the 430 and 675 millions recognized by the *Price Current* as the probable productions for those years. The notable feature of the exhibit by the *Corn Trade News* is its estimate of the crop of Argentina, placed at 90,000,000 bushels for 1893, and 55,000,000 for 1892. While we cannot deny the approximate accuracy of these figures they reflect an enlargement over estimates for previous years, which are difficult to reconcile with the probable increase in wheat culture in that country in recent years.

"We copy the following totals from the detailed exhibit of yearly production, the figures representing millions of bushels:

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Europe	1,430	1,307	1,222	1,361	1,216	1,385
N. America	515	615	727	466	532	457
S. America	108	76	60	51	37	47
Asia	319	279	364	306	310	338
Africa	36	39	47	49	37	41
Australia	41	37	32	39	42	28
Aggregate	2,449	2,413	2,452	2,272	2,174	2,294

"This statement is for crops harvested prior to September 1 of the years indicated, excepting in the instances of Argentina, Uruguay and Chili, which are crops "harvested in December and February following," the month of January being generally recognized as the harvest period for these countries.

"It is interesting to note that the average yearly production indicated for the first three years of the period shown in the statement was 2,247,000,000 bushels, while for the last three years the average rose to 2,438,000,000, or 191,000,000 increase, which is suggestive of the cause of the world's plentifulness of wheat during the past two or three years."

Referring to the subject of improvement by seed selection, in the case of sorghum, by Mr. Denton, at Sterling, and by Profs. Fallyer and Willard, at the Kansas Experiment Station, the

Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, says: "The wonderful results brought about in Kansas by sorghum improvement certainly suggests a great future for that crop in sugar production. It may baffle the efforts of our scientists for a time, but, as in other things science has conquered, so we shall hope that this refractory sugar plant, sorghum, will in the end, and that not far removed, be compelled to yield up its sucrose content, which by chemical test now exceeds that of our Louisiana tropical cane."

**CROPS OF THE WORLD.**

The *Miller's Gazette and Corn Trade Journal*, of London, England, makes a review of the crop conditions of the world, beginning with England, as follows:

"The weather, in the early part of this week, became suddenly quite cold and ungenial, with severe night frosts, 10 degrees of frost being quite common. Serious damage was done to the fruit crop and to the young potatoes by this frost, and if it had continued, the wheat plant, hardy as it is, might have been prejudiced. Happily, however, the temperature has now become relatively mild again, after some heavy rain. Sharp frosts in May are by no means uncommon; in 1892, for instance, there were severe frosts as late as June 15, and in 1891 the period from May 16 to 21 was quite as cold as in the present year, with snow in many parts of the country. In 1885 and 1887 also similar frosts were experienced in May. In none of these years was any serious injury to the wheat crop sustained, but in the present year the risk generally has been greater because of the very forward condition of vegetation. In France the sudden change to cold weather, with violent hail storms in the districts south and west of Paris, caused considerable anxiety, especially where the wheat plant was already in ear, but there, too, the weather has changed for the better, and the crop prospects generally are excellent. In Germany, the official report up to May 15 gives the following as the average condition of the crops, taking 1 to represent very good; 2, good; 3, medium; 4, poor, and 5, very poor: Wheat, rye and barley 2:2; oats, 2:4; potatoes, 2:1; clover, 3:1; grass, 2:2. Since May 15, however, the weather has not been very favorable, the sharp frosts early this week creating havoc in the potato crop, and there are also numerous complaints from various parts of the country concerning the spring crops and clover. In Holland the severe frosts have injuriously affected the blooming of rye, and also seriously damaged potatoes in many districts. In Hungary the crops are described as very forward, and the harvest, with continued favorable weather, may commence two weeks earlier than usual. There is, however, some anxiety concerning the ravages of what is called the "Hebron" fly, a remedy for the ravages of which has yet to be found. The Italian and Spanish crop prospects are now very promising. From Roumania too the reports are now very rose-colored, rapeseed alone having suffered rather seriously. With regard to the Russian crops the official reports are now very good; while our Odessa correspondent speaks in very glowing terms of the prospective abundance of the crops. Concerning the American crop, the report of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, cabled this morning, speaks of some damage from snow and from excessive rains in many localities, but adds that the general average condition of the winter wheat has not been lowered materially; whilst in the northwest the spring wheat outlook is generally favorable. Our own cable concerning the California wheat crop, says that the damage has been over-rated, and that the recent rains have improved the backward crops."

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.

**MANUFACTURING AND FARMING.**

It has come to be conceded that the determination of economic questions has so great an effect on the prosperity of every producer that a formerly unheard of importance is attached to every honest discussion of these questions. The Cincinnati *Price Current* copies from the New York Evening Post the following careful consideration of some showings from the census:

"While the census figures on manufacturing for 1880 and 1890 cannot be taken as entirely accurate statements of the subject treated, and cannot be compared in every particular the one year with the other, still they are near enough to correctness to admit of broad deductions. The items show variations in the increases from 1880 to 1890; thus the total number of employes increased 68 per cent., while to total wages paid increased 131 per cent. It will not do to infer from these figures that the factory hands received twice the annual wages of 1880, for officers, members of firms and clerks are included in the total. Still, according to the returns, the class put down as "all other employes," and covering about 90 per cent. of the total number reported, received average wages of \$444 in 1890, no doubt a substantial advance during the decade. The increase in number of establishments was but 27 per cent., while the capital invested in 1890 was 121 per cent. greater than in 1880. The total value of products was 69 per cent. greater. When we recollect that the fall in prices has extended over a number of years, it will be apparent that this increase in the value of manufactures covers a still greater percentage of increase for the decade in the volume of production; but on this latter point we have no statistical information.

"The tendency during the decade is more clearly shown by the statistics given for certain lines of manufacturing, particularly those which were quickest to respond to trade changes. Paper manufacturing is a good illustration of this tendency. The number of establishments decreased during the decade slightly; the capital nearly doubled; the number of employes increased about 20 per cent.; the pay roll was 60 per cent. larger; while the value of product was increased not quite 40 per cent. The application of capital to the manufacture of paper has resulted in improved machinery, with larger plants, where approximately the same number of employes became more skilled and received better wages. Meantime there was a much larger output of paper, whose cost per unit was reduced.

"A striking illustration of the changes which sometimes overtake certain forms of manufacture may be seen in the statistics of the business of tanning leather. The number of tanneries was but one-third that of 1880, though the invested capital increased. The number of employes was almost exactly the same, and their wages were 27 per cent. larger in 1890, yet the cost of the materials used, because of well-known changes in methods of tanning, was 30 per cent. less, and the value of the product 25 per cent. less, than a decade ago.

"The growth of a new industry is illustrated by the figures given for architectural and ornamental iron work, the annual product of which increased in value during the ten years from \$3,400,000 to \$37,700,000. So the returns for the manufactures of carpets show a decrease in the number of factories and an increase in the capital invested; the same number of employes receiving double the amount of money, with an increase of 40 per cent. in the value of the product. The business of manufacturing men's clothing shows an enormous expansion; and so does iron and steel, in which industry a little over half the number of establishments in 1890 produced nearly twice the product.

"So one might go through the list. In varying proportions the whole sixty-four industries reported show the same tendency toward a reduction in the number of establishments, a great increase in the capital employed and wages paid, with a smaller percentage of increase in the value of the product. The significance of these changes will be seen the more readily when compared with the percentage of increase in population during the ten years, which was a little less than 25 per cent.

"It would not be correct to generalize from these figures to the effect that the increase in population, in capital invested and in value of product should bear some specific relation to each other. If it is true, as seems probable from the census bulletins, that the average annual wages paid to employes in manufacturing establishments were larger in 1890 than in 1880, that increase would enable these employes to buy more shoes or more clothing, and in this way a portion of the increase in product would be accounted for. This, in turn, would induce the investment of more capital in better plants and machinery, with the result of cheapening cost. Yet the increases in the amount and value of the output, in wages paid and the capital employed are shown to be so much greater than the increase of population as to suggest exces-

sive stimulation. Making all allowances for the desire of the Census Bureau to show great manufacturing prosperity, and also for the comparatively small increase in our exports of manufactured goods during the decade, it is hard to understand how invested capital could have shown an increase five times greater than population, number of employes and value of product; an increase more than twice greater, with a volume of production probably three or more times larger, than the increase in the number of consumers—how such great disparity could have been occasioned except by abnormal causes. And the reasoning still holds good after admitting the energy and intelligence of the American people. The point becomes clearer when we compare the growth of manufacturing with that of agriculture. The matter is important enough to quote the averages of output by decades as given by the Department of Agriculture:

ANNUAL AVERAGE CROP FOR DECADE.		
Corn—	Bushels.	Value.
1870-1879	1,184,481,000	\$504,571,000
1880-1889	1,703,443,000	638,942,000
1890-1893	1,699,521,000	706,161,000
Wheat—		
1870-1879	342,152,000	\$327,407,000
1880-1889	449,635,000	371,809,000
1890-1893	480,780,000	345,882,000
Oats—		
1870-1879	314,441,000	\$111,075,000
1880-1889	584,395,000	180,866,000
1890-1893	640,476,000	212,797,000

"Census statistics show an increase in other farm products. For example, the number of chickens at the farms in June, 1890, was more than twice that of 1880. The output of butter increased 82 per cent. and that of eggs 79 per cent. While the capital invested in manufacturing increased 121 per cent., improved farm land advanced in value but 26 per cent., and the value of all farm products but 11 per cent. in 1890 as compared with 1880. Upon the whole the advance in agriculture has hardly kept pace with the increase in population, showing a marked contrast in manufacturing.

"The great cause of this excessive and unnatural stimulation of manufacturing was tariff protection, which forced an output out of all proportion to the home market. If the census figures are to be believed at all, their statistics show a state of things which can find a permanent cure only in industrial freedom. With this conclusion as a business proposition the *Journal of Commerce* agrees, while the same idea underlies Mr. Carnegie's letter to the *Tribune* advocating lower duties. Our people have been trying to lift themselves into a fictitious manufacturing prosperity by the straps of their own high-tariff boots."

A vote taken last week in the national House of Representatives on the question of repealing the 10 per cent. tax on bank note circulation other than the notes of national banks, resulted in a defeat for the repealers. Whether this will be final for the present session is an open question. Not unlikely some modification in the way of regulating such circulation will be proposed. It has been understood that the President and the majority in Congress are in favor of State bank circulation, and it is scarcely to be expected that a measure offering such possibilities of private gain will be allowed to sleep the sleep of death. It was once reported of a noted Pennsylvania politician that he introduced a lobbyist to an official at Harrisburg, remarking in his letter of introduction: "He understands addition, division and silence." Possibly this party has not yet seen the requisite number of Congressmen to assure the passage of the act repealing the 10 per cent. tax.

A feature—several features—of the distress caused in eastern cities by the depression may be gleaned from the report just published, of the operations of the citizens' permanent relief committee, of Philadelphia, in relieving distress in the city during the winter of 1893-94. The report constitutes a pamphlet of fifty-six pages and appears to be an unvarnished account of what the committee did and some of the things it saw and learned. Among the latter it mentions the discovery that some of the money lenders of the "city of brotherly love" have charged their victims interest at the enormous rate of 60 per cent. a month, 720 per cent. a year on loans. The committee was justly indignant and it entered vigorously upon the work of protecting the victims of this greed against the collection of any more than the legal rate of interest. It has not yet been claimed that the committee aided repudiation or that the credit of Philadelphia was being ruined by this organized resistance to the enforcement of the extortionate contracts. The extent of the direct relief afforded in the city is represented by the sum of \$115,578.15, which was given out by the committee by direct appropriations, besides various indirect assistance afforded.

## Horticulture.

### Forestry Stations.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—An intention, several years old, I was able to carry out this spring. I have visited both the State Forestry Stations. I have had a vague notion that these places were established for the encouragement of tree culture in western Kansas. How it was accomplished I did not know. I have heard many criticisms about the stations, and I know that the appropriations for them have been reduced by recent Legislatures. Now I have been there, I seem to know something of what is and have some thoughts of what might be.

In the first place, I think the criticism that would curtail their usefulness by curtailing the appropriation, should be taken with allowance. I wish dwellers in eastern Kansas, taxpayers, and their legislative representatives, would leave their local prejudices and rise to the understanding of this broad proposition, that what is good for western Kansas is good for the whole State; that development of taxable property in the west will lighten the burden of taxation in the eastern counties; that the good of the whole State should be seen to consist in the prosperity of its parts. That done, future legislation would apply the principle to the encouragement of tree culture on the plains, and the forestry stations would be placed on a permanent footing.

The first thing in this direction should be the decision of a line of policy which, when determined, should be carried out for not less than ten years, and the chief officer, Commissioner, or whatever he may be called, should be an expert in tree-growing, and not removable for political reasons.

The method of working the stations so far, seems to have been the devotion of a certain part of the area to permanent tree-growing—the creation of an artificial forest, and another part to the work of a nursery, distributing free young trees to applicants, wherever situated, on their undertaking to cultivate the plants properly.

It would appear that the second part of this has had more attention than the first. I think this ought to be reversed. There should be a definite number of acres put to permanent forest every year, and the distribution of free trees cease in a few years.

It is only eight years since the stations were established, and there has been four Commissioners. All may have been good men, but it is not in human nature that a succession in this way will get the best results. It appeared to me that the grounds, at present, are in good condition, free from weeds, in good tith, and the present Commissioner understands his business. Whatever political changes may be in store, the present Commissioner should keep his place, and the law should make the place strictly non-political.

Some people don't know where these stations are. The first, which has some trees well advanced, as they were on the place when it was purchased, is a quarter section a mile west of Ogallah, in Trego county, just north of the Union Pacific railway track. It is on the high prairie, being at the crest of the water-shed between the Saline and Big creek, which runs to the Smoky. Its elevation above sea level 2,380 feet, and it is only a few miles east of the 100th meridian. The growth of a forest here would be a great example. The water in the well comes from a depth of eighty-five feet. It can also be an example of the cost of raising water that height by a windmill. This is a depth to water that is very common on the plains.

The other station is farther south. It is three miles east of Dodge City. It is in sight from the main line of the Santa Fe railroad. It is also on the high prairie, the summit of the divide between the Arkansas and the Sawlog. Its well is deeper to water by 100 feet than the one at Ogallah, yet the wind pump used brings a constant supply. This station is also near the 100th meridian, and its elevation is about 2,600 feet. Climate may, therefore, be taken

as essentially the same as at Ogallah, the 200 feet increase of elevation being compensated for by the decrease in latitude. Both stations get the prairie winds; both have about the same rainfall.

The two stations show that, with care in their early years, trees will grow. This ought to be known and the most suitable trees should be named, from time to time, in bulletins freely distributed in the west.

I have said above that there is about the same rainfall. The word "about" suggests that this ought to be known exactly. The two stations should have been supplied with rain-gauges, and the record kept from the first day they were stations. There should be also records kept at both places of the force of the wind and the temperature. The national forestry bureau was worthless till an expert was put in charge. Our forestry experiment should continue under one control till good results should accrue. A visitatorial power might be lodged in the Governor and Council, or the State Board of Agriculture, but I think it cannot be too much emphasized that the Commissioner should be a permanent officer, competent for the work, and as the present Commissioner seems to have the necessary qualifications, and has the work in his hands, he should be continued long enough to develop the results of a definite policy. To politicians of every party, members of the next Legislature, I would say, that the development of the country west of the ninety-ninth meridian, means the development of Kansas, and the proper expansion of the forestry stations is part of that development, and that no narrow or niggardly reasons should have place in providing for that expansion. ROBERT HAY.  
Junction City, June 4, 1894.

### Austrian Pines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Austrian pine, leaves long, slender, rigid and sharply pointed. A well-known and common tree, but not a native of the United States. Was introduced into Great Britain about 1835, and shortly afterwards into the United States. The Austrian pine grows to a very large tree. Under favorable conditions it will grow more than one hundred feet in height. Wood rather coarse-grained, strong and moderately durable. The general habit of the tree is broad and massive, of very sturdy growth; the leaves quite dark green, remaining the same both winter and summer. Is a very fast grower after it has been planted two or three years. In Kansas, a fair specimen will add twelve to sixteen inches in height each year, and for every foot in height an equal in breadth is made. It is not very particular about the soil. Will make a good growth on upland, but should never be planted near deciduous trees. Give an Austrian pine plenty of room and it is one of the best trees for Kansas farmers to plant. Two rows planted on the north and west of the feed-lot would, in a few years, be a solid wall of green, protecting both man and beast from the cold northwest winds. For such purposes the trees should be planted ten to twelve feet apart in the row, the rows to be twelve to fifteen feet apart. Let them grow until they begin to crowd each other, when they should be thinned out so as to give the remaining trees room enough to develop. The trees can be bought quite cheaply in sizes from one to two feet. The largest evergreen nurseries are located at Elgin, Dundee and Waukegan, Ill., but the above trees can be bought from any general nursery. My advice would be for every man in this State, that likes to see things around home look nice, to buy a few Austrian pines, and plant them; but first, after receiving the trees from the nursery, unpack, then heel them in in the shade; leave them there for one week or even more, select a cloudy day or plant in the evening, firming the dirt up well around the trees; water when you have the hole half full of dirt, finish filling in but put no water on top. Should it remain dry, water again after digging some of the dirt away, then replace the top dirt again. After the tree has become established

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it will stand all kinds of weather, and will thrive when many others fail. Do not, at any time, take Scotch pine in place of Austrian, for it is not so good for this State. They grow very fast while young, but in a few years the wind blows them out of shape and they will be leaning to the north, while an Austrian pine quite near would be erect and firm. I have grown both sorts, therefore I speak from personal experience, and have found the best and surest way to make a tree grow is to cultivate. GEO. W. TINCHER.  
Topeka, Kas.

## Entomology.

### Do Ants Destroy Chinch Bugs?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Referring again to the matter of chinch bugs, would say, that the day after I last wrote I found young bugs were making their appearance, and more have since hatched daily, but only in spots and in such small numbers as compared with a year ago as to make it impossible that the wheat shall suffer as much injury from this cause as in 1893, whatever may be the case later with corn. Oats are so small, thin and unpromising that it would be difficult to injure them seriously, although good rains coming at once might help them somewhat.

I am satisfied, so far as our wheat is concerned, that there is not one chinch bug where there were thousands a year since. As the old bugs were, early this spring, much more numerous than last spring, I attribute this change for the better to the very wet condition of the soil from April 13 to May 8, and to the work of the ants in destroying the eggs. The ants are much more numerous than I ever knew them before, and where most numerous there are no bugs hatching. There are of these benign insects more than a dozen varieties, ranging from about one-sixteenth to five-sixteenths of an inch in length, and colored black, red and brown. Observation forces the conclusion that they are not only disposing of vast numbers of chinch eggs, but that some of the larger varieties are feasting on the breeding bugs, which naturally disappear about this time, after having performed their mission of increasing and multiplying after their kind. But I believe that the ants have hastened this disappearance in many cases, as on the tops of the mounds at the entrance of ant burrows, clearly those of the larger varieties, I find the wing-covers and other debris of insects, among which I believe a good glass would show the remains of chinch.

Enclosed is a little parcel of sand from one of these mounds in which you will find the remains of insects, part of which I believe are those of chinch, and it would be well for you to put this stuff under a good glass and report through the FARMER the result of your examination.

We have had no rain since early

in May, yet such wheat as came fully into head while the soil still retained any moisture, is filling fairly well and will probably show a moderately good sample of grain, as wheat really requires but little moisture after the blooming stage, but a great deal just before that stage is reached. Much of the belated wheat has fired badly; some has never headed and never can, more especially that which was grazed close. Reaching the flowering stage earlier than the hard wheat, the soft wheat, as a rule, presents the best appearance, but some frost damage was sustained by the soft varieties that were caught in the blossom. I am informed that much wheat was injured in this way in the southeast part of this and in Butler county.

From here, south to the boundary of the State, there is some very good wheat. From here north, there seems to be very little, so far as I am able to learn, and west of this county it may be called a dismal and complete failure. Peotone, Kas. C. WOOD DAVIS.

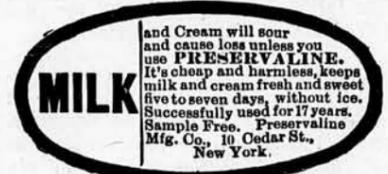
[This interesting and important letter was referred to Prof. Popenoe, Entomologist of our Agricultural college, who, after a microscopic examination, reports as follows.—EDITOR.]

In the quantity of material sent, the amount about equaling in bulk a grain of rice or popcorn, I found the remains of several chinch bugs, the fragments including the head, the prothorax, the antennae, the beak, the legs, the upper wings, and various parts of the abdomen of this insect. Of the head and prothorax still united there were five specimens, and of separate heads at least two more, showing that the remains of at least seven of the insects must be comprised in this quantity of dirt. The presence of the wings and the character of the other remains show conclusively that the ants have not mistaken the cast pupae skins for bugs, as observers higher in the scale have sometimes done.

The presence of the fragments of the chinch bug in the sand about the mouth of the ant-hill is not conclusive of the predacious habit of the ants, however. These insects are well-known collectors of the recently dead bodies of insects, and of course the origin of the fragments seen may be explained by this habit. Yet we know, also, that they will attack other living insects, even those many times their size, and why not chinch bugs?

Your correspondent will furnish information of much interest and value if he can report definitely from personal observation upon this point.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Experience in Raising Turkeys.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I have been raising turkeys, hatched by hens, for a few years, I will give my experience.

While the hens are setting, once or twice I dust them well with insect powder or sulphur, and when I take them off, I dust well, then I am not troubled with lice. Tobacco sprinkled in the nest and through the "biddies" feathers is just as good. I put the coop under a tree where there is not much grass, tie the hen and allow the turkeys to run. Feed every two or three hours at first, hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, only just what they will eat up clean. Do not feed meal, dough or anything of the kind. Boiled rice is good, or milk curds—if it is dry. The bread must not be soaked, just fed dry. After two or three weeks they may be fed grain and allowed to wander in search of insects. I seldom lose any by this method. MRS. E. F. Lone Elm, Kas., June 5, 1894.

### Cholera among Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Cholera among the fowls has to go the rounds every year, and if we only knew the per cent. that die from this dreaded disease, just in Kansas, we would be surprised. This year is not an exception, for complaint comes from nearly every neighborhood, more or less. We do not have to wait to hear from the good farmers' wives themselves to find out that cholera is on hand, for in passing through the country all we have to do is to look over in some back, out of the way place, and the feathers and bones tell the story. As I said, the loss is great; for the poultry trade is increasing faster than we realize. I am speaking now of Kansas alone.

I believe Cowley county claims first place on eggs in the State, but I would like to see a report from each merchant of the number of eggs he handles in a year, so we could get the report correct and not have to depend on the assessors' reports, for their reports are not correct. I believe that by a correct report Neosho county would be up among the first.

To show how the poultry industry is on the increase, let me say that at our small town of Stark, one of our merchants (Harper Bros.) last year shipped out 450 cases of eggs. This year, up to date, they have shipped over 450 cases, and with seven months to come yet. I just call up this to show that we should put forth an extra effort to keep cholera from among our fowls.

I have not had cholera among my fowls since I came to Kansas (thirteen years ago), though I have seen symptoms of it, and if it had been let alone they would have had it.

The causes of cholera are too many for me to name in this article, for it is the cure or prevention we all want to know. In the first place, it would be useless for me to tell you many readers about keeping our fowls free from lice, etc., for that has been written about many times through the columns of this journal. But lice and filth are breeders of cholera. The remedy I give is what a farmer in Kentucky calls a "tested cure." I copy it from "Lloyd's Modern Poultry Book," though I have used this remedy with some other additions for years, and I know by experience that it is a preventive. But the writer claims that when he first tried this remedy there were two of his best hens to all appearances dead. He did not expect to save them. They were given the remedy in the evening and in the morning they were on their feet and in two or three days they were about as well as ever. The remedy: Equal parts of saltpetre, black antimony and sulphur. Mix the powdered sulphur and black antimony thoroughly, then mix this with the meal or bran, whichever is intended for the feed, then dissolve the saltpetre in warm water, enough to make the mass the usual consistency for feeding. A teaspoonful of each of the saltpetre, black antimony and sulphur is about the right proportion, for a feed for ten hens, once a day,

until they quit dying. And give a feed of it every week or so to keep cholera away.

I would like for some of the readers of this journal whose fowls are dying with cholera to give this remedy a thorough trial and report results, for I have only used it as a preventive or when I saw symptoms of cholera.

Stark, Kas. J. R. COTTON.

### Fancy Pigeons in the West.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Western Pigeon Club was organized at Topeka, Kas., April 4, 1892, with the following officers: John Haman, President; C. C. Henshaw, Vice President; M. F. Hankla, Secretary; P. Plamondon, Treasurer; with John Ramsberger and the above officers as the Executive committee, as will be seen, a membership of five. The club's membership is now sixteen, representing Colorado, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, the latter furnishing the largest number of members.

The object of the club is to promote and improve the culture of the different varieties of fancy pigeons, and to encourage that intercourse among fanciers which would lead to the mutual advantage of its members by giving annual exhibitions of its own, or in connection with poultry shows. The improvement in fancy pigeon keeping, and the high quality of birds that have been imported the past two years, is surprising. The old-time fancier, with his scrubby stock, is no more "in it," but the enterprising fancier of to-day will show you birds second to none, in many varieties. And with the advancement made in the last two years, the Western fancier will make hot competition with his Eastern friends. I think the fanciers of the West will have an opportunity to compete against some fine Eastern birds at the coming mid-continental show at Kansas City this winter. So, better be on the alert, boys, as many fine birds will be at the exhibition. The pigeon fanciers of Kansas alone can put up a show of 300 pairs fancy pigeons on very short notice, and every one of them exhibition birds, fit for any competition.

It may seem strange to many people that a man who has reached the age of 50 to 60 years, can be found spending his leisure hours caring for his pets and watching their every movement. "Why?" some may ask. Because he has found in them pleasure, and his big heart throbs with enthusiasm and kindness in the direction of fancy pigeondom. Day by day, he notes the progress made in breeding, never growing tired of attending their wants. We also find the energetic young fancier as devoted to his hobby as the older ones. Each day he visits his loft a new lesson is taught, embracing thought, patience, kindness and love for the bird creation. And while his mind and soul are occupied by the interests of his birds, he will not be so likely to let it stray out into dangerous channels. So I would say, give the boy a chance. Do not scold if he desires to keep a few pairs of birds, and you have a convenient place to accommodate him. If he shows a sign of a true fancier, he will be found among his birds, instead of in more undesirable places, or loafing on the street. He will spend many more hours at home, if attached to his birds and loves them.

I may mention that the fanciers in Kansas breed most all the varieties of fancy pigeons, which I will not try to name now, as it would consume quite a space. One variety in particular, that is very little bred in the West, an important variety, too, that I think should have some attention, namely, the Homer, the swiftest-flying pigeon known. The Homing pigeon is noted for its speedy return home, after being carried hundreds of miles and liberated. Much pleasure is had by their racing contests. There are also many used in the European navies, and there are now a few cotes on board United States war vessels, and experiments with them have proved favorable for their continued use. So I hope, before long, to see a fancier of the Homing pigeon, then the Western fanciers will have all the varieties. M. F. HANKLA, Secretary Western Pigeon Club. Topeka, Kas.

## In the Dairy.

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

### Fraudulent Butter Legislation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems to me that now is the time for dairymen and those of our State interested in the manufacture of butter and cheese to commence and lay plans for some legislation the coming winter against that greatest of all frauds, butterine or oleomargarine. The sales of oleomargarine here in the city of Topeka alone is something enormous, and but few of the dealers sell it for oleomargarine, but when asked for butter pass it out to the customer as choice creamery or dairy butter.

Did the public at large but know of the sickness and death caused by the use of this unwholesome article they would rise up as one man and denounce it and be very careful that none of it came into their homes.

In the State of New York the State Board of Health found that most of the sickness and deaths at the orphan asylums was caused by the children eating oleomargarine, and that State has since passed a law forbidding its use in any of the State institutions.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the way oleomargarine is made, I will briefly describe its manufacture. In addition to some sixty different acids which are given in the formula in the patent office, among which is *nitric acid*, the best or highest grade of oleomargarine contains 15 per cent. of creamery butter, 25 per cent. of leaf lard (cold pressed), 25 per cent. of suet or tallow, and about 35 per cent. of cottonseed oil. This, in the hands of experts, and with the help of chemists, makes a composition which, after being deodorized, salted and colored, strongly resembles butter in appearance, but in taste falls far from its mark, as there is not much taste to it other than salt and grease.

Now, if 25 per cent.—or even 40 per cent., as one manufacturer claims—contains lard which has not been rendered by extreme heat, it will be readily seen that it is unwholesome as a diet.

Bright's disease and tape-worms have frequently been traced to this cause, as well as measles.

Dr. Sihler, of Kansas City, the Veterinary Inspector, has frequently found that hogs have measles, and when so affected that the body is almost a mass of minute tape-worms, and in one case which he was describing, the heart of the hog was twice its natural size, it being so full of the small tape-worms.

If the above formula is true of the best grade of butterine, what, then, must compose the poorer grades, which are sold at wholesale, including the revenue tax, at about the price of common rendered lard?

The digestive and microscopical investigations made for the New York Dairy Commissioner by Prof. Clark, of Albany, and detailed in his report, show that he made a specialty of physiological features of his subject, making experiments in digestion and microscopical investigations and in other ways, showing the importance to public health of a thorough knowledge of what enters into any food product. As a result of his researches he arrives at the conclusion that oleomargarine or butterine is unwholesome and dangerous to health, for four reasons: First, because it is indigestible; second, because it is insoluble when made from animal fats; third, that it is able to carry the germs of disease into the human system; and fourth, that in the eagerness of manufacturers to produce their spurious compounds cheaply, they are tempted to use ingredients which are detrimental to the health of the consumer.

I have read the testimony where one Chas. Moses, a laborer, whose duty it was to pack and finish the tubs of butterine for the market, that the nitric acid had eaten off his finger-nails and that the stuff ate through his clothing and into his boots. In the same testimony, one Dr. Pooler, when asked, "Would it be wholesome or unwholesome to treat any dairy product with

nitric acid," replied, "It would be unwholesome and injurious, especially so if applied by a person not familiar with the acid," and further stated that no matter how minute the quantity is, contained for any length of time it produces an irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. He also said that he did not think that this man Moses will ever entirely recover from the effects of it.

Kansas is being recognized as one of the leading dairy States of the Union, but how much of her product is consumed at home? But a very small per cent. The bulk of the product goes to the States of Minnesota, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, which have just such a law as we need at home.

I believe that oleomargarine should be colored pink or blue. Butter is entitled to the yellow color because that is its natural grass color, and butterine could be as easily colored pink as any other color. I have read the advertisements of the manufacturers of butterine, where they claim it is better and more wholesome than butter. Now, if they are honest in their claims, we would but be protecting their interests and prevent any dealer from palming off butter as oleomargarine. The dairymen must recognize the fact that they will have a big fight on their hands and the opposition will use money freely, so they must commence early and organize, elect Senators and Representatives who are pledged to their interests, hold meetings in school houses and send some good workers to the Legislature to look after their interests, and success is bound to come. This is just what Nebraska and Missouri are going to do.

Our present Governor is a dairyman and thoroughly acquainted with the wishes and needs of the dairyman, and will, I think, mention it in his outgoing message. F. H. GLICK. Topeka, Kas., June 7, 1894.

### No Valid Reasons for It.

The *American Agriculturist* places the cost of producing oleo at 7½ cents per pound, and the cost of producing butter at 15 cents per pound. The annual cost of the oleo products of the United States is stated at \$5,000,000. As the product of butter in the United States is over 1,000,000,000 pounds annually, it follows that if the competition of oleo causes an average reduction of one-half of a cent per pound in the price of butter, the loss of the farmers will equal the cost of all the butterine produced. As a matter of fact, it is probable that the competition of oleomargarine reduces the price of butter not less than 2½ cents per pound. The loss from this cause alone must be over \$25,000,000 per year, in addition to the loss of the sale of a large amount of butter. It is a very poor sort of political economy which can justify a loss of from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to the farmers of this country annually, in order that half a dozen millionaires may add a million or two of dollars each to their already excessive wealth.

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



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

**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.

"A" Grade, \$120.  
"B" Grade, \$85.  
"C" Grade, \$67.50.

**ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

## 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.

### The Family Doctor Remembered.

A few days ago the dull routine of a surgeon's life was most agreeably broken by the receipt of the following letter, which was as surely a complete surprise as if the house had fallen on the Family Doctor:

ENGLEWOOD, ILL., May 25, 1894.

Dr. H. W. ROBY—Dear Sir:—You will probably be surprised to hear from one whom you have long since forgotten. Perhaps you will recall a little patient you had about fifteen years ago in Chicago (corner of Walnut and Paulina streets). The child had swelling of the glands. You lanced her neck several times and informed her mother that "the poor little child couldn't live, but you would do the best you could for her." She did live, thanks to your treatment, and is a strong, hearty girl now. She was delicate always, and passed through enough sickness to kill a dozen ordinary children. Was at Johnstown alone during the flood of 1889. For days we did not hear from her, but she came through safely, and for three years has been very well. I have often wanted to write you, thinking perhaps you would be interested to hear from one you took so much interest in years ago. I accidentally saw your name in a pamphlet and decided to write.

We are living in Englewood. Have bought a place. Lived here fourteen years. We have four nice girls, the eldest seventeen and the youngest seven.

If you should ever come to Chicago and think it worth your while to call and see Birdie we would be glad to have you do so. Let this show our gratitude.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. F. T. REND,  
558 Maple street.

Nobody but the weary doctor can know what cheer, what delight, what satisfaction comes in with such a letter. At best the doctor's life is a weary round of toil and tremendous responsibility, from the first day of the year to the last day thereof. He is conscientious in the discharge of his duty, with a full sense of his awful responsibility, he carries a load that no other man knows aught of. The lawyer only has charge for the most part of men's property interests, with occasionally a murderer or a thief to defend or prosecute. The merchant has so much goods, wares and chattels to manage, to buy or sell, and the markets to watch. The farmer has crops and weather and markets and stock to study and manage. The politician has the voter to smile at and conciliate. The preacher has the task of urging men always and everywhere to live better lives and do better deeds.

#### But the doctor

Stands face to face all day with death,  
Knee-deep in dissolution's tide,  
And with the sword and shield of skill  
He turns some deadly shafts aside.  
And morning shows he labored on  
While many weary mortals slept,  
And hearts are full of hope at dawn  
Because his midnight trust he kept.

He knows it is Sunday by hearing the bells ring and seeing people go to church, while he goes to the couch of suffering. He knows it is the 4th of July because the cannons roar and the drums beat and the procession goes by and he follows on with lint and litter, to bring home the victims of those who are always careless.

He knows it is Memorial day because he hears the muffled drum and sees the procession, laden with flowers, following some silent leader to the city of the dead, and he straight makes ready to revive the fainting and exhausted scar-decked and weather-beaten veterans, who with over-enthusiasm out-tax their scant energies and fall by the wayside.

He knows there was a hunting expedition, because a panting steed and pale messenger dash up to his door and no man shall be swift enough to overtake his fleeing shadow in the direction of the red current of life that is pouring out in the forest or by the stream where some one forgot that the gun was loaded.

He knows that one day is so exactly like another, 365 times each year, that one stands with him for all, because humanity which he serves and battles for is the same, yesterday, to-day and forever, and its demands on him are like the golden band of betrothal, without beginning or end or break in continuity.

He sees the tide of humanity pouring through the gateway of birth, struggling and surging through the narrow, rocky channels of life and then surging through the gateway of eternity, and he lovingly ministers all along the way, until the outgoing tide sweeps him also out to sea.

Yes, I recall it all. Little Birdie was most frail and delicate. Her poor, thin, pinched little neck could not support her sorry little head and so it hung over the mother's knee, and her thin, feeble hands clutched at the finger that sought her almost imperceptible pulse, and I recall the quick, quivering cry of pain when the knife went down into her little neck, time

after time, in search of the deep abscesses that seemed to cluster about the frail bony framework of the little neck in sickening numbers. How well do I remember the sigh of relief and the inaudible "Thank God" every time the steel messenger came back untainted by the vermilion of a spouting carotid, occipital or facial artery, or the purple of jugular, auricular or temporal veins, and how welcome was the feeble cry of pain as denoting that the steel had missed the hypo-glossal and glosso-pharyngeal nerves on its errand of mercy. Yes, I remember how the little neck shrank to a mere network of tissue and gashes when the pus was all liberated from its hiding in the deep recesses of that frail form, and how it seemed that dissolution must surely come to the little wanderer, and I remember how hard it was to say to the mother, "I do not think she can recover," and how, "Still we must try hard. Where there is life there is possibility." I remember how, through the stormy days and the blustering nights, mother and doctor watched the little life creep back to its station and rekindle its tiny lamp, that had so nearly gone out in the rough gusts of adversity. How many times through the sixteen or seventeen intervening years I have recalled the case and wondered what had become of Birdie, and if I had been as completely forgotten as the man who came daily to bring the pitcher of cream for the little sufferer. Many times other thoughts crowded in, thoughts of other more or less similar incidents of a busy surgeon's life, other battles and triumphs, other battles and defeats, and sad scenes, so that I did sometimes forget for a space the little face and voice. And they were out of my mind on that fifteenth anniversary day of my arrival in Topeka, when the above letter brought me back to Chicago and the little sufferer. But that letter is the most pleasing incident of that anniversary—a total and glad surprise. So that one day will be different from all days. It holds more than any of the mere passing days. It holds a human life saved from the ravages of disease. It holds a grateful remembrance on the part of those benefited by the grave responsibilities unflinchingly borne for the sake of a life.

Now and then somebody thinks to tell the doctor they are grateful for his services, while twice and again others forget it. The product of his labor is not like a coat, or a book, or a piece of furniture, which people can show their friends and say, "He did this—he made it," or "he repaired it and made it good as new." All feel that life is theirs and they owe it only to the Creator. While many times they owe an incalculable debt to its preserver and forget their indebtedness, and like Peter they even sometimes curse and swear and say, "I know you not."

A very few, again, think so much of their preservation from disease that when Christmas comes and they make a list of good friends to whom they will make presents, they actually put down his name and he knows he is not forgotten. But that is always done by those who have paid his charges for the service. Those who stand so closely related to him that he feels loath to charge them are generally they who forget to put his name on the list. It is so easy to say, "He's the doctor and don't need it." And yet there is all the more need of it if he has served them with his time and his talent and lost sleep and rest that they might be saved or made comfortable, without preferring a money charge to them for it. His name should stand at the head of many such a list.

In wide contrast with this case it too often happens that instead of gratitude, grumbling, instead of recompense, revilement, instead of praise, persecution, instead of honest acknowledgement, dishonest accusation, instead of ducats, defamation. Those who travel the Jericho road of medicine often fall among thieves, while priest and Levite pass them by on the other side. Trying to be good Samaritans themselves, they too seldom experience "measure for measure." But there is always an oasis in the desert, an island in the sea, an antithesis to selfishness, and when the burden of others' burdens begins to seem greater than we can bear, along comes some kindly letter from a forgotten beneficiary or a message of kindness *ore tenus* where it was not expected, and lo, that burden "lies buried in the sea,"

"And only the sorrow of others  
Casts its shadow over me."

Powerful saline and other drastic purgatives should be strictly avoided, except in extreme cases. When an aperient is called for, take Ayer's Pills. They restore natural action by imparting strength and tone to the bowels, and their use is always attended with good results.

### Where Will You Spend the Summer?

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway has an attractive list of summer resorts reached via its lines. Before you decide where to go, ask some agent of the B. & O. S. W. Railway for a copy, or write O. P. McCarty, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

### Milking Short-horns.

In "Stock Notes," in your issue of February 3, occurs the following: "Mr. James B. Filkins, of Oak Grove, Livingston county, inquires where he can get a Short-horn bull, fit for service, of good milking families, the dams producing fifty pounds of milk per day for a long period of time. That is a good kind of Short-horn to have, but where to get one that will fill the description is the conundrum? We don't believe such an animal exists in this State. Fifty pounds of milk per day for a long period is like the two-minute trotter. It may come in time, but is not yet on earth."

I presume Mr. Filkins, in his expression, "for a long period of time," merely means under the most favorable circumstances during season of full flow of milk, which should continue for some days and weeks, and perhaps months. He does not desire information as to cows that, under some particular or special conditions, gave fifty pounds for a single day. In finding a fifty-pound Short-horn cow, Mr. Filkins simply wants to find a stayer; one that remains in the line of this absolute performance as long as any breed or kind of dairy cow holds to a maximum performance. While with yourself I am not yet advised of the presence of the two-minute trotter, I am able to inform your correspondent that both the Short-horn cow giving fifty pounds of milk per day, and the cow of same breed making two pounds of butter per day, are already here, and that they are by no means so scarce as to be a curiosity. I entertain no doubt that several Michigan herds can furnish such specimens. Mr. Filkins, however, has made no intimation that in his search for a suitable bull to put in a dairy herd, he would stop within the boundaries of this State. I will, therefore call his attention to some cattle without the State, that have established their ability to fill the standard he has set up under circumstances that put their performances beyond the possibility of impeachment. The records made by all cows in the Columbian dairy tests are made to stay. It is well understood that the conditions for large records were unfavorable. The coarse forage was of a quality that no Michigan dairyman would expect to be compelled to use. The cows were on dry feed and tied by the head in hot barns, beset with flies and amid surroundings that precluded quiet, undisturbed work. The fifty-pound cow, however, was there, and she came from widely separated homes. Waterloo Daisy, a four-year-old, coming from the herd of Mr. F. Martindale, York, Ontario, Canada, gave an average of fifty pounds of milk per day, for half the period of the cheese test, this test continuing for fifteen days. She gave the largest flow of milk of any of the seventy-five cows in this test. The cow nearest approaching her in flow was also a Short-horn, being Genevieve, owned by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kansas. This last cow produced on April 4, and from May 25 to June 8, inclusive, fifteen days, she gave 755 pounds, or a daily average of 50½ pounds. Kitty Clay 4th, the property of J. K. Innes, Granville Center, Pennsylvania, produced on August 5. She came to my barn about August 20. From August 22 to September 28, both inclusive, thirty-eight days, she gave 2,023 pounds of milk, a daily average of over 53½ pounds. On the latter date she left my barn for her Pennsylvania home, where she is still paying her way in the barn of her owner, who keeps an extensive dairy and knows a good cow when he sees one. It is hardly necessary to add that Kitty Clay 4th gave the largest flow of milk of any cow in the thirty-day test. She gave during these thirty days (known as test No. 3), 1,593 pounds of milk, showing 52 pounds fat, equivalent to 65 pounds, 80 per cent. butter, and 141 pounds other solids, and added to her weight 28 pounds during the same thirty days. Some other Short-horn cows in the Columbian tests reached the fifty-pound milk limit in a day, and also the two-pound butter mark. There is nothing the matter with Mr. Filkins, of Oak Grove. He's all right. He is looking for first-class dairy cattle

## Leather

gets hard and old fast enough; to keep it new and soft, use

## Vacuum Leather Oil.

It saves half the money spent for leather. It's food and life to leather.

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.

among Short-horns. He will have no trouble in finding plenty of them.—  
H. H. Hinds, in *Michigan Farmer*.

### 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 11, 1894, T. B. Jennings, observer:

The warm weather of the first of the week was offset by the cool wave of the 6th, 7th and 8th, and the week ends with a normal amount of temperature; the sunshine, however, has been more than abundant. The rain has been unequally distributed, the western half of the western division receiving one and a half inches, the northern half of the middle division from one to three inches, and from Pratt to Wyandotte two inches and over, while commencing in Harvey and ending in Lyon is a belt in which from four to five inches fell. From Garfield and Gray to Washington and Marshall, and from Clark to Linn and Miami, the rainfall was light.

The rain has greatly improved all crops except in the districts where it was light. Corn has a good stand, is clean and of good color, and is growing rapidly. Wheat is being harvested in the south, while its harvest will begin in the central counties the ensuing week. It is grading higher than last year.

The rye and oats are good, barley and flax fair. Pastures and meadows generally good; clover and alfalfa good, except in the bottoms along the Arkansas overflowing has not benefited the alfalfa. Timothy is short. Cherries and early potatoes abundant. Apples promising, gardens improving.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

A new and valuable book has just been issued by the Orange Judd Co., entitled "Fungi and Fungicides," a practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants and the means of preventing their ravages. The writer has availed himself of the latest developments on these important subjects and has had the good sense to append to the consideration of each subject a list of the publications on the subject. Price in cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents. May be had from Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka.

The *Forum* for June publishes a very readable article by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, entitled "Farmers' Fallacies and Furrows." Mr. Morton claims that the agricultural unrest is caused less by agricultural distress than by political and economical fallacies, by which he thinks a certain noisy proportion of farmers have been led away from their furrows. Mr. Morton claims that as a class, however, the tillers of the soil are yet the most independent and the most thrifty of all men. The *Forum* may be had of all prominent newsdealers, or from its publishers in New York, at 25 cents.

VEHICLES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—Our readers have evidently noticed the advertisement of buggies and vehicles cheap, as offered by Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kas. In order to supply a want of our own, one of the officers of this company purchased of this advertiser one of his top buggies and found that it was exactly as represented and marvelously cheap as compared with prices asked by local dealers, therefore the FARMER has no hesitation in advising our readers, who desire to save money in the purchase of buggies, to patronize Thos. D. Hubbard.

The people who are working for the introduction among us of the Swiss initiative and referendum will read with much satisfaction Dr. Lewis G. Jane's article in the June number of the *New England Magazine*, on "What New England Owes to the United States." It is a panegyric upon the town meeting, and a vigorous plea for pure democracy in city government as well as town government. It calls to attention many important facts which we have been in danger of overlooking, and shows how the provisions for direct legislation which are now being urged by many are in accord with the best New England practice and tradition. Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square, Boston.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**LUMP ON COW'S JAW.**—We have a cow that has had a lump growing on her upper jaw just below the eye for the last three years; we thought it originated from a rattlesnake bite. If there is a remedy please let us know.  
Hazelton, Kas. Mrs. M. A. R.

**Answer.**—It is not possible to determine the true nature of the enlargement without an examination. It may be a case of lumpy-jaw (actinomycosis), and then the iodide of potassium treatment so often prescribed in these columns should be applied. Otherwise a daily application of tincture of iodine might remove it.

**SICK SOW.**—What is the matter with and what will cure a sow that was taken with some terrible disease? She had pigs a month old; she was running on alfalfa all spring and was doing well till last week; she was taken with a shivering and something like fits. She lost her appetite and died next morning in terrible agony. Another sow has been taken the same way but is not dead yet. Answer in the KANSAS FARMER this week if possible.  
Denton, Kas. M. J. M.

**Answer.**—I can come to no definite conclusion from your description. If your hogs continue to die have them examined by a veterinarian in person. Your hogs may have eaten poison of some kind; or it is possible the disease may be hydrophobia. Keep your hogs separate until you are satisfied that it is not contagious. Your letter arrived too late for last week's issue.

**FISTULOUS WITHERS.**—I have a mare, 7 years old, with the fistula. It began last November and I got some medicine from a traveling veterinarian. I have followed his directions but the fistula broke in four places, then almost healed and now it is swelling again. Will you tell me how to treat it myself?  
Cleo, Kas. G. W. O.

**Answer.**—The fistula is of long standing, and will, no doubt, be both obstinate and tedious, therefore it would pay you to put the case in the hands of some good man for treatment. If you must treat it yourself it should be split open on both sides of the mane and carefully probed to ascertain the direction of all the pipes. Take blue vitriol and fill every pipe and cavity with small pieces, pushing them well to the bottom. In about a week the dead pipes may be taken out and the cavities again filled with blue vitriol. When the sore is in a healthy condition apply daily a mixture of 1 part carbolic acid and 30 parts fish oil. This will not only heal but will keep away the flies as well.

### BIG FRUIT FARM.

The Sandringham Fruit and Wine Company Makes a Large Purchase in Howell County.

Mr. F. P. Graham has returned from Chicago, where he closed a deal by which the Sandringham Fruit and Wine Company comes into possession of 12,948 acres of fruit-producing land in Howell county, Mo., twelve miles south of West Plains. The property was purchased in the name of F. P. Graham for the company.

This sale is the first practical work done for the scientific development of the Ozark fruit industries. Grapes and other fruits will at once be planted on 4,000 acres, and all the vines produced will be sent to London and put on the market. The company will also do a big canning business, but the output will all go abroad.

The company will make no attempt to compete in American markets, but will aim to produce the best wine obtainable from grapes grown in the United States, and the best canned goods that can be put upon the market. The purchasers of this big tract of choice land are very wealthy and will spend money liberally in a scientific development of fruit culture.

The property was purchased from Mr. Michael Brand, of Chicago, whom Mr. Graham found an excellent business man. The price paid was about \$60,000.—Kansas City Journal, June 2, 1894.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

##### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 3,880 cattle; 245 calves. Receipts since January 1, cattle, 615,843; 10,896 calves, against 557,129 cattle and 9,248 calves for the corresponding period last year. Top prices on dressed beef steers \$4 80, an advance of 55c over a week ago. The range on this grade was from \$3 25@4 30, with bulk of sales above \$4 00. Native cows, \$1 50@3 00; bulls, \$2 00@3 25; heifers, \$2 75@4 10; stockers and feeders, \$3 35@3 45. Texas and Indian steers, \$3 80@3 95. Texas and Indian cows, \$1 50@2 65. Texas and Indian calves, \$2 50@5 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 1,600. Receipts since January 1, 1,191,023, against 902,384 for the corresponding period last year. Top prices \$4 67 1/2, an advance of 20 cents over a week ago. Pigs and lights, \$4 50@4 55. Heavy hogs, \$4 50@4 67 1/2.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 680. Receipts since January 1, 1,248,249, against 279,724 for the corresponding period last year. Mixed, \$4 10; Texas, \$3 25@3 50; yearlings, \$3 60.

##### Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$3 35@4 90; stockers and feeders, \$2 35@3 55; bulls, \$2 00@3 75; cows, \$1 50@3 45.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 35,000. Mixed, \$4 40@4 80; heavy, \$4 55@4 90; light weights, \$4 35@4 75.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 10,000. Market dull and weak. Natives, \$1 50@2 25; lambs, per cwt., \$2 75@4 75.

##### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,500. No good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 35. Some Texans at \$4 10.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 2,400. Market strong. Top, \$4 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 800. Market steady. Natives, clipped, \$2 50@3 75.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 10,200 bushels; last year, 16,800 bushels. There was a want of life to the market, yet the light receipts enabled holders to resist all efforts at lower prices, the paucity of the offerings offsetting the influence of lower cables and a bearish government report. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local 60c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 58c@58 1/2c; 2 cars to arrive at 55c; No. 3 hard, 1 car at 57c, 1 car 58 pounds at 57 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 54 1/2c; rejected, 49c@50c; No. 2 red, 59 1/2c@60c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 60c; No. 3 red, 1 car 58 1/2 pounds at 58 1/2c; No. 4 red, 59c@59 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 37,800 bushels; last year, 82,800 bushels. There was more life and a firmer tone to the market, buyers taking hold more freely than for some days, yet, while they bid up strong, the actual advance was light. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 38c@38 1/2c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 37 1/2c@38c; No. 2 white, 38c@38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 38 1/2c@39c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars at 38 1/2c, 10 cars at 38c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 39c, 3 cars at 39 1/2c, 2 cars special at 39 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 10,000 bushels; last year, 20,000 bushels. There were more on sale, but under poor crop prospects the market keeps firm and demand fair at the prices. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 39c@40c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 38 1/2c@39c; No. 4 mixed, 37 1/2c@38c; No. 2 white, 40c@41c; No. 3 white, 39c@39 1/2c; No. 4 white, 38c@38 1/2c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 39c, 2 cars at 40c and 1 car at 39 1/2c.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 600 bushels. No offerings and nothing with which to test the market, hence prices nominal. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 51c@52c; No. 3, 48c@50c.

**MILLET**—Dull and weak. Per 100 pounds, German, 55c@70c; common, 40c@55c.

**FLAXSEED**—Quiet but steady, at \$1 21 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**BRAN**—Firm and in good demand. Bulk, 55c and sacked 60c per cwt.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 80 tons. Firmer and in good demand. Fancy prairie, \$7 00; choice, \$6 00@6 50; low grades, \$3 50@5 00; timothy, choice, \$9 00; No. 1, \$8 00; No. 2, \$7 00@7 50; choice clover, mixed, \$8 00@8 50.

**BUTTER**—A slow but steady market continues to be had. Packers best buyers. Best table goods taken by the retail trade in a moderate way, but only such as needed for immediate use. Creamery—Highest grade separator, 15c per pound; finest gathered cream, 14c; fine fresh, good flavor, 13c; fair to good, 12c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 10c@12c; fair to good lines, 8c. Country store-packed—Fancy 10c; fresh and sweet packing, 9c.

**EGGS**—Fresh, 8c.

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

**POULTRY**—Offerings light, hens steady at quotations. Springs in heavy supply and fair sale, those weighing less than a pound not wanted; turkeys firm, ducks steady. Hens, per pound, 5c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; broilers, per pound, 14c@15c; turkeys, hens, per pound, 6c; gobblers, 5 1/2c; ducks, full-feathered, 5 1/2c per pound; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 10; veal, choice 80c@100 pounds, per pound, 4 1/2c@5c.

**POTATOES**—Offerings of new stock good and the movement fair. Market steady. Colorado red, per bushel, 90c@1 00; Colorado white, 90c@1 00; Northern, choice, 90c@1 00; Northern, fair, 80c@90c; Idaho, 90c@1 00.

**BERRIES**—Strawberries are scarce and what few here went at \$3 00@3 50. Blackberries in heavy supply and weak. There are a great many berries on the market held over from Saturday that are in poor condition and go for most any price. Choice stock brought \$3 00@3 50, while some poor went for \$1 00@1 50. Raspberries in light supply, and quoted at \$3 00@3 25. Nice ripe cherries in demand at \$2.

**MELONS**—The demand for watermelons is slow and supply moderate. What few are moving bring \$2@4. Cantaloupes in light supply and movement fair for good stock at \$2 00@2 25.

**PEACHES**—Offerings heavy and quality very poor. One house received a lot that were so soft and leaky they would not bring express charges. Retailers do not take hold with any life and market weak at 40c@75c. Good stock would command a better price if here.

**VEGETABLES**—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$2 10@2 15; country, \$2 00@2 10; beets, per bushel, 50c@60c; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$4 00; celery, California, 75c@1 00 per bunch.

**EARLY VEGETABLES**—Asparagus, 10c@12c per dozen; cabbage, California, per pound, 3 1/2c; cucumbers, per dozen, 20c@25c; beans, per bushel, 75c@1 00; beets, per dozen bunches, 10c@15c; egg plant, per dozen, 50c@75c; kale, per bushel, 15c; new potatoes, per bushel, 75c@85c; pieplant, per dozen, 20c@30c; peas, per bushel box, 60c@75c; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10c@15c; tomatoes, Mississippi, 4 basket crate, \$2 00—one-third bushel box, 75c@81. New onions \$1 per bushel. Squash, 35c@50c per dozen.

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

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**WOOL**—Market steady and in fair demand. Missouri and similar—Fine, 8c@11c; fine medium, 10c@12c; medium, 12c@14c; combing, 18c@15c; coarse, 11c@13c. Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory—Fine, 7c@10c; fine medium, 8c@11c; medium, 10c@13c; combing, 12c@14c; coarse, 9c@10c. Colorado—Fine, 7c@10c; fine medium, 8c@11c; medium, 10c@12c; coarse and carpet, 9c@10c; extremely heavy and sandy, 5c@7c.

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

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closed June 4.	Closed June 11.
WHEAT—July.....	59 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	59 1/2
Sept.....	61 1/2	59 1/2	55 1/2	61 1/2
Dec.....	64 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	64 1/2
CORN—June.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2
July.....	41	39 1/2	38 1/2	41
Sept.....	41 1/2	40	39 1/2	41 1/2
OATS—June.....	41	39 1/2	35 1/2	41
July.....	38 1/2	36 1/2	32 1/2	38
Sept.....	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2
PORK—July.....	12 12 1/2	12 05	11 72 1/2	12 10
Sept.....	12 17 1/2	12 10	11 82 1/2	12 15
LARD—July.....	6 72 1/2	6 65	6 65	6 67 1/2
Sept.....	6 82 1/2	6 67 1/2	6 72 1/2	6 82 1/2
S. RIBS—July.....	6 27 1/2	6 20	6 10	6 27 1/2
Sept.....	6 22 1/2	6 17 1/2	6 10	6 22 1/2

**WHEAT**—Cash—No. 2 red, 58 1/2c; No. 3 red, 52 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 55c; No. 3 hard, 53c.

**CORN**—Cash—No. 2, 39 1/2c; No. 3, 39 1/2c; No. 2 white, 40 1/2c; No. 3 white, 39 1/2c.

**OATS**—Cash—No. 2, 40 1/2c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c.

**St. Louis.** June 11, 1894.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 9,000 bushels; shipments, none. Market opened 1/2 off on government report, but steadied on short buying, gaining 1 1/2c, relapsed 3/4c, shot up 1/2c, and closed 1/2c above Saturday. No. 2 red cash and June, 55 1/2c; July, 56 1/2c; August, 55 1/2c; September, 57c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 74,000 bushels; shipments, 96,000 bushels. The market opened 1/2c off but advanced stiffly, closing 1/2c@1c above Saturday's final prices. No. 2 mixed, cash and June, 38c; July, 38 1/2c@38 3/4c; September, 38 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 37,000; shipments, 18,000. Market weak, 1/2c off early, but regained all the loss. No. 2 cash, and June, 39 1/2c; July, 34 1/2c; August, 29 1/2c; September, 29 1/2c.



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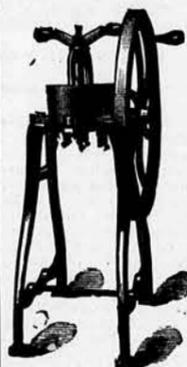
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	966,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
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Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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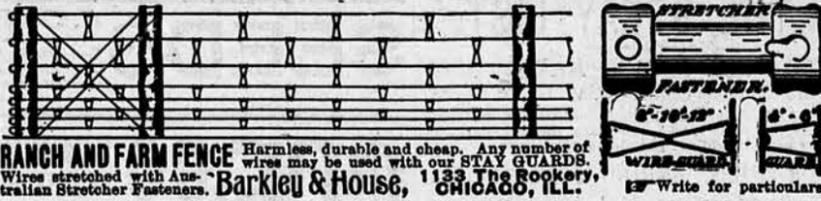
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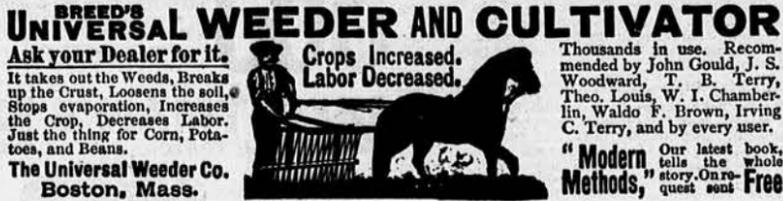
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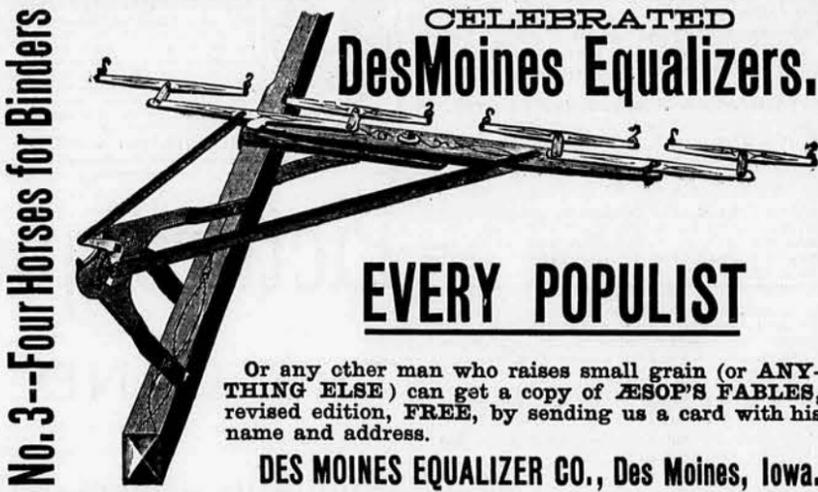
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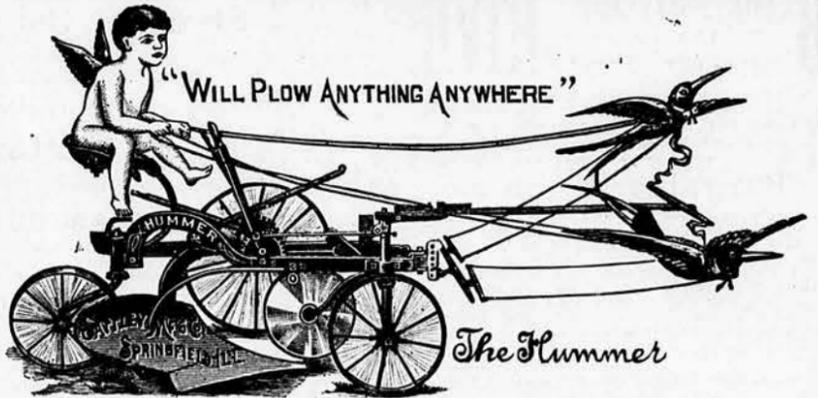
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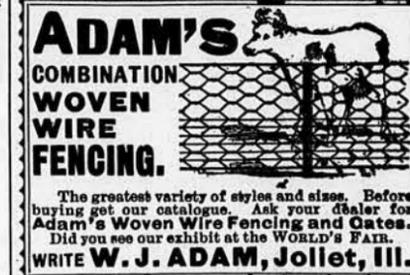


Work Crowds the Farmer when haying, corn cultivation and harvest come close together. Clover and grass must be cut at just the right time and quickly handled to make prime hay. Must not lay in swath to sunburn; must not be thrashed in loading. For quick and good work, light draft and durability, the **Keystone Hay Loader** is positively unequalled. Get our free pamphlet, "Quick Haying." **KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.** Branch houses well located. Mention this paper.

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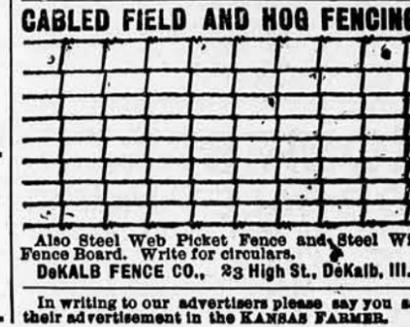


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AGENTS WANTED—In every county in eastern Kansas to sell Rusler's Double-Action Comet Spray Pump. Territory given and goods shipped by W. H. Williams, General Agent, Toronto, Kas.

CHEAP HOMES—No high winds, blizzards, droughts or cyclones. Best fruit and stock country. Premiums at all expositions on fruit. Fine climate. Northern settlers welcome. Farms \$200 and upwards. Enclose stamp for particulars. J. S. Miller, Harrison, Arkansas

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—A few yearling rams, choice early ram lambs and some of our poorest ewes for sale. Write or visit Kirkpatrick & Son, Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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WE WILL SHOW PIGS WITH ANY BREEDER—Both Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Will sell cheap, too. Best blood and properly raised. Fat but not corn-fat. Come around and see Kirkpatrick & Son, Hoge, Kas.

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WANTED, TO TRADE—Three hundred and twenty acres clear land in Greeley county, Kansas, for a threshing outfit. Address Charles W. Grimes, Constant, Kas.

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THE HYDRO SAFETY LAMP—For incubators and brooders. Perfectly safe and reliable. I am also agent for the Webster & Hannum green bone-cutter, and handle all kinds of poultry supplies, such as oyster shells, ground bone, dried blood, sunflower seed, etc. In poultry, I only breed the S. S. Hamburgs, the best egg-producer raised. Send for circular of what you want. J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

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, white 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 5 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1894.

Scott county—Jos. Griffith, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. E. Babcock, in Lake tp., May 17, 1894, one medium-size black horse, branded L with — over letter on left hind leg; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—J. R. Henderson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Sol Stanley, in Newberry tp., P. O. Vera, one bay mare, about 5 years old, saddle marks, white spot in forehead and on nose, some white hairs back of left fore foot, lame in left leg or shoulder.

Gray county—W. J. Francisco, clerk. THREE MARES—Taken up by William J. Downing, in Montezuma tp., May 18, 1894, three mares, brown, bay and gray, 5, 7 and 9 years old, no brands; valued at \$63.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by S. B. Gregory, in Neoscotunga tp., P. O. Neoscotunga, May 14, 1894, one bay mare, five feet five inches high, three white feet and star in forehead; valued at \$30.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. N. Mills, in Nekoma tp., May 15, 1894, one dark bay or brown horse, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, about 8 years old, has poll-evil bad; valued at \$8.

HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, about 12 years old, bone spavin on left hind leg, right hind foot white, star in forehead; valued at \$15. HORSE—By same, one brown horse, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, about 5 years old; valued at \$30.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. PONY—Taken up by O. E. Hagler, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, one black mare pony, white spot on fore leg, shod all round.

Linn county—Jno. J. Hawkins, clerk. MULE—Taken up by D. K. Paddock, Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, June 4, 1894, one dark brown horse mule, 3 years old, left ear drops down, cut on left ear with barb wire.

Wichita county—W. S. Place, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Watson M. Beeman, in Edwards tp., P. O. Leoti, May 22, 1894, one bay horse pony, four feet nine inches high, wire cut on right arm, both hind feet white above pastern joint; valued at \$10.

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Real Estate Bargains. I own the town site of Halsey, Thomas Co., Neb. It has depot and other railroad improvements located on the 100 acres. It is clear and will be sold for half its value or exchanged for Omaha property or a clear farm. Write for particulars. I have several fine lots near the Methodist college at University Place, Lincoln, Neb., for sale cheap, or will exchange them for farm lands. B. J. KENDALL, 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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DAIN SWEEP RAKE. Gathers from the swath or windrow, delivering to the stack or elsewhere, 400 to 600 pounds to a load. So simple a boy can operate it and gather 12 to 15 acres a day. Simple, strong and very durable.



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The AUTOMATIC MOWER will cut the most grass with the least amount of work of any machine made. Takes all weight from horse's neck. Will work without a pole. The best for clover or heavy grasses. The only mower for alfalfa. Special prices to farmers. Send for catalogue of prices and terms. Automatic Mower Mfg. Co., Harvey, Cook Co., Ill.

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